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Letter Writing, How it may Become a Plague and a Nuisance.

THE MOST BORID OF ALL LETTER RECEIVED THE PRESIDENT OF AND WIS CORRESPONDENTS

Heads of States are not by any means exmpt from one of the plagues by which ordinary mortals are in the present day so much tormented. Letters are delivered in ost evalted places. Indeed, the postman knocks much more frequently at pale at the cottages of the poor. In a trustworthy French chronicle of the German occupation of Versailles it is set forth that one of the duly tasks of the Kine of Prussia consist dur reading and immotating the numerous letters of entreaty, remonstrance, repreach and often of result directed to him from all parts of invaded France. In one epistle from Strasburg he was styled "Sire Rombaedeur" and was threatened with divine venerance for having caused so many fine buildings and so many unfortunate inhabitants in the capital of Alsace to be destroyed by the fire of artillery. In a communication of a more argumentative character he was asked why, after declaring that he made war against the Emperor Napoleon, he still persisted in making war when Napol on had fallen into h as a prisoner an impury which has Majesty answered by writing on the margin of the letter, "Je ne l'ai jamais dit." A third correspondent, better acquainted with the English language than with the rules of polite-ness, described the venerable monarch on the

superscription of his envelope as "Old rascal." What was most astonishing in the matter was not that so many letters were forwarded to the Prussian King as that he should have taken the trouble to read them, and even to note down on many of them materials for a But for one who possesses a genius for work no sort of labor that lies within the sphere of his duty is too insignificant; and the Emperor William is by no means the only ruler who makes a point not only of reading all the letters addressed to him, but in many

cases of answering them. A COUNTRY OF CORRESPONDENCE There are but few if any countries in which more letters are posted than in the United States of America: and it is asserted by a Washington journal, which is in all proba bility well informed on the subject, that the President of the United States "received more letters a day than any other individual in the nation." Every mail brings him a large batch. The letters, too, are upon every conceivable subject. The published extracts from the correspondence addressed from vaons parts of France to the Emperor Willian at Versailles seem to show that no one wrote to the chief of the Prussian armies on any subject but that which was, as a matter of rse, occupying at that moment the heart of every Frenchman. The writers however who pester President Hayes with their effu eione are far from confining themselves to any one topic. Invitations, criticisms on State policy, theories of government rennests for pecuniary aid, petitions for office, good wisheand sound advice find expression in the in numerable missives received daily by the head of the American republic Many mnocent minded persons send their photographs and a few of the photograph senders do not content themselves with enclosing their own "counterfeit presentment." but wish to know what the President thinks of the likeness Others are troubled with second thoughts, and, posting the first photograpic impre write in hot baste to beg that it may be placed in the President's album by a more necessful print, which is duly transmitted A gentleman from Vermont, whose merits, as set forth by hunself, consist in his having lived seventy four years, during which length ened period " be has worked hard and zeal ly cherished the public welfare," wrote some since to the President, informing him of a desire he had long cutertained, and now proposed to gratify, of taking up his resulence in the midst of the Presidential family. Having arrived in Washington, he had now, observed, an opportunity for carrying out his cherished design, unless some unusual Providence prevented. Providence, shape of foresight, as excressed by the wissident, did naturally prevent. In vain did the gentleman from V ermont protest that he was a "strictly temperate man," and that h amed great aversion to the hotels In vam did he plead that his object in press. ing his request was not economy, but to express to the President, in friendly and personal intercourse, the admiration he felt for the course of conduct he had hitherto pursued. That keray has somewhere said that the surest way of obtaining an invitation is to "ask to be asked." But this simple stratagem failed in the case of the Vermonter. The President remained deaf to his appeal, though he was assured that it proceeded from an "unknown but patriotic citi-zen," who would come directly alone, and whoever convinced that he could not anywhere else feel "so much at home. A LONDON LETTER WRITER

Nor is the President troubled by American correspondence alone Letture reach him constantly from the other side of the Atlantic and especially from England. One of the President's correspondents, who, it is gratify ing to hear, signs himself "A Londoner, calls upon the President, as chief of a "free and humane" government, to issue a pro-clamation prohibiting under penalty of death the "killing of any of the feathered tribe, any dog, or even a rat or a mouse." The Presi dent's London correspondent is apparently an anti-vivisectionist of extreme views. At fit sight he might be taken for a vegetarian But vegetarianism is opposed above all to the slaughter of cattle; whereas the daring reformer who would make the shooting of par tridges a hanging matter, and for every mouse slaughtered would take the life of a man, restricts his sympathy to birds, dogs and the commoner sorts of vermin. He for yets however that the consequences of not for a time, being killed might in the end pross very injurious to the protected ones themselves. A reaction against the move ment for allowing birds, dogs, rats and mice to exist unharmed would ultimately set in and there would be a considerable chance not, perhaus, that birds or even dogs, but a least that rats and mice, would in some sum mary and comprehensive manner be exter minuted: for if animals were no longer de stroyed they would multiply to such a point that life would be rendered impossible to hu man beings. Long, however, before that state of things could arrive the Londoner and his theories would have disappeared from the world and meanwhile the unfortunate Presi dent of the United States will continue, no doubt, to receive from his indefutigable cor respondent suggestions for sacrificing, in ac cordance with the true fundamental properties of vegetarians and of anti-vivisectionists, man male

That requests for pecuniary aid reach the President in large numbers can readily be be heved. But applications of this kind from "unknown but patriotic citizens," may in most cases be left, without impropriety, un answered The letters chiefly to be dreaded are those which must really in some form of other be replied to: and the President of the d States is not the only person who must feel that the task of reading and answering letters is one which is becoming so severe that in its present shape it can no longer be borne. The evil, it is true, tends in some measure to remedy itself. Letters, as they have become more numerous, have at the same time be come much shorter than of old. If a man husiness were to enewer letters at such length as would at one time have been expected, he would find himself occupied exletter writing, and would be unable to attend to the subject matter of his correspondence, With the gradual diminution of rates of pos age a corresponding diminution in the length of letters has taken place. It is true that idle whom the cost of postage formerly prevented from indulging too frequently in less correspondence, are now no longer kept back by an ignoble fear of expense. such letter writers as flourished in the days of Richardson, when the interminable epistles of Clarissa Harlowe and her friend Miss Howe were not thought unreasonably long, are happily no longer to be found; while a Lovelace

is at the present day, instead of covering several pages of note paper with ardent protestations, would send telegrams, and profiting by our improved means of communication, visit the object of his pursuit in person. The iotroduction of telegraphy has had an important indirect effect in simplifying and shortening correspondence. It has led to the replacement of long and formal letters by short, informal and sometimes rather abrupt communications in "memorandum" form. The plague of letter writing, too, has lost some of its virulence through the gradual adoption of post-cards in lieu of letters, and the President of the United States might get rid of some portion, at least, of the hurden letter writing now weighing upon him if be were to make it a rule to answer no correspondents but such as are addressed him in telegrams, and to reply to these by post card alone - Pall Mull Garette

Ancient Penmen of Olden Times. DY G. H. SHATTUCK. PURATER WIGHT

It was not my intention to further trouble you with sketches of this kind, your list of contributors baying so largely increased and their contributions on live subjects of so much more interest; but seeing in your last number a photo-engraving from a work of Eleazar Wigan, unaccompanied by any notice of the man, I enclose the following:

I can say nothing of his hirth or parentage, but have been informed that he had not only the appearance of a gentleman in his conduct and behavior, but he was also a general scholar. These qualifications doubtless rendered him respectable to his friends and in general, so that what Mr. Cocker says of him, in a copy of verses prefixed to his book entitled "Morals, or the Muse's Spring Garden," ought not to be looked upon as a mere compliment, viz. :

To you rate commander of the quill, Whose will and worth, deep learning and high skill, Speak you the honor of Great Jover Hell. So far as is known, he published but one

opy-bank from the rolling press entitled principal rules for common arithmetic are exhibited, and adorned with flourishes by command of hand

It contains thirty folio plates, and was en graved by J. Stuart, who, I believe, was the best engraver of writing in England at the time, but was excelled afterwards by his apprentice, the celebrated Mr. George Bick-

The aforesaid book has Mr. Wigan's nicture at the beginning of the book with this motto at the top, panna retat mori, and this inseription underneath it, Eleazar Wigan, writing master, at the Hand and Pen, on Great Tower Hill, London, 1695. It is dedicated to the Rev Mr. Samuel Hoodley, master of a boarding school in Hackney who had the education of Mr. Wigan's two sons. The performance was not bad for the time; but there are great improvements made in writing since. figures in particular have a faintness, which by no means would be approved now-Gent. lemen in public offices and merchants find it much to their advantage to have the figu in their books of accounts to be made buld and strong. These figures are not only more lasting than small ones, but are also a n of preventing many mistakes in business. Such is the account Massey gives of Eleazar Wigan and his work.

ATAMIED THAT TO SAMMES SHE

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP.

BY OLIVE E. PAINE.

When from the night of chaos sprang
A noiverse at God's de ree,

A universe at two side rec.

And all the stars of morning sang

His wondrous love and majesty.

A prophecy the brease spake

That said the bours of Fdon fanned.

That have the news of Lien samed.

Of Art, sweet Art, the chord to break
That bound the imprisoned mind of m
The music fell with rapturous chime,

And its ling worlds the echo bore,
Till human sonls by Isith sublime
Trod with the blost a fairer shore.
And sculpture rentitie mountain pile,
To rear her fairy forms of grace;
The marble rogs and fashed erewhile

And Architecture bent ber skill On forest face and city dome, "Till every vale and slumbering bill

And painting dyed her radiant scroll With living hues of vale and stream, While radiant smiles of heauty stole Around her like a fairy dream.

But ind the Pen, the wondrous Pen, Uncluding Thought's besidered throng, Bore off the deathless diadem That to earth's proudest gift belonged.

For mightier than the battle sword it moved beneath the golden spheres, And radiance round its advent poured To light the gloom of future years.

Clear minds field Liberty and Law, Strong hearts and hands peace-offerings bore And myriad climescentraphired saw (front will by mont, "on sea and shore.

Bistoric grandent rose to shine, And Poesy attended her lyre, "Till glowed upon Religion's shrine Her lights of genus, and of fire.

and burning words electric stole
In meaning o'er each throbbing be

This the yearing adding some Absence and distance held no power.

Oh! muster hand! that wields the pen 'Till must lifess forms of beauty start.'

Till dawns upon our waiting ken
The gloris of the realm of Art

Oh! strong of soul! whose carnest sheaves Of good, in golden iriniage he. Bright be the page the angel haves Recorded with thy life on high!

And fair the fracing of thy name On God's eternal sky of love, Immedal be the stors of fame That show upon thy soul stove!

Spelling Among Penmen.

Some persons as sort that pennice, as a rule, are illiferrate, and that thus fliterary is partially attested by poor spalling. It eaton the that this charge is well founded. Incorrect spelling is bad enough in wybove, but when it appears coupled with pennicularly good as to strated special attention, as error in spelling which in ordinary werting would not be noticed will should out promise rolly and make its author appear radiculous. It behooves pennicular that fore, to take special pains to become good spellins. It is such a pity when a piece of fine writing, which has been apply the term of a "specking per time," is sameral in this

English orthography is irregular and momalors, and it may be more deficult for some to learn than for others, but if one has enough perseverance and application to make himself a good pennion, he need not shrink from the task of also making lumself a good speller His practice in plan writing should be a con-stant lesson in spelling. By spending un ed book or paper, paying particular attention to spelling, capitalization and punctuation in studying the grammar, wheteric and small in the old inshound way. No exercise can be more useful than this, and the young readers of the penmen's column are stly advised to adopt this regular practice. It the primier of to-day are not for entiret spelling or good manusor, which may or may not be true-bit it not be true of Poor spelling may not be a mark of illiter

From the curve statement to the dead letter office which interests me only incidentality; for many one with any ambition to appear well among intelligent people, be stained to write I have a many one with any ambition to appear well among intelligent people, be stained to write I have said the clace to the lady. The New billity adds from the which covers the bon-

a word incorrectly perhaps thousands of times in a whole life-time, when by fixing his atten-tion on the word three minutes, and writing it correctly a dozen times, he could print it so indelibly on his memory that he would never forget it? To become a good speller is not the work of a day or of a week We gather words as the miser gathers pennics and just so sure as he is to accumulate doll o sure are we to become masters of a large vocabulary by that process. By acquiring a few new words—spelling and significa tion -every day, how rapidly we should add to our knowledge of language, day by day and year by year. A sudden resolve, quickly formed and as quickly forgotten, will not answer; a settled purpose and a definite plan, a little each day and that little always done, is the secret of encress in this as in every thing also

The true way of learning to spell is by writing the words. We recognize printed words as we do persons, by their appearance, as we notice the features, the hair, the form of those whom we meet for the first time, and recognize when seen again, so we should notice the features—that is, the letters—of new words, and it is just as easy to remember the letters in the one-rase as the features in the other. Oral spelling is beneficial, but it is not the best mentiod, and then eashould not be practiced.

Fellow writers, let us redeem ourselves in this respect in the estimation of an intelligent community. Good permanship is not a mark of ignorance in all cases, and should not be in any. A page cannot be truly heautiful in the eyes of cultured people when marred by misspelled words and ungrammatical sentraces.—The Hume Gust.

The Mysteries of the Dead Letter Office

furnish Carlton Hughes the material for an

interesting lecture, which he delivered in Weakington recently. He has been a clerk in the office. The first authenticated dead letter was mailed November 22, 1777. Today, 18,400 pages of 16822 ledgers, are required annually to keep a record of the business of the office. About 10,000 letters are opened daily, and the money contained in these averaged \$81,600 per month. Each clerk can open 1,000 to 1,500 letters daily. In telling how letters came to get into the

opened daily, and the money contained in these averaged §81,000 per month. Each clerk cut upon 1,000 to 1,000 letters daily. In telling how letters came to get into the dead letter office, the lecturer said that misdirections and non-postage were the principal causes. He described many of the problems and cryptographics which the office is obliged to solve and decipher, the most notable of which are the following, as reported in the Washington Post:

"A gentleman traveling on business sent letter containing \$1,500 to his wife at home By some unaccountable neglect he sealed the envelope and deposited it in the mail with out any address whatever. After the letter was opened at the dead letter office, we found that he had written but a few lines, announce ing his determination to go further south not mentioning any probable destination, and signing the name George,' There was no to trace the wife, and but a slight one to the writer. The postmaster at the city where the letter was mailed was requested to have the various hotel registers examined, and report to us the names of all persons record 'tieorge' on or near the day during which the letter was mailed as recorded in the envelope. He found thirty-two of that name ten of them residents. The remaining twenty two went off in different directions, while x went south One of these merely signed his name, without saying where from whither going From this carelessness it was oncluded that this was the right person, and comparing the letter with the writing on the register, verified the conclusion. It was found at the boot-black of the hotel had been on intunate terms with this particular 'George and it was through the information obtained rom the boot-black that the owner of the letter and its \$1,500 were at last found.

An interesting retelal was the following:
"A poor widow, residing in New York,
sent five follers to her only claff, a mere bay
of fourteen, who had gone into one of the
interior towns of New York State to obtain
employment, and had been taken risk. The letter had been returned to the dead letter office
endorsed "not found" and search was then
made for the mother, whose name was Smith.
This was all the clue to the lady. The New

York postmaster could give no help. The letter was carefully examined, and it was discovered that the envelope used was one which had been previously spoded, and when used by the widow had been turned wrong side out, and thus directed to her hoy. On this envelope was a monogram, and in a corner a surname closely written. Searching a directory it was found that the initials and names were that of a well-known New York The envelope was sent to her for in spection, and she remembered that she had thrown it out of the window. The question was, who picked it up? The lady told the circumstance to some friends, in the presence of a surrent. The letter told her mistress that she had seen a woman pick it up and this woman lived in a tenement near she did. The matter was further investigated. the women was found to be the looked-for widow, and her money returned. In the ne her son had been sent home by some kind friends and had sickened and died

Anniversary and Graduation Exercises of Packard's Business College.

It is Mr. Packard's custom to combine the anniversary and graduating exercises of his college in a pleasant reunion, which occurs just before the bolidays. Ordinarily the exercises are held in the college rooms, which are capacious, accessible and in every way appropriate. This year they were held Chickering Hall on the evening of Friday. December 13, and the occasion was a memo rable one. The hall was filled with a morthan usually intelligent andience and the cotertainment came up to high-water mark. The music was good, and the speaking was good; and there was an air of homeness and respectability about the whole affair that was very pleasing.

Mr. Packard's opening address was upon The Work of Business Colleges," and was devoted to an examination of education as it is conducted in our public and private schools colleges and universities, and as it should be conducted in business colleges. As we all know, Mr. Packard has a high conception of his own work and of the field which it should occupy, and be enforced his ideas with the on ergy and enthusiasm which is his wort. He claimed that, with all their drawbacks and necessary limitations, the business colleges of to-day were doing much of the most imporant work of education: that "by devoting their efforts to the special studies applicable to business - studies most neglected in the classical schools and colleges - they have earned the right to a participation in the hon ors awarded to educational work, and through the efficiency of their training have forced a recognition, not only from the public whom they have served so well, but from the in-stitutions of general culture, which to retain their hold upon patronage, are very generally and very wisely establishing separate depart-

ments for commercial branche He made a strong point upon the unreason able demands made upon business colleges to furnish their graduates with lucrative places, although he did not, as he might have done, give the reason for this false position. viz the advertised guarantees to this end upon which the shoddy institutions depend fill their coffers. In regard to the argument sometimes used against business leges that they are "glutting an already overstocked clerk market" he said, "If the clerk market is really overstocked, and I don't doubt it. though I am sure it is not more so than the other channels of employment, the reason is not because the idle ones too well trained in the essential duties of business, but rather that they have been too poorly trained, or not trained at all no doubt of the truth of the stories that are told as to the myriads of applications which any newspaper advertisement for a clerk will eheit: but the reason is obvious, and the statement can best be answered by an as tion that I will here make, viz: that during the past twenty years of my labors in this there has never been a raried when I ild not, within a reasonable time, procure a fair position for a well-qualified and well cultivated clerk. But after all, this is a matter which interests me only incidentally; for in the first place, I am not rouning a clerk is

est discharge of my duty as a schoolmaster concerning the wisdom, tact, or good fortune in after life of those who entrust their school education to me: and least of all, should I be held accountable for the ill-luck which may befall a poor class of home-made cherks, who are displaced by another class who, on account of a letter preparation, can do better work for the same money."

President Hunter of the Normal College followed in an off-hand address of much pith and appropriateness. He handed the chorts which had been put forth by Mr. Packard, and the eminent success he had achieved, and fully recognized business colleges as legitimate and necessary adjuncts to our educational system. He had entrusted his own son to Mr. Packard's care, and externed this part of his school training as the most practical and available.

The alliminus address by Mr. H. H. Bowman on "The Value of a Knowledge of Commercial Law to the Business Man," was argumentative and forcible, and, for an extemporaneous address, was remarkably close and

cogent. Mr. Hickman's valedictory was of a little higher order than most efforts usually are, and admirably set forth the asthetic qualities of luminess.

The address of Rev. Wm. Liyed to the graduates, was one of the very best efforts of the kind to which we have ever listened. Through the courtesy of Miss Lottle Hill, Mr. Packard's teacher of phonography, we are favored with a verbatim report of this address, but for want of space we cannot publish it in this issue of the Journax. It will appear in the February number.

Commercial Law in Business Colleges. The following is a communication address-

ed to the Penman's Convention by Jonathan Jones, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Permit me most respectfully to submit for your consideration my method of treating one of the leading branches of a liberal business education. I hope it may elicit free and unrestricted discussion. My only regret is that I shall not be present to participate in your deliberations, and to be instructed and improved by your invaluable criticisms.

THE SUBJECT—COMMERCIAL LAW PRACTICALLY
CONSIDERED AS A CONSTITUENT PART OF A
BUSINESS MAN'S EDUCATION

It is not so much to the subject matter (commercial law), as it is to the manner of teaching it, that I would direct your attention and solicit your criticism. Gentlemen, I have been somewhat influenced in my selection of this topic by a kind of general impression prevalent that commercial colleges through out this country have found this to be one of the most difficult and unprofitable subjects they have to monage.

I, in former years, have made two coelly and somewhat extensive arrangements to establish permanently a commercial haw de, particularly my institution, but in both in stances. I failed. During the last fourteen years I have delivered four trult courses or twelve lectures each; in each year, and the classes hure averaged forty-seven per class; that is to say, fourteen years multiplied by fourty-seven (average per class), gives 2,632 total number of studients.

Commercial law is now absolutely a necessary factor in our regular course of instruction, and it is paying proportionately as well as that of any of the more common branches taught in business colleges.

I account for my former failures and present success in a manner entirely satisfactory to myself. In the first instance I failed for the simple reason that there was too much merchant and not enough lawver in the lecure room. I had become familiar with many of the rules and customs in trade, recognized as binding among merchants, had read most of the cheap popular publications, such as, "Every Man his own Lawyer," "Every Man his own Legal Adviser," &c., but all to no practiced or useful purpose. They came infinately short of meeting the demand. soon discovered the fact that intelligent business men will no more control their acts in the management of their capital by such unreliable, insufficient and questionable authority than they will risk their lives in case of extreme illness by following the directions of a popular nostru

In the second instance we failed because we id too much lawyer and not enough merchant in the lecture room, We had able, learn ed and eloquent lecturers, that could not fail eing appreciated by the legal profession, but these as far excelled the comprehension of the merchant as our former course came short of meeting his demands.

There remaided an alternative, that is, to unite the learning and law of the attorney with practical knowledge of the intelligent business man with mercautile customs and usages into one office, and thus produce the w Merchant" on "Mercantile Law " ing law from the professional standpoint their is a yast amount of knowledge in which the business man has little interest. Though this be strictly true, nevertheless it requires a thorough knowledge of law and the special requirements of the husiness man to enable the lecturer to successfully teach that little than it does to practice his profession. In this in stance it requires more skill and prodence to determine what not to teach than it does what to teach

Commercial law is to the business man just what tools are to the mechanic. It is an efficient metromentality or means, if properly understood, designed to keep a business man out of law, as it teaches han his own rights and the character and legal bearing of his list bilities and acts toward others. Having thus premised, permit me to proceed to the main question (f c., to the mode of treating the sub I arrange the several topics as designed to be taught in the order they will come up in the lectures, thus,

ī COMMERCIAL LAW AS A CONSTITUENT PART OF A BUSINESS MAN'S EDUCATION.

11. CONTRACTS IN GENERAL

III. CONTRACTS OF SALE, &C.

Before taking up the topic, I prepare self as thoroughly as if I were going to deliver a lecture to an intelligent audience of business men in Cooper Institute. Everything is methodically arranged with reference to the single point or subject under consideration. I may deliver two lectures before completing this division, and I proceed thus from to subject until I shall have completed the entire course, consisting of contracts in gencral, contracts of sale, contracts of aftreight ment, contracts with common carriers &c Fire insurance and marine insurance, with such other subjects us have a bearing on mercantile contracts , bailments in general, foreign and domestic bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, covenants and other scaled obligations; set-off recomponent, prin cipals and agent, principal and accurity, cor porations, Ac., with such subjects as may be of practical atality to the business man, and enable the merchant to understand his rights and responsibilities. At the conclusion of each lecture we institute a rigid examination of the class and cultivate the art of responding in unuson.

We herein enclose a sample of questions nd answers for the purpose of conveying an idea of our plan, and for that purpose have selected topic No. two

Question, J. Jones. What is a contract? Answer Class A contract is a agreement between two or more parties to do or leave undone, to perform or leave unperformed, a certain duty, work or thing for a lawful consideration.

Q. What do you understand by the term

- That the agreement takes place at on and the same time with both parties, and that it is equally and reciprocally binding on each.
- What are the parties called? Contractor and contractee.
- Q. What are the pre-requisites of a con-
- A. That he should be twenty-one years of sound of mind and capable of doing the thing proposed to be done.
- Q. When is he said to be twenty-one years of age?
- . For all ordinary purposes, when h holds himself out to the world as such and transacts business as men do who are twenty-one, and two men of ordinary judg ment would take him to be so old,

Q. When is he said to be sound of mind? When he transacts business with refcreoce to a given subject, and there is connection between the thing done and the

thing he proposes to do. When is he said to be capable of doing

A, When the thing proposed to be done is within the range of human possibility, f. c., when it is physically, intellectually or morally possible

en is a contract made?

the thing proposed to be done:

A. When the contractee accepts the prop tion of the contractor unconditionally When is it binding in law?

When some part of the work is done me of the money shall have been paid.

What is a lawful consideration? A. Time given, service rendered or money naid

e foregoing is a verhatim report of the nestions and answers as they are given and received at the conclusion of the leature. In ddition to which each student writes a comosition on the various subjects, which he retains.

Please accept, personally, my thanks for kind attentions, and present my regards to the Convention.

JONATHAN JONA

Specimens.

" Please send catalogue, &c., and specimen of plain or ornamental penmanship and much oblige, yours,

This is a sample epistle of which business colleges are in frequent receipt. It is not a very claborately written document the writer so well understanding the principles of econ omy and simplicity as frequently to put it on

accomplished penman is proud of his Art is to say what is true: but to say that he is so selfishly in love with his own works that a humble di ciple of old father Spencer dare not look at them, is to say what is not true.

But the question whether or not the end justifies the means used, we will leave to the

irate business college man to say. v v z

Penmanship.

Penmanship is queen of Arts, and is also as properly styled the business and indisnen sable Art, since it is becoming so generally recognized, that its use forms such an important part of the dady life of every business The rapid growth of the country and onsequent increase in trade, commerce, and all branches of business, the greater portion of which is done through the pen requires usands who can use it with dexterous hand And yet how very few ready, easy and elegant writers are to be found, and how many whose chirography it is more than a question of time and patience to decipher. Why is this Because they have never been trained under a proficient teacher, of penman-It is now becoming very generally oguized that there is much in penmanship which requires careful study, and that good writing is not obtained by practice alone. The analysis and construct tion of writing must be understood before a person is pre pared to execute correct forms. How in the sme of reason can any one even hope to form beautiful letters with the pen when the mind's eve cannot first see the letters? How can you expect to become a graceful writer, when there is not a graceful form laid down in the mind? Absurd even to hope for such.

time, it would become such an irksome task that, after the close of one lesson, they would scarcely have a desire for a second one. Hence the old writing-master style of copy imitation hour after hour is shout obsolets

The art of flourishing has been found to be very productive of casy and graceful writing, and ought to be studied by pupils after having obtained a medium style of easy muscular writing. The flourishing of every variety of birds, swans, eagles, quills and scroll requires but a few simple principles and may be mestered in a much shorter time than expected, if under the instructions of a good teacher. P. B. HARDIN.

No Time

A note from a sterling principal says. "I have nine assistant teachers, but I cannot in duce them to take an educational journal; they say they have no time! nor could I get n to read one if I pay for it myself; no fact is so discouraging. This reminds u a miracle performed upon ten persons; only one, it appears, returned to give any thanks, "Where are the nine?" was the question. For upon all of these teachers a great educational work has been wronght-a real miracle : they are not burbariaus, thanks to a different teaching: they know something of the earth. the sea, the air; something of God and Heav-All of their real value has been derived from some educator who had time to fell them this wonderful knowledge. Have they time we wonder, to make frizzles, bangs and trains to sweep the dirty school-room floor; to work crochet: to read novels, &c. Not at all! Those people who are so economical of their that they cannot pray, find plenty of

time to gossip, if nothing worse; those teachers who "have no time" to read upon education, find more time to waste in one year than a real teacher does in ten. These same teachers probably ave no time to prepare themselves daily on the lessons the pupils are to recite. They enter to-day the same a yesterday; know no more, probably a httle less. Teaching, to them, is turning around a question-crank; it is as they manage it, about equal to the organ-grauder's business, only it is 80 respectable. They do not at all consider the claims the pupil may have upon them, that they enter fresh and bright each morning, so that the class look forward to their coming with delight "She will have something to tell us to-

day.' Those who complain for want of time to read on educational subjects are only teachers in name. They have sought the school for the purpose only of securing a little money, ice the spirit of traching is wanting; there is plenty of language that may be in measure and rhyme and not be meetry besuse the spirit of poetry is wanting. It produces no permanent effect upon its readers; so with this teaching.

Teachers, take time to make yourselves the best kind of teachers, take time to know more to-day about teaching than yesterday; take time to know the reason why knowledge presented in a certain method, serves to dedop the human mind, and presented differently, really produces stupidity. Take time to know the work of the great masters of your profession. Take time to prepare yourself daily to teach as well as the most faithful of your pupils does to recite. Take time to in vestigate the principles upon which your methods are based; take time to study over each pupil to see if you are doing him all the good you can. Take time to learn what other laborers in the field are doing. - N. Y. School

Each inhabitant of the United States pays \$2.02 for the support of the public schools, and \$1.20 for military purposes. These two items of expenditure other countries of the world are as follows: Prussia, 51 cents and \$2,29; Austria, 34 ents and \$1.39; France, 29 cents and \$4.50; Italy, 13 cents and \$1.57; Uncland and Wales 6 cents and \$3.86; Switzerland, 88 cents and \$1.—National Journal of Education

Again Clubs are trumps. We hope our friends will promptly show good hands



postal card ; but there is a design in it which business college man cannot fail to see Freely translated, it would read as follows

If you will send me a nice specimen of manship from the penman of your college, omething that is worthy of a nice frame, and also your catalogue, I will look over the latnd if your propositions are satisfactory. I may, sometimin the future, attend your college, and if that is impossible, I will it over to my next friend. Enclosed find a

three cent stamp."

How many professors would delight over wh a prospect of an increase of attendance How many would send a two or three dollar specimen in consideration of that three cent stamp, or perhaps a piece of Uncle Sam's royal pasteboard We are not acquainted wi'h any, but we know that their generosity has often led them to overlook the motives by which some aspiring geniuses in the pen art prompted. Many an amateur has been acusely benefited by attempts to imitate beautifully written specimens obtained from business college pennen, and many are in-debted to these business college pennen as being the first to awaken this innate love for

A specimen from a master hand creates e thusi m, stimulates exertion and, as a natural result, makes many good business pen en. And this is the case with many have never had the advantages of a thore training under a master of the Art, and who save nothing but a genuine specimen to imitate and a willing land to do it. Refreshing it is to obtain such fine specimens at such i This generosity of penmen towards their

auger brethren would seem to conflict with the assertion that penmen are selfish. т. there not an inherent love of self and self's power in every person? To say that every First educate the mind so that it may conceive graceful curves and correct forms, then by cultivating the muscles and training the hand you will be prepared to form them with much ease; but unless the mind is first informed, any amount of practice, in a large ajority of cases, will prove useless. tice makes perfect" if you know how to practice.

It is important that a student of penns ship have good models and carefully study them analytically and synthetically, After the principles and elements are well understood, each letter should be separated into its constituent elements, so as to reveal the process of its construction, thus many of the difficulties attached to writing may be avoided and the .1rt made simple and interesting.

The old fory idea that penmanship is special gift to some, still exists among a small umber of people, but is fast becoming obsolete, and the intelligent have come to the conclusion that all it requires to become a good basis ness writer is a proper and system atic training under a proficient teacher of the .1rt.

One to be a successful teacher of permanship should be a good black-board writer, that he may thereon present with case the class graceful letters, giving a thorough analysis of them so as to draw the whole outerest of the class to the subject, for unles there is an interest awakened in the pupils and kept up through the course, can be no satisfactory results obtained. I have found, by experience, that by the u of the board and crayon I can present many new and interesting exercises, and that is not difficult to keep up a strong interthroughout a writing-lesson of from one and a half to two hours, whereas if I were to confine the class to one exercise, half that





Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROFRIETOR, 205 Broadway, New York,

Single copies of Journal, sent on receipt of ten ints. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free,

ING BAT	ES:	
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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

We hope to make the JOHNAL so interesting and attractive that no pennan or teacher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active cooperation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following

PREMIUMS

To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further notice, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayer,

To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, including \$2, we will mail to each the Jonana, one year, and forward by return of mail to the scuder, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which are among the finest specimen of pennanship ever published, viz.;

The Ceptennial Picture of Progress 20x28	In.	in size
The Lord's ITayer 19x24	**	**
The Marriage Certificate	16	14
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3 Specimen Sheets of Engrossing each 11x14	**	***
Or 150 B: sutiful Scroll Cards, 18 different of	kraig	gus,

For the knowledge and \$3 we will forward the large Centennial Picture, size 28×40 in hex, retails for \$2. For six names and \$6 we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Guide, retails for \$2.50. For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copy

for tweeve summarizers and \$12, we shissed a copy of Ames' Composition of Ornamental Pennauchip, price \$5. The same bound in gilt will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy
of Williams & Packard's tiems of Peumanship, retails
for \$5.

All communications designed for The Pennan's ARY JOHESSE should be addressed to the office of publication, 205 Broadway, New York.

The dot next will be issued as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Matter design of for invertion must be received on or before the twentieth, Romittaness should be by past-office order or by registered letter. Money inclosed in letter is not sout at our risk, Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
205 Broadway, New York.
Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1879.

1879.

The New Year and the Journal.

Again we wish our renders a Happy New Year—one richly fraught with the blessings of peace and pursperity—and, it we rightly interpret the signs of the times, so far as happlines depends upon favorable appertunity for employment, it may be reasonably anticipated, not alone for the incoming year, but for the next decade of years. We be like that this country is upon the threshold of a period of prosperity more grand and substantial than any it has ever known.

It has during the past five years passed through the most trying business and finan-cial ordeal since the dark days of the revobition; during which time values have shrunk from a high point of inflation to the lowest cbb of contraction, paralyzing every industry, causing bitherto willing and in dustrious hands to suffer from enforced idleness and consequent want. No occupa tion has been exempt from the calamitou effects of this business and financial corol If all have shared in its bardships and misfortunes, we trust that all will likewise profit by its lessons for greater economy and diligence, and as the hum of reviying indus try is again heard throughout the land, call ing all hands from idleness to profitable employment, the prosperity that shall ensuwill be greatly exalted, and more properly appreciated from its contrast with i bitter experience of adversity. sunshine seems brighter after intervening clouds and storms, so that prosperity which tollows adversity is doubly productive of solid thrift and happiness

To no people upon the face of the earth is there open a more propilious future than ours, with diance restored to a solid gold with copies and examples for each.

basis, vast undeveloped fields for agriculture, nines rich and inexhaustible, manufactories, oumerous and splendidly equipped; networks of railroads, canals, navigable lakes and irvers to facilitate domestle trade and intercommunication; a great and growing foreign commerce, whose balance, even now, is largely in their favor, all these, not to mention the broad field, open alike to all, for professional labor and distinction, are sufficiently varied and ample to give a place to all baving the requisite skill and corerprise.

With a reviving and vastly incres trade and commerce, will come a corresand accountants, to provide which will be incumbent upon our business colleges and largely upon their teachers of writing hence to secure a full and liberal share in the coming prosperity of the country, they have only to prove their ability and determination to meet fully and promptly this demand, and proportionate to the degree of their qualification and ability to do this will be the measure of their prosperity; therefore what ever tends most to add to their qualification or to awaken a public interest in, and create a demand for their specialty, does them the greatest service, and should accordingly meet with their most prompt and libera support. Such an agent we deem to be The Penman's Art Journal. No other qually powerful or effective agency for that purpose exists. Already during nearly years of its publication it has awa ened, to a perceptible degree, a general in terest in writing and practical education From the many practical thoughts and illu trations contained in its columns, the teach er has gained new strength, skill and en thusiasm, and is thereby a more able and ready teacher, while from the awakened and nercessed public interest and desire for his ervices, he is finding more ready and aumerous patrons and enjoying a greater

t is our carnest purpose, and will be our best enderayor, to render the Josuszat all that can be desired on the part of its patrons, ond to that end we invite a liberal and earnset evoperation of the friends of good writug and practical education, both as 'contributors to its columns and active workers for the increase of its circulation.

They should ever beer in mind that to sustain such a journal as they desire one that will honor and serve well, the protession—costs much habor and money which can only be repaid by a hearry support of all intersection in the speciality it advocates. Many tenchers of wifning having received specimen copies of the Jou NAX, and returned compliments and thanks for the same, with their best wishes for its success, have not favored us with their subscription, and many subscriptes have failed to renew their some.

has expired. Almost without exreption these parties are friends of the Journal, and speak truly, when they wish it success, and would sincerely recret its tailure, yet so far as their aid goes, its s cess would be impossible but its failure We beg to remind all such that good wishes, however carnest, are not cotable for printing posters or other expense of conducting a paper, and that although the JOURNAL has survived, and wil in all human probability continue to do so without their aid, it might have been much more attractive and interesting, and i cess much more certain, had they each one tributed to beliamake it so. We shall be soris tied with nothing short of the best pennom's paper possible, and that we shall invaish to the fullest extent of our ability and the as furnished by its patrons

We trust that said patrons will bear this in mind, and by their liberal support make ye editor happy, and secure to themselves the best pennan's paper ever published

Begin with the New Volume

Now is the time to subscribe and get a splendid premium and begin with the Xew Year and new volume. Sistem consentrice back, numbers will be sent for \$1. These numbers are worth \$5 to any one inter-set of in either practical or ornamental pennanship, since they cental an entire course of instruction in practical writing and flourishing, with going and sent and the subscribe special way to be subscribed with a conference of instruc-

Business Education --- Classical Studies.

It is but a few years since a thorough husiness education was considered of sufficient importance to demand the attention of any but those who were actually engaged in commercial pursuits. The great mass of students in our high schools, acclamics and colleges were never instructed that a knowledge of the principles which govern business transactions was at all necessary; and hence, after three or four years spent in fumbling over Lathn and Greek lexicons, and in reading Heatthen Mythology, the student found himself decient in the very things on which his future success must depend.

Business colleges have supplied the facilities for remedying this wide-spread deficiency in business cluentain; but there are thousands who do not improve them. The knowledge derived from a four years' course of classical study is very much of an accomplishment; but for practical utility, it is not to be compared to a therough knowledge of double entry hook keeping, and the collateral branches of a business education. We find use for our knowledge of book keeping a thousand times, where we find use for our knowledge of the Trojan war once.

We think a knowledge of commerce as it is arried on m our day by means of our magnificent steam vessels, a fur greater accomplishment, and certainly of far more utility, than a minute knowledge of the wanderings of Æneas, in his fleet of barges and row-boats. We do not wish to speak lightly of a knowledge of the classics; but we think that that knowledge which we are to use in our intercourse with our fellow-men, should receive our first attention. After the ordinary ele mentary education, the next in imports a good business education. It is a fit prepar-ation for active life. The classical student may devote years to his favorite studies, but he must, in the meantime, transact more or less business : he must in a mujority of cases get a living. Evidently, then, he should know hore to transact bus

The student ought first to acquire a good business education; he then can, as a business man, command the respect of business men, and, if he choose, he one among them. He may then, if he have leisure, enter upon the study of the acompibliumnts of an education. Frequently students go through a business course, preparatory to entering upon classical or professional studies. Such is the wisest course.

Hints on Making Specimens.

Not one specimen in twenty received at the office of the John Nat. is so executed as the office of the John Nat. is so executed as to admit of reproduction by the photo on graving process, and of those left have appeared in the John Nat. a large number has been returned once or take with suggestions to the author to be re-executed. The principal fault is in the bad quality of ink used, another, the manner of executing the work of the work in the gravital way exceeded in the work, it being generally executed on two small a scale, and overdone, with a multi-tude of useless scratched line.

All specimens designed for reproduction in the Journ's must be executed on a line quality of Bristol board, 7x14 or 5\xi\text{x}\text{1}\text{all or 5\xi\text{x}\text{1}}\text{board}, gath with the best quality of inches in size, and with the best quality of inthuck Indiv ink_mo other will do.

Since all specimens are designed to be reduced one-half in the process of our arrain, they should be made very open, and clear, using no lines not necessary to give thrateter to the work; where scrolling and shading is made, clear, strong, well spaced, parallel lines should be used. Fine serately ecosline—shading cannot be successfully exposules and the product of the proposition of the product of th

It should be distinctly understood that no red, blue, purple or gray line can be reproduced, nothing but jit-black. Lines ever so fine, if clear, and black can be engraved

Let Your Light Continue to Shine

To the many earnest and skillful teachers, authors and works is not profession, who have so illerally favored the Journs, a with valuable articles and illustrations from their pers, we return our most earnest thanks, and trust that in future their light will continue to shine with increasing lustre through its columns, while we hope to add many brilliant contributors to our list before the close of this tow year.

As a Special Inducement

For present subscribers to renew their sub scriptions and to induce others to subscribe, to begin with the volume of 1879 (January number) we make the following liberal offer of premiums worth \$2. For each reuewal or new subscriber enclosing \$1, and 20c. extra in stamps for postage on pre-miums, before February 1, we will send, with the first unuber of the Journal, a copy of the Centennial Picture of American Progress, 20x28, and a copy of the Lord's Prayer, 22x28 inches; each of which is alone worth the price of the subscription. Remember this offer extends only to Febru ary 1, 1879. The regular premiums offered for clubs will be given additional to the premiums herein named.

Prof. J. C. Miller, Icksburg, Pa., says 'I am in receipt of the 'Lord's Prayer.' It is claborate and heautiful; excellent alike in design and execution, it is dazzling to the cyc and mind of even an expert pennan."

W. J. Todd, Wallingford, Conu., says "It is a real beauty, a gem of pen art."

G. A. Buesing, New Orleans, La., writes,
"The 'Lord's Prayer' is most heautiful
My friends are all delighted with it."

D. S. Porter, Lawrenceville, Ohio, says "Both premiums are received. They are beautiful and elegant in design and execution. 'A thing of heauty is a joy forever.'"

The above are among the multitude of similar compliments from those who have received these premiums. Remember that you get the JOURNAL and premiums, worth \$2.00, all for \$1.20.

Death of Mrs. Fielding Schofield.

We copy the following obituary notice from the Newark Daily Journal:

Mrs. Fielding Schofield, the wife of Professor Schofield, of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, died at her residence, 882 Broad street, on December 18.

Mrs. Schofield was a lady of great personal beauty and of romarkable intelligence. She composed both in poetry and music, and some of her songs are very sweet and beautiful. She caught cold in the latter part of the summer, which resulted in basty consumption. After three mouths of suffering, which she bore with a resignation most remarkable and without a nusruar d-ath ensued. The sorrow occasioned by her death to many who regarded her with no common sentiment of esteem will be lasting and sincere.

Our Teachers' Agency.

Teachers wishing situations and principals wishing good teachers of witing or any of the commercial branches, should hear in mind that they can probably secure the same through our agency. Send in your applications, with 82, and we will reader you all the service possible.

Why Not?

A correspondent asks: Why is it that authors and teachers of writing differ so whichly regarding the number of elementary principles comployed in writing? Why does not three, viz.: the straight line, right and left curves embrace them all? Will some of our authors of practical writing please explain why?

Steiger's Educational Directory

For 1878, has been received. It consists of 32n compact and well arranged 16mo pages devoted to educational institutions and publications. It will be found a valuable handbook for all persons in any manner interested in character or educational words. Published by E. Steiger, 25 Park Place, New York.

Hymenial.

Prof. Geo. G. Stearns was married on the 21th ult., at Newport, Ky., to Miss Mattie J. Amos. Mr. Stearns is an accomplished teacher of drawing and writing, and, at present employed teaching in the public schools at Newport. We wish the new partnership the most abundant pro-perity and hap-

Teachers and others desiring special in struction in the higher departments of Pen Art, are requested to read our advertisement in the advertising columns.



Chapman is teaching writing a Business College, Dubuque, Iowa very gracefid writer.

William Bruce, Hamilton, Canada, is a good writer and is highly complimented by the press for his skillful cogrossing.

- M. E. Bennett has opened a normal insti-tute of penmanship at Schenectady, N. Y., and is having a good degree of success.
- S. Preston, who has been teaching rrge classes in writing at Saratoga, is spend-ig his holiday vacation at his home in ing his Brooklyn.
- T. D. King is teaching writing and book-ceping at South Easton, Pa. Mr. King is a nod writer and enjoys the reputation of being successful teacher.
- L. D Smith, the accomplished tracher of riting in the public schools of Hartford, onn., is spending his holiday vacation in Conn., is spending his this city and Brooklyn.
- S. J. Grier A Son, St. Louis, Mo., announc new work on book-keeping, entitled th Commercial Accountant." It is in fiv-aris and embraces single and double entry.
- Mrs. Jno Van Everen was recently Ars, 4no, van Everen was recently pointed a special teacher of penmanship in Mount Vernon, N. Y., public schools. 'congratulate the patrons of the public school of Mount Vernon.
- A. A. Clark has charge of classes in book keeping and writing in the high schools Cleveland, O. Mr. Clark is one of our ver-best writers and tenchers, and will undoubted by the honor to his new position
- The Temperance Anvil. Washington The Temperature Jurie, Washington, D. C., for November, devotes a page and half to a highly complimentary, though well deserved, boographical sketch of Prof. H. C. Spencer, Principal of the Washington Business College.
- Prof. A. R. Dunton, the famous expert of oston, is engaged in looking up testimony re-tive to the murder of Mrs. Sarah Meservey, lative to the nursler of Mrs. Sarah Meservey, at Teman's Harlor, Mc., which occurred on the might before Christmas, 1874, for which are the man and the mean and

Answers to



C. M. T., Dixon, Ill. hand, Less shade as greatly improve u. You write a very fan and shorter loops will

H. C. D., Potsdau, O. For answer to your question, "Where to begin in flourishing a bird?" See exercise for flourishing in this is-

P. R. S., East Manch Chink, Pa You write a good practical hand. Your principal fault is in the unequal size and height of your

C. K. K., Philadelphia, Pa. Your writing is good in every respect. More practice will impart more of the appearance of case and

of W. D., Hannibal, Mo. You write a superior hand for one doing heavy work Your curves are not sufficiently defined in the connecting lines of your vis, m's and s's. You see in 10 lack somewhat in case of movement

If C. R. Wakefield, Mass. Our proposed agency will include teachers of all commercial branches. bookkeep as and copyists. You write a good hand for business purposes, and with a little care ful practice and skillful in-struction, would become a good professional writer.

U.S. F., Boston, Mass. You write a very legible and excellent hand, as business writing it most one criticism; as professional witting it has several faults, most considerant witting it has several faults, most considerant of which is unuequal spacing, unequal slopes especially in the last stable of m, n, h and p especially in the last stroke of m, a, b and p. Your loops are rather too small, the loop in the small s and r are too long giving to those letters a diminutive appearance.



A. C. Smith, Burg Hill, Ohio, sends a fine

J. R. Farrel, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends a well recuted specimen of lettering,

C. H. Hamilton, New Augusta, Ind., sends very fine specimen of a flourished bird and

John McCarthy, Washington, D. C., the compliments of the senson in a very hand some specimen of off-hand writing.

some specimen of oil-hand writing.
H. C. Chrk, Principal of Forest City Business College, Rockford, Ill., sends some very hundsomely written slips of business writing.
M. E. Blackman, Worrester, Mass., sends two elegant specimens of oil-hand flourishing. For grave and freedom of movement they are walv avaelled

T. J. Prickett, Penman at Soule's Busines College, Philadelphia, Pa., writes a very graceful letter in which he incloses fine speci

graceful letter in which he incloses fine speci-mens of card writing.

Joseph Foeller, Ashlund, Pa., sends a vari-ety of very skillfully designed and flourished bird specimens and some good specimens of card and copy writing.

w C. Sandy, teacher of writing, Troy, N Y., Business College, writes an elegant letter in which he incloses an extensive variety of very skillful flourishing.

F. C. Chapman, Penman at Bryant's Busi-ess College, St. Joseph, Mo., sends a well secuted set of off-hand capitals and good pecimens of card writing.

F. P. Treuitt, who is now teaching large classes at Forney, Texas, sends a handsomely written letter, inclosing good specimens of card writing and dourishing.

The promised specimen from Prof. Jackson agle was received too late to admit of its

The Business College department in connection with the Methodist College, Fort Wayne, Ind., will hereafter be designated as the Miami Business College. It is in charge of Prof Addas Albro, and is spoken very favorably of by the press of that city.

mony of by the press of that city.

The fifth anniversary and graduating exercises of Miller & Stockwell's, New Jersey
Business College, Newark, were beld in their
college rooms on December 23. Diplomas
were awarded to fifteen graduates. The excreises consisted of music orations, recitations nd addresses

The twenti-th anniversary and graduating The twenti-th anniversary and graduating exercises of Packard's Baniens College took place at Chickering Hall, on Dreember 12, before a large and appreciative suitience. Die before a large and appreciative suitience and the suitience of the sui

Riev. William Lloyd.

At the close of the course of the Bryant,
Stratton & Sadler's Business College, Baltmore, Md., for the boliday acasion, the
students presented to the proprietor, W. H.
Sadler, a complete set, ten volumes, of Chanstaller, a complete set, ten volumes, of Chanter and the control of the control of the control
of the control of the control of the control
of the control of the control of the control
of the students in the college were likewise
the recipients of valuable presents, which indicates a hearty good will and feeling on the
part of the students toward their instructors,
customary Christmas receptions was given to
the students by Professor and Mrs. Sadler, at
their residence in Irvington, and those who their residence in Irvington, and those are personally acquainted with Prof. Sadler will have no doubt that the occasion will be membered by those present for its genuine il liberal hospitality.

Esterbrook Steel Pen Company.

This company which leads all other manu facturers in the United States, has introduced so many new and desirable styles that to name and describe them all would take



appearance in this issue, but will appear in the February number.

the February number,

I. W. Presson, teacher of penmanship in
the public schools, Meccu, O., sends a ckillfoldi executed specimen of flourissing and a
package of schl written copy slips.

W. J. Titsler, Kuneborn, Pan, sends specimens of writing and floorishing; the writing
is superson agrace and form, the flourishing,
though credibide, look the case and grace
dephyded in the writing.

displayed in the writing.

E. I. Burnett, Pennian at the La Crosse
Wis., Business College sends several superior
speciments of flourishing and eard writing
also specimens written by several of his pupils which are very creditable.

D. L. Musselman, Principal of the Gen ity Quincy, Ill., | Business College, send-D. L. Allisselman, Transpar of the ore, (thy Quiney, Ill., † Business College, send-siperh specimens of his own and pupils' writ-ing, also a fine photograph of the faculty and students of the college in a group

L. C. Malone, Bradgeparl, West Va., sends an chiborate and attractive specimen of draw-ing, doorshing and lettering, designed for publication in the Jovas u., which owing to the number of its execution cannot be done.



in cory's Business College, Newark, has suspended, and the college eff-advertised for sale on the 2d anst.,

J. Bryant, St. Joseph Business Col-Thos a Tryani, St Joseph Business Co E, reports that he is enjoying an amusin gree of success this season, and also favor with his photo for our collection.

The students and graduates of the Bryant Stratton Commercial School of Boston tten vice recently organized the recently organized the us incubership to be come to takents and graduate field. his," its membership to be en of students and graduates of the of students and graduates of the The club gave its first reception r 10, on which occasion addresse through the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the control of the property of the control o (60). The chib gave its first reception beniller 10, on which occasion addresses re made by ex-Governor line and several fer distinguished speakers.

couple of columns of the Jornaal. When we go we meet the "Esterbrook Falcon pen No. 48, the most popular of all the Esterbrook makes and the best known pen in Amer ica. Of this pen nearly a quarter of a mil sold annually, and the demand lion gross are is increasing steadily. There are few offices or business houses where this pen is not em ployed in some capacity. The Esterbrook line of engrossing pens is very full, and es pecial pains have been taken to provide every arrety of pens which could possibly be desired by the professional man or conveyancer this class, their No. 161 engrossing and No. 384 Blackstone are the leading styles, and are highly appreciated. The school pers of this company will "bear with" the trials inflicted by the rudimentary beginners better those of any other make known in the school room, and among other noted marks includethe celebrated numbers 333 extra fine, 441 school medium and 128 extra fine clastic, It is in the line of business or mercantile pens, however, that the Esterbrook fulks have shown the fullest force of their ingenui ty and fine workmanship, their Bank, Talcon and Easy Writer being especial favorites, business man will be fail to find here, whil it is in this line that the largest number of additions are being constantly naide. For ner essury protection every pen bears the trade mark of R Esterbrook & Co., while every box bears the fac-smalle of the firm's signature. The works of the company are ted in Camden, X. J., and the main office at No. 26 John street, New York city. The English agents are Waterlow & Sons, Lon-Wall, London; the Canadian agency is at 442 St. Paul street, Montreal, and every stationer is required to keep their pens as staple goods. — Boston Journal of Commerce.

Remember, sixteen back numbers of the JOURNAL will be sent for \$1.

Bryant's Business College

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec 18, 1878 Editor Penman's Art Journal:

Dear Sir-It is very evident that your valuable paper is doing much towards teaching the public what constitutes a business educa tiod, and in opening the eyes of many who have long been under the impression that those who have never had an hour's experience in a respectable business, and have only most inferior common school education are fully competent to qualify young men for accountants, cashiers, &c., and that the only essential is that they shall be able to write something better than most other persons or have a few specimens bought from transient teachers, which they occasionally employ for

Every person possessing reasonable intelligence should know that the very defective course in pennanship and book-keeping as introduced about thirty years since, and as is still offered by many colleges as the only necessary qualifications for business, with all of its present and rapidly multiplying intracacies is both superficial and defective in almost every essential

The intelligent business man or practical accountant justly regards such teaching as the jurist does the ordinances of a village, or the surgeon would a nostram, and hence the graduates of such institutions may have much conceit, but very little that is calculated to call their services into demand; and yet if one such fails in obtaining an easy place at large wages, all business colleges are pro-nounced "humbugs" without the least disermination between the best and the worst. Book-keeping can never be successfully taught as an insulated theory, because it is a part of a series of sciences and admits of no nucertainties as to facts, whys, or its calculations and results, while it calls for such read mess and precision in the use of the pen and business terms as is never taught by those who have deficient education and no expericuce in the practical details of business. ecountant is as much dependant upon catalectics, economy, ethics and the laws of business as is the physician upon anatomy, physiology and chemistry, or the jurist upon the constitution. It requires both a profound and a practical knowledge of the relative branches to utilize accounts or to impart the most valuable instruction therein, and as in any professional or scientific course, both teacher and pupil must give their undivided attention to these branches and their connec tions with and bearing upon each other.

Hence, if teachers of seminaries had b the necessary time and ability they could not teach the business course successfully in connection with other branch's that disconnect the reasonings and illustrations that are ex-This no more implies that graduates of June ss college a should be prefound in all that should be taught therein than that every young lawyer should be a Webster or a Kent on admission to the bar, for each has but rected the foundation on which the solidity of his future structure greatly depends. Ye if it be too imperfect or mirrow he will probably be a groveler or smatterer, if not a conceited simpleton in all his practice, department of science are lectures illustrans and recitations, more essential in awakcuing the reasoning powers of papils, and the well-informed teacher can always find sobjects for dissection in books, business houses and courts

As in the acquisition of the profession supid thus gains much valuable information of, and becomes permanently interested in, branches to which he here devotes but little Thus not only prepares lam to act more intelligibly in the counting-room, but gives a comprehensive knowledge of loisiness not attainable in many years by my tormer Such course is unequalied in awakening the reasoning powers of such as are deficient in calculation or memory and such as have lost interest in common studies or are defective in them

Very truly yours Thos. J. BELANT.

Clubs.

"The better the fruit the more the tree is

In that we find consolation, and meekly ubmit, so club away.



For the convenience and aid of those who desire to practice upon the above design, we repeat the parts given in the last issue of the Jorana, showing the analysis of the bird. In theoretical the last, strike the parts in the order in which they are given above. The point of beganing and direction of the movement is inducted by the arrow. The line forming the tail must be continued so as to form the body, breast made by changing the part to the direct positions, some as when writing. Where the leg joint hat he body is reliable the results in the body stroke, or if the tortine of the body is the direct position, some as when writing. Where the leg joint the body is dight ensure may be much in the objective, the other of the body is dight ensure may be much in the objective, to consider the other of the body below the present the part of the body is dight ensure may be much in the other of the other of the body below the present of the body is displayed results and the present of the body below the present of the body and the present of the body the present of the body the present of the body that the present of the body that the present of the body and the present of the body that the present of the body and the present of the body that the pres

The Writing Class BY J. W. PAYSON

11.

" How can I excite enthusiasm in the writing-exercise?" is a question often asked by teachers. In my experience, I have awaken ed the most enthusiasm in a class, esuccially of primary pupils, where the matter is a novcity, by throwing the children upon their own resources. I first explain and illustrate the simple elements and principles which enter into the construction of a letter, and then re quire the scholars to direct me how to make it, thus teaching them to see, to compare and to criticise. Nothing pleases children more than to communicate their knowledge Pride is here, which, if properly encouraged is a strong meentive to progress. Let me give you a practical example

THE LESSON

I first Y make sm won the board, and call the attention of the class to the ceneral form of the letter, - that it is like double i without the dots, that it has sharp angles at top, and short turns at base. From their previous drill, they easily recognize the different lines which compose the letter. the three right-curves, and two straight lines, with the short turns at base tell them that these simple parts of the letter are elements. I fully illustrate the lines pointing out that the right-curves extend from base to top, that the straight lines extend from top nearly to base, that the short bends or turns begin a little above, and end at base, that if the straight line should run clear to base, there would be no room left to the turn, that if the turn was left out, and the straight line carried to base, there would be a point, the same as at top - 1 then draw the main line with the short turn at base, united to the right-curve, and show them a compound part of a letter. This, I tell them is called the first principle. Next, they find a second compound part like the first, which they readily name the first principle. 1 they illustrate, by means of longer straight lines the slant of the main lines, and that of the curves, and incite comparison. The points

of connection at top are noted, and they are led to see how the right-curve and straight line form a sharp upper-angle, also that the short turn at base connects the straight line with the right-curve.

" Now children" (crasing the letters), "can you tell me how to make small u ?" "Yes," unanimously. "Well, All answer, "A curve." "Well, what is the first line " Like this?" mak ing a wrong curve. All hands are up in an dant, and a universal "No" is responded Here you observe the dawn of critici children are all alive at the idea that they can criticise their teacher. "Why is it not right? "It curves the wrong way" "How should it curve." "To the right" "Oh! it is the "Yes." "Well, when right-curve, is it?" I ask what the first line of n is, what should you say?" "The right-curve," "All rightnow we have started," naking the right-curve on the board, not slanting rightly. All the hands are moving excitedly, and the children almost jump from their seats "What is the matter now?" "It don't slant right" "Is this right?" making it the right slant. A sat-"What is the next line in n? ght line." "Like this?" making it An enthusiastic "No! it don't " A straight line." rostroal. slant." "Then it must be a slanting straight line." "Yes" "Like this?" making it coincide with the curved line, part way down, A perfect storm of "No!" "Why is it not "It should not touch the oth-"At no place?" or line " "Only at the " Then it must not slant like the curved 2" "No." " Is this right." "Yes: and educis restored.

"Shall I carry the straight line clear to base's " "No." "Why not?" you must leave room for the turn." " Been ** What is the next line?" All answer, "A turn. "Like this?" making it too broad. A great clamor of "No." clamor of "Xo." "Don't get excited, child-ren , tell me how it should be made." All nnswer, "It should turn shorter."
right?" "It is." "Are you sure
turn at base?" "Yes., yes." " Is this " Are you sure there is a "Can you see the furn? " We can," "What is a torne! see the turn? "We can, "What is a turn?" "A Short bend in a letter." "Well isn't the turn part of the next line?" "No" "Why not my young critics?" "Because the turn ends at base, and the next line begins at "If you should leave out the turn, and make the stright line as far as base, what would you have?" "A point." "I am glad you all know the turn."

"Where does the turn begin?" "A very little above the base-line " "Where does the turn end?" "Just at the base line." "What is the next line, little teachers?" "A right-"Like this?" A general "No while not $2^n = 11$ don't slaut right." "How should it shut $2^n = 11$ don't slaut right." "Then the last part of n is like the first?" An eager "Yes." "What lines slant alike in u.?" The straight lines have one slant, and the right curves have another," " What are the "The right-curve parts of the small u ?and first principle twice." "How many kinds of lines are there in small u?" "Name them, in concert." "Straight line, lower turn, right-curve." "What do you call these taken separately?" "Elements." What are elements?" "The simplest parts of latture " "What do you call the straight hine, lower turn, and right-curve when com-bined?" "The first principle." "What are principles?" "Compound parts of letters." What other letter is made up from the same parts as $n^{(2)}$ "Small i" "How does it differ from $n^{(2)}$ " "It has the first

principle only once, and a dot," Note You see teacher, that your papils are thoroughly enhancement over the fact that they know the letter in all its parts, and can til me how to make it. The analysis of these alphabetic signs can be made an intellectual recreation to the youngest writers, which the synthesis of the letters from elelectual recreation to the youngest writers, while the synthess of the letter from elements and principles appeals to the construction of the property of the p

and hase, followed by the first and hase, followed by the first four principles, or common compound parts of the thirteen short letters, supplementing each principle with practice on its corresponding group and uncertain steps of the pupil are best guided by trace, the pupil are best guided by trace with pen or prensi, following closely each line of the cupy. The results of enthusiastic effort on the plan of ment are wooderful.—Primary Teacher.

The Innocent Schoolmaster.

He doesn't know very much. He can ask questions laid down in his text-book and can determine with a good degree of accuracy whether the ans wers are repeated correctly He carries a nen over his ear. a stick in his right hand and a book in his pocket. He consilers it of much more importance to secure obedience d submission than intellect nal discipline. He frequently says: "Learn your lessons! you ask any questions you shall be punished! It is not for you to know the reason why! Wiser heads than yours or mine have written these books, and it is your duty to bearn what is written and mine to make you do it! Study!"

He require absolute, unquestioning submission. He neither thinks for himself, nor permits his pupils to do so. believes his books and follows his nose. He is the sworn enemy of normal school teachers' institutes, and universal free education. With new taxt books he has no patience, and takes no special interest in new inventions; in fact, he rather more than half believes that

Edison is a humbug. He daily puts on the skull-cap of his own ignorance, and lives in the foggy atmosphere of his favorite pipe, and one of these days be will wrap the drapery of his snuff stained garments about him and lie down, unbonored, unwept and unre-

The above is no ideal sketch. We have many such teachers yet lingering in the vallevs of our dark corners. It is only by nersistent effort that they can be driven from the teachers' ranks into the darkness of obscurity Burnes' Educational Monthly.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 14, 1878. Editor Penman's Art Journal:

DEVE SIR - I have been reading the last number of the Art Journal, and I must say that it is the best publication of the kind I ever saw. There is more sound, logical reading in the last number than in any similar iournal I ever read

ad. Yours truly, F. C. CHAUMAN, Penman,

Invitation

is hereby extended to penmen and teachers to favor the columns of the Jones et with stems of interest and practical thoughts bearing upon the profession.

Mary's Little Lamb. SELECTE

Mary possessed a decomples about tary possessed a manimity sheet, those external covering was as devaid of color as the congested aurona fluid which is castonally present invaringuitable barriers to railroad (raye) on the

And everywhere that Mary per-grinated The juvenile Southdown v

It tagged her to the alphabet dispensary one day, Which was in contraveution of established usage; It caused the other youthful students to cachinate

and sky-fungle.

To perceive an adolescent mutton in an edifice devoted to the dissemination of knowledge.

And so the procedior ejected him from the interior.

And he continued to roam in the immediate vicinity,

And remained in the neighborhood until Mari and remained in the neighborhood until Mary lines more became visible.

What causes the invenile to banker after Mary so?

"What causes the invenile to banker after Mary so?"

Why, Mary best-was much affection upon the little
animal to which the wind is tempered when shorn,

THE PEY

BY S. D. PEATT

Long years ago, long years ago When Greece and Rome were young. Those happy days of pleasant lays Which then the posts sung. Which then the poets sung.
The iron Peu was used by men,
To give their thoughts a form
Which might remain without a sta
Pratected from the storm.
In after time, where Egypt's clime without a stain Suggested something a Paper was made to sell or trade Paper was made, to self or trade, A confimenthing to you; And then the style, from ancient Nile, Was thrown away by man, And he stood still, without a quill, To mark some noble plan.

The Pen has fold of wars most bold. And triumphs nobly won And Pilgrims trand whose freezes blad

And Pilgrims trend where freemen ble And patriotic son Who reads the page, the name and age Of those who nobly fell, Must feel a thrill his bosom fill, With burning ardor su all

ch freeman's right, a name to blight The despot on his throne! And Robert Bruce will grant no truce To his own country's for,
But with his hand will draw his brand,
There's freedom in each blow!

Turn we from strife, where human life irn we from strife, where human hi Is bartered for its rights, helds of green which may be seen, Now free from nature's blight: To bird and hower, and vernal shower o mra and hower, and vernal shower, And streamlet running gay. (here Cupid's dart has pierced the heart, In smiling month of May. (he word of Burns, then oft returns To cheer our fonely lot, When friends slucers we sometimes fear. Kind greetings have forgot. Vien Alpine tide, with current wide, Rolls back upon the heart, The frozen stream, which still may clear Yet pleasure not import,
The Pen which wrote what needs no note. en which wrote what needs no it "hian was made to mourn," comfort gives to him who lives With sorrow overlorne. And Shakesnesse grand on every heart And Stakespeare, grand on every Wise maxims gives to all, To cheer, to bless, and to caress The sons of Adam's fall. The name his Pen has given men. Will live till doom is past, And echo then, from every gkn.

The sword has mucht, in field of fight, To by opposers low, he Pen has power, its rebest dower, To give and guide the blow. oft will alcep, or lowly creep

Repeat it to the blass

Till winged by magic Pen,
Till winged by magic Pen,
Then she will rise, and through the skies
Bear deeds of noble nich. Il but the Pen! the mighty Pen! The gunt of the day. We'll bind his brow, with myrtle now

And leave him with our tay ! Writing in Country Schools

Editor Pennan's Art Journal:

DEAR SER How can writing be most thoroughly and systematically taught in our coun try schools

Being directly interested for the Board of Education in our town, I make the inquiry. The systems used in cities, of which the orres at lass spoken, is not what we can satis factorily adopt

If some one of experience will give me an expression through the next Journal, the favor will be duly appreciated. Yours truly,

Mongan. JOHN F Teacher of writing, Brainard Academy Haddam, Conn. Dec. 18, 1878.

Want of time and space prevent an extend ed answer to the above enquiry at this time What was said in the Dic. issue relative to the method of criticism and correction of faults in the practice of the pupil, also, the illustrations for positions and the analysis of writing are alike applicable to backing at all times and We are aware that teaching writing in the ungraded country schools is very different, and much more difficult than in our finely graded city schools. In the former, by an unprofessional teacher, we should advise the use of some one of the systems of copy-books; practicing the copy down the page in sec tions, as nearly as the copy may be divided, of about one-fourth of the length of the line in the copy-book, thus cuabling the pupil to concentrate his attention and practice apon a few letters and principles of writing at a

time, and the teacher to more thoroughly criticise and point out to the pupil the special faults in his writing. This short exer being quickly and frequently repeated, while the faults and their corrections are fresh and vivid in the pupil's mind, he can more cessfully avoid them, and more rapidly acquire skill than he could were he allowed to carelessly write an entire line, making faults so numerous that, if corrected, he could not half remember them, while in the less frequent and numerous repetitions of his copy l less opportunity for their correction or coining mastery of the principal characteristics

of his copy.

We should be pleased to hear from some of our many experienced teachers in the country in answer to Mr. Morgan's inquiry.

FLINT, MICH., Dec. 9, 1878.

Editor Penman's Art Journal : DEAR SIR-I am a subscriber of your in structive, interesting and valuable paper, and voluntarily would like to add my small weight of testimony in regard to its helpful

Every mouth I anticipate its coming with eager interest, and only regret that it is mouthly in issue when I would have it every In every number I find something worth the year's subscription; as for example, in the October number that matchless article on "Teaching versus Skill," by A. H. Hinman. I think I would like to take him by the hand and thank him in behalf of myself and those who have not the superior skill which commands admiration, yet who may obtain a certain degree as penmen by faithfully serving our fellow men. Whilet 1 am carnestly aiming at improvem at for ray self, as a practical penman, my one absorbing thought is: How can I teach better? And I bave need to ask this question, for I have over thirteen hundred children and youths under my direct instruction and superintendence every week, and just here I want to say that in your excellent paper I find many valuable helps. I am particularly interested in my primary work, and find the results of my labor in this department most gratifying. send you a few specimens from the pencils of our "Little People," and wish I could show you the slates of my "wee ones," five years old, many as good specimens as these. Wish-

ing for your paper the success it so well de-I am very truly yours, Mrs. A P. Burrows Superintendent of Writing and Drawing

Public Schools of Flint. Inclosed with the above letter were specimens of writing, with a pencil, by sixty of Mrs. Burrows' pupils in the public schools varying in age from seven to twelve years. which evinced a degree of milform excel lence, we have rarely, if ever, seen equalled by pupils of that age in any public school. Mrs. Burrows is evidently a te ther noscosed of no ordinary skill, and as her letter and work inducate, has soul in the work she is doing Many such tenchers of writing are wanted in our public schools. - [ED.

25 PARE PLACE, NEW YORK.) Nov. 30, 1878. Editor Penman's Art Journal:

DEAR SIR-I take pleasure in a vising you that I have forwarded to your address a copy of the Educational Directory for 1578.

Please accept this book as a fresh installent of my labors in behalf of all educational interests generally and of educational literature in territorday

Numerous indications and expression me to hope that both the Year Book of Edu cation and the Educational Directory (which are hereafter to be assued regularly in conformity with the statements in the preface and on page 100 of the Directory) will prove useful reference books, not only for all active educators, but also for elergymen, parents,

ats and the public generally. In the same degree that it become at to all educational institutions that a full and correct enumeration is of the greatest importance to them, it will follow that all necessary information concerning such institutions will bereafter be promptly furnished for my publications above mentioned, and thus their constantly increasing value as to cor rectness and completeness may be relied upon.

Suggestions tending to augment the practical usefulness of my (unremunerative) labors in this special direction are respectfully solicited and will be carefully considered. Yours truly.

E. STEIGER.

Provoking Chirography.

Professor S-, whose loss is deeply la-mented in the scholastic circles of New York, was at one time a highly valued contributor the journal of which he afterward took charge, and being one day introduced to its editor, was greeted with every expression of cordiality and respect. It was a great pleasure to neet one whose learning and service had been, &c., &c. "But, Profes sor, "added the editor, turning upon him, and seizing his hand with sudden earnestness, and with solemnity in his face, "I hope you pray for my printers ?

The Professor replied that he was very happy to offer his prayers in behalf of any who were in need of them; but what was the speial urgency in this case?

"Ah!" answered the editor, shaking his head impressively, "if you could but hear them swear when they get to work on your manuscript!"-Harper's,

Ames' Compendium

of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship is designed especially for the use of professional pennien and artists. It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exercises, and specimens for off-hand flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of engrossed title pages, resolutions, certifi-cates, memorials, &c. It is the most comprebensive, practical, usefel, and popular work to all classes of professional penmen ever published. Sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$5.00; or for a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to

the JOURNAL.

The following are a few of the many flattering notices from the press and

patrons."

You have certainly taken a long step in atwace of other auditors. You have not only furnished alpha-or the continuous and the continuous and attacks to the continuous and attacks to the continuous and the conti

the great work, it our irreduce who work the heat de-troped and the state of the state of the state of the string is in the process through which to a schild regular to the process through which to a schild regular to the state of the state of the state of the the field you werely.—Prof. S. S. Parksterl, New Took the field you werely.—Prof. S. S. Parksterl, New Took the state of the H given us all the old, throughplus effects and new the state of the H given us all the old, throughplus effects and new the state of the

After Park Perbane.

It is a work of great practical ment, peculiarly adapted for the use of permanenant artists. It covers as held of pen art more hilly than any other work awe ever examined.—Prof. That. B. Bolbear, New

'ork.
I think it far superior to any work of the kind yes
ulblabed. It meets the wants of every five perman o
o energed worker con already to be without it — Prof.
A. Clark, Newark, N. J.

Clark, vector, X. J.
The specimens of situos bere specimens of situos victors with the peb-nimen and attack passes and remarkable shift in alterable artistic power and remarkable shift in the all through the work.—Publisher, Wieskly. from an through the work,—rundows, heavy, Reversels in extent, variety and artistic excells a well as in its peculiar adaptation, for the use of our and artists, any work we have ever examina-icie Fork 8 had Journal.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be mad-ince of all the works upon the subject ever produced, a permian or student can afford to be without it—

is permits or stu-he Fennan's Help ne remains Help.

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it macrice, and no progressive permain in America or front to be within it —Prof. L. Amer. Red. Win.

It contains an almost endless cothering of designs dapted to the practical department of practical consumbing—Prof. 3. II, Hiv. e.g., It is one of the finest publications of this class such has ever come under our nonce,—The Manu-icitarer and Builder

I expected to see a very calcule work—It greatly ex-ceds my highest expectations, -Frof. T. R. South m, San Francisco, Cal

I am delighted with it. It is the most coinclets ork of the kind I have ever seen -frof W. C. is one of the most elaborate and artistic works raine of this art ever published, -American

It is certainly the book of all books upon the art of enough-hip $-Prof \ G, \ C, \ stockwell, \ Newtok, \ A, \ J$ entoun-hip—Prof. G. C. Nueswett, Neuron, et al.
It is remarkable for its some, viriety and origin-lity—Prof. C. C. Critis, Minierpoto, Minn.
I find it even more than Lanticipated, which was omething ex ellent.—G. C. Cannon, Boston,

omething ex ellent.—G C Cannon, Boston,
The art of permianship is trimiphant in Mr.
The art of permianship is trimiphant in Mr.
The COMPENDION is a beautiful thing.—Prof. D. L.
Jusselman, Quincy, III.

Penstock Provoked

The following letter speaks for itself-perhaps too forcibly, and yet is not altogether alled for :

Mr. Editos—Was it the printer's devil or the devil's printer who meddled with my aragraphs in the last issue of your journal? My first thought when reading them was that I had been anticipating my New Year calls, and was somewhat fuddled, but I think I am able now to trace the mistakes in arrangement to the right source, and I would ask the guilty one how he would like to have this paragraph specially applicable to him, disjointed as follows: "You are respected by no one" when I intended to make appear-"more highly than by

An Interesting Calculation.

Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, has discovered the cause of all the trouble in business. It is too much interest on horrowed money He says that one of the causes of hankruptcy is that so few persons properly estimate the difference between high and low interest, and therefore borrow money at a ruinons rate that no legitimate business can stand. Very few, Mr. Spofford thinks, have figured on the difference between six and eight per cent. One dollar loaned for a hundred years at six per cent, with interest col-lected annually and added to the principal. will amount to \$840. At eight per cent, it amounts to \$2,203, or nearly seven times as much. At three per cent, the rate in England, it amounts to \$19.25, whereas, at ten per cent, which has been a very common rate in the United States, it is \$12,809, or about seven hundred times as much. At twelve per cent, it amounts to \$88,075, or more than four thousand times as much. At eighteen per cent, it amounts to \$15,144,007. At twenty-four per cent, which we sometimes hear spoken of, it reaches the sum of 82. 451,799,404. One bundred dollars horrowed at six per cent, with interest compounded annually, will amount to \$1,842 in fifty years, white the same on one hundred at 8 per cent, will amount to \$4,680 in fifty years. One thousand dollars at ten per cent compounded will run up to \$117,380 in fifty years - Normal Monthul.

Now is the Time

to subscribe for the JOURNAL and begin with the "ew year and a new volume. Back numbers may be had at the regular subscription rates, from and including September, 1877, in all sixteen numbers, back from January 1, 1879. The whole sixteen numhers will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.



Seventeen Medals and Diplomas have been venteen incants and Diplomas nave be-twarded to our Penmanship at Institute, State and International Exhibitions.

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On and after January 1, 1879, we shall be prepared o receive a limited number of pupils for instruction a Practical, Artistic and Ornamental Penmanship. Every department of Penmanship most thoroughly tanget

teef theroughly taught.

To Teachers and Professional Peumen who desire To Trackers and Professional Pointers who design special instruction in Designing and Executing Com-plicated and Artistic Personal, we shall infer superior advantages and appealing so to those who will be sequire the power to successfully execute work for reproduction by the Photo Engraving or Proto-Litho-graphic pracesses. Bates of rution will be special.



N. B.—Applicants for specimens must enclose 25c. without which no application will receive attention

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Business College.



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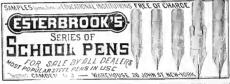


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Writing in the Public Schools

A Paper read by if W. Ellaworth, anthor of "The Ellaworth System of P unauship," Fatore the Framen's Concention, held in New York last August

There are 5,900,000 adults enumerated in the last Tuttel States conses who could meither read now write. This means that one scratch of the entire population on the average, in this land of schools, stands in need of the services of the writing teacher. The percentage of illuteracy is as follows among the population of the second States.

anting the physics of creagin as, Florida, 5, Smith Cardy Mosses, print, Louisi van and North Cardy Mosses, print, Louisi van and North Cardy Mosses, print, Louisi van and North Cardy Mosses, print, Louisi van and Print, Print, 19, Kardy Mosses, 19, Louisi van Arbania 25, Dalman - 25, Maryland 24, Mosmur 18, Rhold Shadu 13, Indiana 11, Kan and 10, Ohio and Pennylytania 9, Mossachusett, New Jersey and Munucosta 8, Ellinos, Wisconsin, California, New York, Connectical, Vermon and Ongon 7, Michigus and Nebroka 6, Iowa 5, Maine and N. w Humpshery 4, and Nevala 2

shore 4, and Nevada 2.
There five and a half million adults with an annually mercasing army of school children now numbering the millions, requiring chicographic netter-tion, makes a formathal array of ignorance in this essential requirement, which has become a proble in for educators and statesman.

The means established for solving this problem are the 250,000 teachers of our public schools, who are supposed to devote about one-sixth of their time to instruction in writ

ing. This is eq 'ivalent to the entire time of 40,000 teachers of this branch.

Of the 250,000 teachers, 200,000 are females and 50,000 are males, a proportion of four females to one male.

Assuming that the time of 40,000 teachers be spent wholly in teaching the art of writing to the school children of the land, we have an average of 250 pupils to each teacher daily, or 40 per hour—an average of a minute and a bird to each

Hence, from this view of the situation it will be seen that some more general method of instruction must be reserted to than the ancient one of individual instruction, and that the essentials and radionests of the art only can be properly undortaken in the public schools. Moreover, that which is attempted to be taught must be adapted to the very limited capacity of the children of the musses and of fundit trethers, who principally instruct them.

This raises the all-important question of what and how much of the art of penmanship is to be taught in public schools, and also the ability of women to teach practically to boys as well as girls. When we regard writing as a practical art, as we surely must, in its rela tion to public schools, the fact that it must be largely by example conjoined with precept, the physical ability of the teacher to furnish a proper example by actual performance in the presence of the pupil becomes of first consequence, and if the execution of a plain business hand even is to be attempted. the ability of the teacher to write such a hand is of paramount importance. That even a majority of our 250,000 trachers can do this is doubtful, and the question as to how they weet when even the radiments of writing without this ability, becomes an important a well as a curious one. That they can all write e host is to be presumed, but an imitation of their example, either in manner of exeen tion or style of letters "executed," they them onld protest against

This leads us to a consideration of the "ways and means" which have been devised from time to time for probalgating the art in the public schools under conditions similar to the foresoing.

In the inflancy of the public school system, be fore puper had become cheap and universal, closes-were taught to trace the forms of ketes with the forefinger in sand, and the "sand-board" constituted one of the promunent features in every "fart-class" primary school, the "sand-class" being taught by the celebrated "Lauess-train System" which was once universally "adopted.

was once universally "adopted," The era of the "gray goose quill" and "fool's cup" soon followed, when the chief qualification of the teacher contered in the sability to make and "mend my pent" to the sabilitation of the young tyro by day, and the writing of wise saws for copy slipe constituted his noothard resortment.

But even these, our personal reminiscences, have bud their day and the cold and unporter steel pen and modern black boards, charts and copy books have displaced the sand-board of old white the Ellisarth, Spacerian, Payana, Danton and Scribner, Dantonian and other systems compete for the bonors of adoption as imprevenents on the original "Lucustrian".

The writing master too, who then "flourished" in his primal grandeur is, I fear, destined to become an institution of the past, unless he hestirs himself and learns to read the "signs of the times" for even the ancient "school marm has been transformed into the Tacher of to-day and multiplied like the grass-hopper, while the 'knights of the quill' stand aloof, few and far between bemoaning their hard Inte and bespattering each other with worse than their vilest lake; or, Sancho Panza like, keep up a running tilt with the windmill of fats.

Now, as a profession, if the writing teachers are to be recognized in the future, they must initiate the philosophers and carefully survey the nature and relation of things as they are, and are to be, and adjust themselves in harmony therewith. They can thus fulfil a mission at once pleasant and honorable, if not profitable; for certainly no one can doubt from the statistics that there is yet ample room for the whole profession in the upper educational story to lead and control as well as supplement the work done in our public schools

Already I find individuals engaged in intelligent and appreciated work in the public schools of Clerband, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinuati, Detroit and lesser cities; while in the facecity of Hartford, Conn., is a clear illustration of the capacity for competent workers of the craft; four of whom are regularly employed in the public schools.

I have found in my experience as teacher and representative of a system of pennanship, that there is generally a wide gap hetween teachers of pennanship and the leading educators of the day, outside of business colleges, which to their credit and emolument have always extended the right hand to the profession, and that it is with great difficulty that their co-operation can be secured in the public schools. This appears to me to arise from the diversity of views of the subject existing between them, which must be reconciled before they can ever harmonic

The pennum prides himself on his attainments in the art and the application of the rules and principles of pennumoship in its performance with bot little regard for the principles of the art of teaching others to do the same: while the educator, recognizing and appreciating the pennum's personal skill and talent, feels that without the a-plication of the principles of the art of teaching itter progress can be made in imparting that skill to others; and that medicarity of talent as a pennum if combined with the true art of teaching its more valuable than the ability to write, however well without the teaching sin so

Hence it seems to me, that if penmen would strive to become masters of the art or TEACH INO in conjunction with that of the art of writing, their union will entitle them to recordation as worthy of the respect and condence of educators which is now often withheld

That public sentiment, custom and demand in matters of penmanship are constantly changing there and no doubt, and that the tendency is toward samplicity and brevity of style to meet the multitarious requirements of the times, and it is the penman's highest duty to himself and the public no not only keep abreast of the times, but anticipate theinevitable march of events; so that he may anticipate and even welcome the improved writing machine and bear with composure the phonographic telephone sounding the death knell to our entire profession!

But in the interval let us glance at some of the current methods of instruction in writing in the public schools, a mere notice of which must suffice for this occasion.

In most schools the use of head-line copy books has now superseded all other means of furnishing models for initation and conveying a correct impression of the forms and proportions of writing, although in many country schools such a copy hook is still a luxury.

Although so uniformly used, yet the meth ods of their employment by different teachers is as varied as their ideas of teaching. In too many schools but little attention is paid to the plan of teaching laid down by the author or ven to a consecutive use of the various numhers of a series, each teacher and frequently each pupil, selecting such numbers as suits his taste, or the supposed capacity of the pupil, who is allowed to write the allotted portion daily without much help or hindrance by the teacher, at unemployed hours of the session In other and better schools regular classes are formed, each having the same number of copy books and writing at the same time and on the ame page and word throughout the entire hook; the teacher illustrating and explaining the successive lessons upon the black hoard or by reference to charts, in advance of the class mark

Still others follow literally the arrangement and nomenclature of the author letting consequences take care of themselves.

As to methods of teaching, also, a great diversity of plans are pursued, some rimns on courring each movement, others allowing the work to proceed ad libitum, holding the pupil responsible for accuracy merely, without regard to time or rlythin.

Another plan consists in an excessive use of PRACTICE PAPER for many lessons before writ ing the blank of the book, accomplishing scarcely a book in a term or even school year. with a view of producing something extra as specimens of proficiency. Tracing the copy with a dry pen as a preliminary exercise is still practiced, although latterly the use of tracing copy books with dotted or colored letters to be traced with pen and ink, are largely used, especially for beginners. In short, it will be observed, that the variety of methods is only limited by the ingenuity and enterprise of the author or teacher; each method having for its object the application of some principle of instruction by which certain desired results are to be attained in developing the handwriting of the pupils.

In general, the writing exercise is under the direction of each class teacher, but in the best schools the plan of assigning a single teacher, proficient in the art, to direct the writing of all the classes of the school is in The principal of the school some vogue. s the oversight of the writing exercises. Both methods point to the pro-fessional writing teacher as the proper person to supervise and direct instruction in this exceptional branch of teaching; and if such eachers as have skill and aptness in this direction would urge the adoption of such a method in all schools it could be soon brought At least one sixth of the public money should be claimed for teaching this essential branch. The best part of this money is diverted from its legitimate application for sup-porting other so-called " higher" branches not specified in the school laws, and writing is quietly ignored or reduced to the mini-

Every sixth teacher in the public schools should be a writing teacher by profession, so that, as a role, wherever there are six organized classes in any school the writing teacher should assert his claim to his share of the school money. Were this done, and proper unity and organization effected among mer bers of the craft so that their claims could not be ignored as now, or crowded aside by professional jealousy of other class teachers who. I regret to find, not infrequently, lool with jealously upon so-called special teachers as diverting just so much money from their own salaries, and, consequently, secretly opsore them the dawn of the writing teachers millenium would be at hand, and one of the legitimate results of this very convention would be accomplished.

Vagaries of Writing.

The pen, in different hands, gives such infinite variety to the representative signs of thought, that it is difficult to understand how one implement devoted to a single use -that of making ideas visible can produce the same characters in such a variety of forms When we all made our own pens, and, cor quently, no two were exactly alike, remark able differences in chirography were inevitable; but now, when in a thousand gross there is but the slightest variation in shape, size or flexibility, one would suppose that something like an approach to uniformity in handwriting might prevail. It is not so, however, the world writes as many hands with the stereotyped styles of the cutler as it did formerly oth the product of the go

Some people, we are told, consider it vulgar to write a plain clerkly hand. The English aristocracy are said to entertain this absurd idea, and certainly many of them show a sovereign contempt for the graces of penman-The autograph of the nobleman whose ealogy dates back to the Norman Compa is not unfrequently us allegable as that of the ron-clad warrior whose title and stolen lands he inherits, and whose sole literary accomphshment was the ability to make certain hieroglyphics, which he called his signature with the point of his dagger—using his bared arm as an ink stand when he wanted "writing Sovereigns, with few executions make it a point to write villamous hands. Queen Victoria is one of the exceptions. Her autograph is remarkably good for a sceptre swaying hand. Her majesty's German relahowever, and in fact the heads of nearly all the royal houses in Germany, are slovenly charographers. A ten-year old pupil in one of our common schools would ashamed to father the scrawls of most of their and "royal highnesses

Lord Chesterfield, who, with all his affects tion, was a man of sense, was the only English peer we remember to have heard of who insisted that every gentleman should "hold the pen of a ready writer." In his letters to son he scolds that young scapegrace roundly for not taking more pains with his manuscript "Your hand," he writes "Is illiberal one, it is neither a hand of busine nor of a gentleman, but the hand of a schoolboy writing his exercises, which he hopes will never be read. Upon my word," he adds "the writing of a genteel, plain band is of more importance than you think Di Ouan cey, in his "Opium Eater," says the French aristocracy at the close of the last century considered it creditable to write as " with the venerable slower or a pair of snuffers

Whether handwriting affords a true indica tion of mental character is a question opon which "doctors disagree." We know ladies without a single no idal characteristic in common whose permanship is almost identical But then this is the result of mechanical teaching. The same "hady's hand" is taught m almost all our fashionable boarding-schools, and a very monotonous meaningless hand it We are reclined to think that most people who have not been drilled to write in secondauce with a particular system, do, to some tent, betray their habits of thought in their handwriting. If their ideas are vigue and confused, so, in most cases, is their pa ship. If, on the other hand, they think clearly, they generally write methodically, The tuan who has a clear conception of his subject, and whose thoughts flow freely, con-

nectedly and in their proper order, generally writes legibly and aften gracefully. In some sympathy with the head, and disguises logical ment and even brilliant metaphor in shapes most monstrous. Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, was certainly a clear-headed man, and expressed his views - in print - with erspicuity and force; yet his chirography if one may be allowed so to say, was extra Admiral Collingwood - Nelson' distinguished pupil and friend-insisted that the character of a lady might be deciphered in her handwriting. He says the "da are all impudent, however they may conceal it from themselves and others: and the scribblers flatter themselves with the vain hope that as their letters cannot be read, they may In a very sensible he mistaken for sense " family "yarn," published in his "Memoirs, entions one of the Misses Collingwood against writing with "crooked lines and creat ficurishing dashes," lest she write away her good name as her father's daughter, fashionable zig-zag taught in our day at "finishing gendemies." is at once inartistic and illegible, and more detestable, we think, than the scribbling and dashing of which the adannal complained

That bands riting in many instances affords a key to character, we verily believe, but the cases in point are perhaps not sufficiently in merous to warrant us as anying that such is the ride. For example, the numerical of Louis Napoleon was of a kind that would behold to indicate undersion, percounses, want of caregy and a general forgeness of intellect. These certainly were not traits of a mind that for a time controlled the pohery of Europe.

The landwriting question is one in which editors have a direct interest, for they are subjected to many trials by correspondents with uneducated and mal-educated right hands. We, therefore, caractly recommend all who write for the press to write and not writed. Charlett Bronet thus describes the kind of penme uship which finds most favor in the editoral sam tum. "No points hardyly picking the optic nerve, but a clean, mellow, pleasant manuscript, that sos-they you as you read."

The Writing Class

Editor Penman's Art Journal:

DEAR SAR - Pernot a junior member of our glorious profession" to say a word on Brothr Payson's method of unparting cuthusiasm. Perhaps I don't understand him exactly, at beart. I think he is writing beneath hungelf or under some kind of a shade, because the and of enthusiasm he deptets is aroused as firms off a loaded nistal. Children are always ready for noise and for and every teacher knows that enough of the former come of itself and that by Mr. P's method hildren may be amused till the teacher is ex musted and noise enough made to cause asser by to think the masquerade ball, which Tam O'Shanter saw, was in progress and if on horseback would take care 'Maggie'' from being decaudicated reader is thinking by this time it is easy enough to tear down, but not so easy to build ip granted. The first step in teaching any thing writing not excepted, is for the teacher himself to be thoroughly taught-a complete master of his subject. And the next step is to thoroughly understand the machine he pro-

s to manipulate. If the organist or the mechanical engin were as ignorant of the mechanism and powers of their respective machines as many teach rs are of the mental and physical struct their pupils, they would very soon be discharg ed Knowing your subject and subjects then the ext step is to get the complete confidence of your pupils - If the soldier is doubtful of his general, he will not fight well, but if he thinks the "old man" is completely "up to smuff he does his "level best" at all times with the pupil, if he thinks you know all about writing from the marks young Cain and Abel made with their marble shooters in the sand of the Euphrates down to the "round writing " of our German brother he will take your orders and obey them as a matter of combination" is right. surse. Then if your success is the inevitable consequence. And the man who makes lawyers, doctors, preachers, poets, merchants, generals and every one

else that is anyhody, must be a general and somehody himself, and lay out his work with skill. As a hint I will give my plan of Brother P's. lesson IV, January Journal. I would begin something like this: Children, we are all going to learn to write, not merely to write so that it can be read and so we can write to our friends, and copy nice stories, and poems and all such things as we may want to copy: nice elegant writing like this, (showing some of the very best) and this (show some nice specimens from———telling whose and what I may know of him). Now wouldn't your mather be glad to see you bring home some writing like this and know that you wrote it Well now you all have hands and fingers arms and eyes just like the men of whom I toki you and they were once little boys in school just like you, and you will soon be men and good writers as they are now. and I have been over all the road that you will have to pass over and I've rolled all the stones away that I could and I'll show you Well let's begin how to bon over the others. (stationery being distributed, I would put small children on slates, larger ones on per and paper) I'll draw two lines on the board here to represent the ruled lines on your pa ner (and slates). You will begin on the line so, and come down to the lower line so Don't go above the upper line nor below the lower line. Have you all made one yet? it straight like mine? No, but its nearly s should be unite straight, perfectly straight You can all stop now. (Children stop and wonder what's up.) Itid you ever see a letter that looked like this? No, Well it is no letter but we call it the first principle (I swear by Spencer, and it is found in twenty three out of the twenty six let ters of our alphabet and we can make none of those letters correctly till we can make slanting straight line, going to take a week to make this little line. it? No Nor half a week, is it? No. I be lieve we can make it in half an hour. think so Hold on James don't take the str of us. there the teacher must be all ever to Make it n prevent "scribbling." I'll repeat it in caps HEINOU'S CRIME for I regard it as the cause of poor writing. Now watch me the sure every on does it make the first principal—make it cor reetly on the board and in groups of about this s cauldistant, Groups ditto; but double distance Now make them just as I have. Teacher now leaves the board and goes to each pupil and where there is a group made wrong makes on right along side, but giving personal attention the poorest writer only if pressed for time using effort only, but being cheerful and ioval with all A few personal rounds will get the first principle pretty well right curve in the same way. Next right curv and straight line joined in angle. Never leave a line till they all make it approximately correct. Now the straight line and right curve, joined in turn. The advantage of all this is practice, movement and criticism and anal-Now let them begin and join the three lines and lo, the small / stands before them almost perfect. They have built it up line by line and are astonished, delighted, ca thused, and all the time they have been quiet ly working at high tension You have worked them instead of their working you. Each lesson in peumanship most be given on th same general plan, and, like the novelist, keer them interested to the end and entirely ignor ant of the demonstrat Be caveful exercised the work per to decreas them in any way. Their parents be to them enough. Let them always find things just as you repre sent them When you come to a hard letter say so, divide it and conquer. Notice the e I have made these principles and the i, and the amount of "practice" I got before got the i built up. Follow up this line of at tack and by the time you get through with and it you can bid farewell to practice on the first two principles. Clubbren soon tire on one or two letters or any one copy, and it is next to impossible to get enough faithful pratice out of them to master any one letter in s you give it to them in broken doses Theu they work like beavers to find out the object. Children curiosity is a powerful ally der the management of the skillful teacher Nothing has been said, above, of movement

pen-holding, position, &c. They are treated in the "manuals," I have been uniformly

successful in making all the letters of large size first. Don't know whether the idea is original with me or not. Of course every teacher should have the "manuals" and keys of the leading systems.

Hoping the above remarks "scattering" though they are, may be footprints in the sand to some young brother. I am respectfully and fraternally yours, &c.

GEO, T. BYLAND.

Hillsboro, O., Jan. 20, 1879.

Teaching Writing.

MOVEMENT AND METHODS

It seems to us that we can see a perpetual conflict between free movement and exact uses of form. Most teachers claim to teach and use the fore-arm, or the combined movement, but the capies being, in most cases, command or written with the finger movement, they are generally so exact that no one could mintst them while using a free movement, and the scholars, in some cases, are permitted to write with the finger movement, in order that they, too, may produce accurate forms.

A close abserver tells us that, being in a class-room where a well-known penman was conducting a writing exercise, he noticed that all the scholars were writing with the finger innvement, while the teacher was talkno fore-arm movement, and the latter seemed displeased when the matter was alluded to by the visitor. We have seen writing done by pupils of the pennian referred to, which was very well executed, but with the finger movement. In most of the specimens that have come under our observation, the small letters seem to have been made in the same way. A friend of ours, who was a pupil of Father Spencer, tells us that he use deal of finger movement. We would like to know w at the "orthodox" opinion is among penmen in regard to this subject. Can ex act forms be produced with the fore-arm movement? We confess that we see more practical ment and beauty in the rapid, easy flowing, corresponding hand of some of our pennen than in their slow, labored writing. Which style ought to be taught?

when style dugin to a conjust.

In regard to inchools of teaching, it is our opinion that we cannot dwell foo frequently on the principles. Unless the curves, straight line, turns and angles can be well made, there is no use in trying to form accurate letters. Some of our pupils who have a good eye for from will analyze letters for themselves, but with the great unipority it requires "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Our eyes must see for them. We are constantly in danger, too, of thunking that things which are perfectly plain to us must be equally so to our pupils, and, thus thunking, we are apt to accrebe their failures to dullness, and show impattence in unany cases where we ought to see good reason for commendation.

The tracing method is certainly a good one for young papils, and we are inclined to believe that it will be used much more extensively in the fature than it is now. With proper oversight on the part of the teacher, the papil is compelled not only to see the exact times, but to make them. There is, however, a strong tendency to trace with the fineer movement.

All the written work of pupils, even their figuring on shite and black-board, should be constantly subjected to intelligent criticism as to the peninianship, and every tacher ewes it to his pupils to set a good sample in this respect, — to show that, while he asks them to take pains with their writing, he himself practices what he preaches. In too many schools the educate of the writing master are, to a great extent, neutralized by the bad example and indifference to peninianship shown by the other teachers. But let us not despire The dots that it is a mark of genus to write an illegible scrawl is passing away. The Good will hasten it textil.—Home Goutet.—Home Good.

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ged electric germ—life of pure truth To spring in soul-forms of cternal light We need the soul of lustice, strong with ze To triumph's high not peaks our way to fight

We need the life of freedom born within, We need the will that scorns opression's chains, 'e need immortal courage, souled with faith, We need the pride that paltriness dislains.

We need the suitit of eternal life -

We need the spirit of eternal life —

The chalitless, bindless, buundless life we need;
We need that men be men by right of birth,

That souls from thrail of wrong at birth be freed.

ned transmitted purity of aim-Transmitted energy of hely trust

We need creative might of soul and mind Follower men nuturnished by earth's last, We need a free-born in indeped, nonely can head

Off prison walls or tetters forged of sin.

Off prison walls or tetters forged of sin.

One of a manhood bribery to scorn.

And blan rishm tile of p.ac. that how to win.

From stome's alturing wiles by vinera idanied: We roud in honort weath, with manhood might

The guilt of pump and homitast to withstan-We need the religion of mond to street alone

Each man a man, the many all brace men We need the might of soul to prove us met With deed and worst and figure angel non We need the become art in every breas

We need as heroes side by side to stand. For race and fame aloft in glory set.

We meed, as pairlets, the many joined.
To stand in battle-strength of braye hearts trac-Vergeed the well to serve for goin may.

In interty's proud von of battles new,

We word ambition -each for solf and r time and country in the days to I We need pure possion's prayer for perfects

Wenneld autable with timest browny We need high reason and deep feeling somed, To make us count in the rights of str

s med respect for others—such as self— For breathe God's air, and battle each for line We need by otheric for sight for new life

And press sent vision of a prouder tass is most forestrown dge of eternal gain, To trample is timess to low st place. We need all soons for arts and wifes of sham-

That sum bear, We need the candor of the clear-eyed soul, With maught to hide and energy to dark,

Each tree and strong and brave in soul and ach This shall we death a race of freemen true.

Lack strong to die, and all at posts.

Thus shall we dwell, each strong to live for right And bless one band and name, and crown our days Thus shall we have for homots yet unbern.
To stown new hernes with undying praise

Thus shall the soul of treedom cross in pride And 'Low,' a talisman from tool on high MARKE MARK

Story of a Noted Counterfeiter.

In the recent examination of Jacob Ott, an alleged counterfester, before a United States Commissioner in this city, his associate, Charles Ulrich, who did the very skillful on graving upon the counterfest-plates, gave the following interesting lastory of his remarkable

"I was born," said Ulrich, "in Dantzie, Germany, forty-three years ago, and there learned the engraver's trade - I went to Ber. hu, then to London, and m 1853 came to New York I went abroad again as a volunteer during the Crimean War I have lived in several cities of the United States; eight years were passed in the Penitentiary at Columbi Ohio, for counterfeiting. When I was discharged in 1876, I went into the lithographing business at Columbus with the warden of the I advertised for a lithographic printer, and engaged Ott at Cincinnati. In the latter part of 1876 our business fuiled. I told Ott I was going to Philadelphia to engage in the counterfeiting business again, and he wanted to go with me My first work was the engraving of the 550 notes on the Central National Bank of New York and the Third National Bank of Buffulo. I recognize these counterfest bank bills before me as coming

from those plates in the same way that you there we printed the \$5 and \$50 notes that would recognize your handwriting. When were sent to Europe. At Oak Lane we printhe plates were nearly finished we moved to ted 12,000 pieces of the \$50 notes and \$,000 Oak Lune, about six miles from Philadelphia - pieces of the \$5 notes; at Charon Hill, 2.000 There I made the \$5 counterfeit on the Nar of the \$50 notes and from 16,000 to 20,000 of tional Bank of Tamaqua, Peng. I did the the \$5 notes. In April, 1878, we gave up the

engraving and Ott did the printing. In Oc business. Ott went to New York and I stayed toher, 1877, we moved to Charon Hill, and in Philadelphia. Ott received for his work

\$3,000 in cash and his living for about two

On the cross-examination the witness did not shrink from answering any questious that exposed the crimes of his life. He was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison in 1858, he acknowledged, for copying in New York the vienette from a State bank bill "I didn't da it." he said, "for counterfeiting purposes, but only to show what I could do in the line of vignette engraving. No bank bill could have been printed from it, for it was only two inches square. In 1861 Governor Morgan pardoned me. In 1867 I was sentenced to the Columbus Penitentiary for twelve years for counter. feiting a \$100 National bank bill. Between 1861 and 1867 I had a husiness place at Nassau Street and Muiden Lane, New York. In 1876 I was pardoned out of prison. I never was arrested except these three times for counterfeiting. They say I counterfeited the Bank of England notes, but that is not true. These are said to be very good counterfeits,

but I don't think them so."

Judge Dittenhoofer-" Now let us get a little at the inside of this counterfeiting busi-Why don't you make all your counter. feits in large denominations?"

The witness-"I was working for another man, and obeyed orders. But the reason was because the wholesale dealers made more money out of the small hills. When a large bill is issued it is dead in a short time, but a small bill may be changed from one bank to another and be used for many years."

"Have you received any promise of favor from the Government for this testimony?"

"No. sir: I expect to get the full punishment I deserve, and if it isn't heavy I shall be much surprised. When the case comes on trial I may plend gudty and save lawyer fees. (Laughter.)

"Have you considerable money?" " A little '

ly machinery

"Did you make it by counterfeiting?" "That question I don't propose to answer.

The examination is not yet finished. practical engraver, who was formerly in the employ of the Continental Bank Note Company, was present. He said it was marvellous that any one man should have been able to execute so finely all the different parts of the plates. In any bank note company, he said, such notes would be executed by no less than twelve engravers, aided by the most perfect and cost-

Mrs. Partington says of education: For my part I can't deceive what on airth edication is coming to. When I was young, if a gal only understood the rules of distraction, provision, multiplying and replenishing, and the common denominator, and knew all about the rivers and their obituaries, the covenants and their dormitories, the provinces and the umpires, they had edication enough. But now they had to study bottomy, algebry, and have to demonstrate suppositions about the sycophants or circu-tangents and diagnosis of parallelgrams, to say nothing of oxhides, asheads, cowsticks and obstruse triangles (And here the old lady was so confused with the technical names that she was forced to stop,)

The highest salary ever paid in Boston was that of J. Wiley Edmonds, who, at the time of his death, was receiving \$50,000, per annum as treasurer of the Pacific mills. The highest salary paid to a bank president in Boston at present is \$10,000, the highest to a cushier is \$3,500. The range of salaries of dry goods salesmen is from \$5,000 to \$500 a In the wholesale boot and shoe trade, the highest salary is not over \$4,000. A few women, the heads of departments in the dress or suit-making business, receive about \$1,000 per year. Most salaries have been much reduced since the advent of the hard times.

An autograph-collector, desirious of procuring some specimens of Oliver Wendell Holmes' writing, and knowing his intended Holmes' writing, and knowing his intended victum's antiparthy in this particular mono-mania, asked him by letter "Which do you think the best dictionary Webster's or Worcester's?" To which the doctor cum-anighy responded by cutting out the word "Webster's" and pasting it nearly on a sheet of note puper, which was fully madded.

The cut of a flourished eagle on this page was kindly loaned for use in the JOURNAL by Protessor I. S. Preston. Size of the original, 22x48 inches.



Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year. D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, 205 Broadway New York.

Single copies of Journal sent on receipt of terents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

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Advertisements for one and three months, payable in advance; for six months and one year, payable quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above cates. Reading matter, 20 cents per line.

LIBERAL INDECEMENTS

We hope to make the JOURNAL so interesting and We hope to make the JOTERAL so interesting and attractive that no penman or tracher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active co-operation as correspondents and swents.

therefore offer the following PREMIEMS To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further atice, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayer,

To any person sending their own and another To my person sending their own and another name as subscribers, inclosing \$2, we will mail to each the Journat one year, and forward by return of mail to the sender, a ropy of either of the following publi-cations, each of which are among the finest specimens of penmanship ever published, viz.;

For three names and \$3 we will forward the lar Centennial Picture, size 28x40 inches, retails for \$2. For eix names and \$6 we will forward a copy of

ne & Packard's Guide, retails for \$2.59 Williams & Packard's Guide, retails for \$2.56.
For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a cop
of Ames' Compendism of Ornamental Peumanship
price \$5. The same bound in gilt will be sent for
eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a con-Williams & Parkard's Germs of Pen

ART JOURNAL should be addressed to the office of publication, 205 Broadway, New York. The Jonneys, will be issued as nearly as non-thir of

The Journal will be based as hearly as possible on the first of each month. Matter designed for inner tion must be received on or hefore the inentieth, Remittances should be by post-affice order or by registered letter. Money inclosed in letter is no

sent at our risk. Address

205 Breadway, New York Give your name and address very distinctly, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1879

The Journal and Business Colleges.

From the outset the JOURNAL has taken strong ground in favor of business college and practical education, which has been appreciated and is now being nobly recipro eated by the representatives of most of those Having been ourselves for institutions more than ten years engaged as teacher and proprietor in a business college, it is onite natural that we should not only have a sympathy with but a knowledge of, the institutions and their representatives, not possessed by most writers upon business edu-We also know, as we have felt by experience the bitter hostility they have during the past encountered from the friends, teachers and graduates of other educational institutions, and have witnessed with satisfaction their gradual advance in popular estimation and support in spite of that corresition, until they are now generally recognized us a necessity and accorded or honorable place in our present system of education Of this there can be no doubt when we see as we have recently in this city, present at the graduating exercises of a business college, and warmly advocating its course of instruction such able and discerning representatives of popular education as Prof. Henry Kiddle, Superintendos of New York city schools, and Thoma Hunter, President of the New York Nor Not alone in this city, but all mal college over the country where business colli er s are being conducted by thoroughly compe tent men, they are beginning to commi the respect and paironage of our very best and most discerning citizens, and, perhap the strongest recognition of their merit and claims for patronage is found in the fact that numerous literary colleges, seminaries

and academies which a few years since would have sconted the very idea of busi ness college education, now make conspicu-ous annuncements of their "special busi ness department."

This feeling of confidence and respect for business colleges, next to thorough, honest and skillful teaching can be strength ened and extended by no other means effectually as by a widely circulated and disinterested periodical such as the Jour see It commends and builds up their come without incurring the danger of injury by a reflex influence that offtimes results from claims too zealously set forth in college papers, which are recognized by the discriminating public simply as an advertisement, thro gh which the party most interested blows his own horn. If all really meritorious business colleges, as most do, would fully recognize this fact and reciprocate by locking hands in a grand effort with their pens and influence to build up and extend the circulation of a strong class remor devoted as it would be almost wholly to branches in which they are vitally interested, the Journal might very soon become the most potent means for import ing new dignity, honor and enlarged suc profession and a class of institu tions, which are so rapidly and deservedly gaining in public estimation and patronage

Stick to Your Copy.

ANECDOTE OF PATRICK SPENCER.

We remember of having, some years ince, heard a young man who had just re turned to the central part of this State from Geneva, O , where he had been to acquire the finishing touches as a pennan from Father Spencer, relate a hit of his experience under the fuition of that venerable author, which, while it made upon our minds a deep impression, revealed at once one of the secrets of Prof Spencer's remarkable success as a teacher of writing. Said the young man "The morning after my arrival 1 entered the famous log-cabin, 'Jericho,' with as much of awe and veneration as was compatible with my own conneit having, as I had, already attained to notericty in my own section as a quillist, thought myself but little short of perfection, and that little I expected to promptly over come under the skillful instruction of my new master Prof. Spencer assigned me a sent, and, after explaining the proper position and the muscular movement, gave me a simple exercise in movement, telling me to practice that while he went to attend to some matters about the farm. Being enthusiastic and full of the spirit of writing, I entered vigorously upon the practice which I continued hour after hour, covering sheet after sheet of fool's cap, until at length growing tired of practicing a single exercise I struck off, led by my own fancy, and cov ered whole quires of paper with birds quills eagles, dragons and every conceivable form of letters, flourishes and thoughtless scrib bling, the manifest skill of which would, 1 thought, astonish and win praise from even Snencer: but judge of my surprise when he came to my table, late in the afternoon, and canning the pile of paper covered with the numerous professors which I had evolved he simply reminded me that that was not practicing after his copy Disappointed and my pride wounded, I indignantly asked hin if he expected me to practice on one thing al He replied kindly, but in a manner that carried conviction, that when a pupi placed himself under his tuition he expects him to follow his direction, and practice upon one copy until he gave another, if i was a week, and proceeded to criticise my position, movement and work in a manner that it once taught me that I had considera ble to learn, where I supposed I knew it all From that time forward I did not venture to waste time scribbling, or to question his methods, but practiced after his copy and followed his directions to the best of my ability to the end of my course of instru tion. Although I profited largely by his instruction and left the 'log cabin' a much more skillful writer than when I my conceit had been so lessened that I actually left with a much less exalted opinion of my own accomplishments than when I commenced

Many good writers fail to secure the best Ellsworth's Key to Correct Penresults from their teaching, from the fact that the attention and practice of their pupils is not rigidly confloed to their impatience at practicing a long time upon one short copy, and desire something new, leads the teacher to make the copy too long and vary it too frequently to admit of the thorough understanding of the faults, and their correction by the pupil. For this purpose a copy containing a few letters is much better than a sentence since the faults in its practice can be more readily pointed out, more fully remembered, while from the short intervals between the numer ons repetitions of the copy, the faults are more certainly and effectually corrected

A Worthy Example

is set to subscribers, and especially to students in business colleges, who desire good works on penmanship, by LeDoit E. Kimbail. a student in the Lowell (Mass) Business Col On December 13, he forwarded a club of trealess subscribers to the Irunex M. for which he received, as a premium, "Ames Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship;" on January 7, he forwarded another club of twelve, for which he re-ceived "Williams and Packard's Gems." He promises another club of twelve the first of February Force of habit may lead him to keep up his monthly club the year round and, by the way, many young men bave more babits. Like clubs might be easily secured ant only in every business college in the country, but in most of the private schools academies and colleges. The book sent are of inestimable value to every young un who desires to become a skillful writer, and will abundantly repay the slight effort necessary to secure them. Try it, please,

Send a Specimen of Your Writing.

To enable us to accomplish a certain plan we have in view for the interest and henefit of the readers of the JOURNAL, we hereby invite every reader act a professional pen man to write on a slip of paper 24x7 inches in size in their very best style the following

"Written for the Penman's Art Jour NAL as a specimen of my hand-writing." Date.

and forward the same to the editor of the PENNAN'S ART JOHRNAL. Our object in calling for these specimens and plan for using them will be fully explained in the March number, after which no specimens can be received, in accordance with our one interested in penmunship should fail to send a specimen

Monuments of Folly

One of the most poted and astonishing works of man and one of the seven wonders of the world, is the great pyramids of Egypt, upon the construction of which 100,000 were employed thirty years, and all this simply as a torab of a king. Thus the labor and revenues of a nation for nearly a gener ation was employed to gratify the ambition and glory of one man. Had the labor and thus and otherwise wasted, indiciously expended upon free schools and libraries for the dissemination of knowledge among the masses, and for internal improve ments, how changed might have been the subsequent history of the "Cradle of Sciand its "lost arts

College Currency

We are now filling, at low figures, orders for college currency, from a large number of business and commercial colleges. Par ties wishing currency, diplomes, business cards, letter or bill heads, or display cuts of any kind, are requested to send for estimates

Good Pens

If you want a good business or school pen, send ten cents for one dozen, or thirty cents for a 4 gross box of "Ame's Penman's Favorite Pens," they are highly commended by those who have used them

Holding.

This is a new finely executed lithographed bart, 28x40 inches, mounted on rollers, representing the hand, pen and arm, with the essential points of correct pen-holding numbered thereon to correspond of instruction at the bottom. This is a val uable addition to the apparatus of the schooltoom, and in the hands of a teacher, will accomplish more towards securing correct pen-holding than any or all other means combined. It attacks the subject of penmanship at the very roots, and ren nunils as sensitive to the shape of their hands when writing as to the forms of let-Price \$1; muslin, \$1.50. We ters written will forward by express at these prices.

Vick's Floral Guide.

for January, 1879, published by James Vick, florist, Rochester, N. Y., has been re ceived. It is seldom that a work displaying so much of wall artistic tasta and skill comes into our hands. It is to be highly prized as a work of art aside from the invaluable in formation conveyed to all florists and horticulturists. It contains 500 illustrations and is sent to any address on receipt of a five

Specimen Copies

Of the exercises for flourishing in the January No. of the Journal have been received from a large number of persons many of which are highly creditable. est with modifications, is by S. C. Malone, Bridgeport, West Va. ; the second best is by Miss Philetta Rockwell, Mount Vernon. Y.; the third best is by G. A. Conrad, Roanoke, West Va.

Stimpson's U. S. Treasury Gold Pens. NEW YORK THEE INSURANCE CO.

Geo. Stimpson, Jr., Equitable Life Assuvance Society. We take pleasure in commending your Treasury Pen, as far superior, to all others that we have used particularly for fine writing, in this they are absolutely perfect.

Yours truly. THEO. M. BANTA, Cashier. The above pen is in perfect order at the

present time.

The Teacher's Guide.

published by J. D. Holcomb, Mallett Creek. Ohio, is an interesting eight page paper. It is Mr. Holcomb's intention to devote quite a portion of each issue to practical and artistic penmanship. Send for a specimen

What has become of the Penman's Help?

We have not seen a copy in nearly two erived from others who have subscribed for it that it has not been received. It is always a welcome visitor, and we are sorry to

Our Teachers' Agency.

Teachers wishing situations and princitals wishing good teachers of writing or any of the commercial branches, should bear in mind that they can probably secure the same through our agency. Send in your applications, with \$2, and we will render you all the service possible

The Attention

Of persons who desire special instruction for teaching writing or designing and excenting artistic penmanship, is invited to our advertisement on the seventh page of the Jorney et.

During the past six years there has been 47,175 business failures, with liabilities for \$1,201,059,207, of which failures 10,478 ocuried in 1878, a greater number by 1,400 than ever occurred in the United States in any other year

Remember, sixteen back numbers of the JOURNAL will be sent for \$1

The Straight Line.

DY D. F. KELLEY

In nearly all the modern systems of penmanship the straight line is the first given imitation, and is usually first in the list of principles, where it manifestly belongs, as the attempting for the first time to reproduce a copy set before him, will doubtless, notwithstanding his marked departure from the correct form, approximate more nearly to it than if he were required to make either of the two remaining forms. I say either of the two remaining forms, because the straight line the right curve and the left curve in their various combinations and inclinations constitute all perfection of form in penmanship. Indeed we may go further and confidently assert that artists, sculptors and artisans make no other lines and have no conception of other lines.

Neither is there in all nature, animate or inanimate, an object whose boundaries are not marked by one or more of these lines and only these. I do not, however, in this article propose to discuss the advantages, or disadvantages of an analysis of writing by these three simple lines instead of forming other principles by their combinations, as my object is to show the innortance of the straight line in writing, as well as to point out a few curious facts, not generally known, in relation to it

The straight line is an important factor in modern practical writing because it appear in all the small letters, except c. o and s. And the fact that with one exception these straight lines are all made at the same angle, goes far towards determining the slant of all parts of the writing, and preserving the important element of beauty-uniformity.

In writing there are short turns uniting the straight lines with right or left curves, or right and left curves with each other. The length of the turn is one-sixth of a space, the height of a without the dat being considered a unit, and is equally divided between the two

lines it connects

Disregarding the distance traversed by the turn, the straight lines may be numbered and measured as follows . c has one straight line one-fourth space in length, a, b, f, g, i j, l, , r, s have one straight line each, one space long, h, k, u, u, w, x, y, each, two straight lines one space long: m. three one space long; d, t, one, each, two spaces long; q, one, two and one-half spaces long , p, one three and one-half spaces long, and o These lines are elevated 52° from a hor zontal line, and are made downward. with the one exception the crossing of J which is produced with apward movement upon a slant of 10°.

Upon no one thing will a pupil's progress de pend more than on a careful observance and imitation of the strught line made with prop

But it is not child's play to acquire the ability to execute these lines, and it may be inter-esting to some of my readers to know that the name of a man is handed down to us through twenty-five centuries for laying suc coeded in making, by free band drawing, a perfectly strught line. This line was for ages preserved, but in the time of Augustus was destroyed in a givin conflagration. To-day all that the most of us know of

pelles is that he performed this feat. Such perfection, or such fame need not, however, be relied upon by even the most carnest pupil in penmanship at the present tun-

Nor is the straight line confined to script

AEFHIKLMNTVWXYZ

comprising fitteen letters, and the remaining eleven may be made with straight lines, thus enabling us to express any idea we may desire without having recourse to curved lines. Interesting exercises, combining a certain

number of straight lines to form an almost infinite viriety of geometrical and artistic figures might be given, did space admit, but I will close with bit one further illustration of the use of straight lines

In the earlier Roman notation | was as now one. II two III, three, but in-stead of IV the I was repeated four times; and for five, repeated five times, and o on up to and including nine. These num hers, as you see, were composed of single straight lines, forming units of the first order. A unit of the second order was then formed

by two straight lines in the form known a St. Andrew's Cross, which character was re-peated for twenty, thirty, forty, &c., up to

ninety, inclusive, in the same manner as the ingle lines. Then followed a unit of the third order consisting of three straight lines in this form [, which was for several centuries the form of the letter C. This character was repeated, as the others had heen, to indicate two hundred, three hundred, When a unit of the fourth order was re quired, four straight lines like the letter

M was used. The value of M wa also expressed in this form, CIO For a long time these characters and their uses remained unchanged, until at last the drudgery of repetitions created a desire to abbreviate which was accomplished in the manner which follows:

As X stood for ten, one-half of it, V saile to stand for five: F standing for one hundred, by an equal division formed which stood for fifty; and one-half of CIO, IO represented five hundred.

Artistic Workmanship

A photo-lithographic and fac-simile copy of ussed resolutions, adopted by the Common Council of this city regarding the victory of the Columbia College Crew on the Thames, 30x36 inches in size, and executed by Dan iel T Ames, 205 Broadway, has been receiv ed at his office. The design isartistic, and the xecution of the workmanship superbly fine.

The I'mion

you get the Jorns at and premiums, worth \$2.00, all for \$1.20.



Mr. J. H. Barlow, who has long been re-cognized as a most thorough and accomplished student of art, and alike skilful in the use of the pen, pencil or brush, will hereafter occupy our rooms, and will be prepared t give instruction in free hand and mechanical drawing in perspective, and also to execute all orders for designing, drawing, etc.

Mr. Hiram Dixon, who is one of the vete-an and somewhat noted knights o' the quil in New York, is now and has been for thirtyone years past the chief accountant or use Adams Express Company at 59 Broadway. Although now in his sixty-eighth year, he swings a nimble pen. Wesaw a few days since an engrossed copy of the Lord's Prayer which he had just exceuted in a very test ful man-tor of the company of the Lord's prayer with the Church fair, now being held at Hunter, N. Y.

A. C. Cooper has recently returned to his

A. C. Goper has recently returned to tas did postas principal of the commercial Department of Cooper Institute at Daleville, Lauderdale Co. Miss, after taxing months under the tuition of Prof. P. R. Spencer at Cleveland, Ohio, during which time he has made marked improvement in his band settine as extinced by the very fine size. time he has made marked improvement in his hand writing, as evinced by the very fine spi-cineos which he incloses. Mr. Cooper is an enthusiastic and promising young penman, and was the only representative of the South-ern States at the Penman's Convention held in this city last Angust

F. N. Horton, Brattleboro, Vt., writes a graceful letter, in which he incloses several specimens of card writing.

gracettu letter, in dwinn in incloses several specimens of earl writing, and specimens of early special specimens of early spec d renocation in the following with a property of the following with the following work of the following with teiddier dy Enw. Dened dy Deyrnas. Byd-ded dy Ewyllys ar y Ddnenr, Megys y mae yn y Nefoedd, Dyro i ni heddyw ein Barn benny-ddiol. A maddeu i ni ein Dyledion, Fely maddeuwn ni 'in dyledwyr Ac nae arwain ni Brofedigaeth; Eithr gwared ni rhag Drwg.

Parents who desire to awaken an interest in writing on the part of their children, and teachers who wish to continue, to sustain the interest awakened by them in their appils, should certainly commend them to scribe for the Journal.

To-morrow is the day on which lazy folks ork and fools reform.



The above cut is photo engraved from a specimen flourished by Prof. Jackson Cugle, Penman at Moore's Business Universit Allanta, Ga. Mr. Cugle we think justly enjoys the reputation of being one of the representative penmen of the country. He is a popul and successful for other, while this letters and specimens are among the best and most graved of ready off hand writing that cours or to office of the lot us M

As a Special Inducement

For present subscribers to renew their sub scriptions and to induce others to subscribe, to begin with the volume of 1879 (January number), we make the following liberal offer of premiums worth 82. For each renewal or new subscriber cuclosing \$1, and 20e extra in stamps for postage on preminns, we will, until further notice, send, with the first number of the JOURNAL, a copy of the Centennial Picture of American Progress, 20x28, and a copy of the Lord's 22x28 inches each of which is done worth the price of the subscription Remember this offer extends only to Febru ary 1, 1879. The regular premiums offered for clubs will be given additional to the premiums herein named

Prof. J. C. Miller, Liksburg, Pa., says am in receipt of the 'Lord's Prayer' claborate and beautiful, excellent alike in design and execution, it is dazzling to the eve and mind of even an expert penman

W. J. Todd. Wallingford, Conn., says "It is a real beauty, a gem of pen art

G. A. Buesing, New Orleans, La., writes Lord's Prayer' is most beautiful My friends are all delighted with it

D S Porter Lawrenceville, Ohio, Both premiums are received. They are cautiful and elegant in design and execution A thing of beauty is a joy forever

The above are among the multitude of similar compliments from those who have received these premiums. Remember that



- J. W. Pierson, Mecca, O., incloses a very acefully executed specimen of flourishing A. E Dewherst, New Hartford, sends an itractive specimen of flourishing and card
- R T. Shepherd, Hughes Station, Ohi
- hand flourishing. B. F. Judd, River Falls, Wis., scuds speamens of eard writing which are very goo but too large a hand to be popular for ca
- W E Dennis, Wright's Business College, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends specimens of busi-ness and off-hand writing, done up in his
- F. B. Davis, a student at Soule's B. & S. Susiness College, Phila., writes a handsometter in which is inclosed several very fine pecimens of card writing.

usual excellent style

A very skillfully executed specimen of let nny and flourishing, in form for drug, to be photo-engraved for th Wyoming Commercial College, I, has been received from W. L in it was designed and executed. ed for th

A Photo-hthographic copy of an encopy of the "Lords Prayer" 8x10 inches in size has been received from J. R. Farrell, Brooklyn. N. Y., which is a very creditable specimen of artistic pen work. The lettering is good and well arranged, and inclosed in a graceful rustic border.



minunication unaccompanied address of the writer will be this or any other column of this greatens, the acowers or ral interest to the readers be a warm to me.

S. B., Ai, Ohio, S. B., Al, Ohio. Any common writing list on he made glossy by adding a little gum rable, or white sugar L. H. D., Marysville, Ohio. You write a ne hand, your chief fault is in the very great

ne hand, your chief fault is isproportion of your letters ilt is in the very great

- disproportion of your letters

 E. A. G., Elgin, III Your specimens of
 flourishing although attractive, are greatly
 wanting in ease and grace of line and com-bination. You need now he art-ful practice.

 E. A. G., Elgin, III. Should fine per draw-ing be executed with india ink? Yes, no other all do for really first-class work. II
 flows smoother and cives a sharper, and when describ, a blacker line than any other ink.
- desired, a blacker has thus any other ink.

 N. E. W. Where do you look while writing directly above, below, to the right or left, of the pen point? We are in the opinion that the sight is focused, very nearly upon the point of the pen while one is writing. You write a very easy and graceful hand. More and careful practice will improve it. It lacks unformity to spacing and baught of letters, and is wavering upon the

A. B. C., Angusta, Me. Your writing is rather large, you cross your loops too high, making them too slim—your spacing is un-count, your writing does not follow the lines, rather large, you cross your loops too high making them too alim—your spacing is we equal, your writing does not follow the lines many of your letters being half a space away from it, you do not give sufficient attention to use of the proper curves in your connecting

J. H. K., Marshall, Mich. Will crecising with dumb belte or indian clubs cause the hand be belte or indian clubs cause the prove or disapprove of their track. We have no means disapprove of a moderate use of dumb clubs could be the compared to their crecises which tends to declope and strengthen the muscles. The strength of the creating of the pushes are the better will be a contrained the pushes are the better will be or strained the muscles are the or strained, the muscles are, the better will be their condition for writing; exercise should not immediately precede the practice of writing. You write a very good hand, and evidently have the genius requisite for becom-ing a very skillful writer.

8. E. H., Chelsea, Vt. By the term engrossing, is meant displayed resolutions, testimonals, certificates, diplomas, &c., consisting of make, certificates, diplomas, A.c., consisting of ornamental lettering, and ornament in such a manuer as to impart to the whole a pictorial and attractive effect. Pen-drawing is under-stood to embrace that chass of work which is pictorial in effect, and is represented by finely drawn parallel lines, and is executed by a dwaw movement of the pen while held in the same position as while writing, and is also discovered to the contract of the contract of the contract of the pen while held in the discovered in the best pen of the contract has in drawing, and are struck in a rapid off-hand movement with the pen held in a reversal of execution, the lines being less numerous than in drawing, and are struck in a rapal off-hand movement with the pen held in a reversed position and or an outward movement. It is shy of-hand dourishing that the pennan's skill is most resulty and rapidly theylayed in the execution of birds, quills, engles, animals, scrolling around lettering, i.e., and constitutes on of the most desirable accomplishments in



In the January number of the Journal w amounced that the business department of the Methodist College at Fort Wayne, Ind would bereafter be known as the Muam Rus ness College - which should have been "Mat mee Business College."

The Fort Wayne Commercial College 1 The Fort Wayne Commercial Conigo negrot is seventh year January 6th, 1879, under the management of Prof Thomas Powers, Principal and proprietor. Twesty-eight students are in attendance. Three hundred and ninety-six have been enrolled, and fifty-six have graduated since it has been etaldished.

The Inity Rigister, Rockford, III. of January II contains a culcum descriptive of the Forrest City Bousiness College, and the course of instruction princticed therein, and pays a very distorting compliment to the proper service of the contained to the Rockford people to the depart permanents to the Rockford people to the depart permanents to the Rockford people to the depart permanents and the Rockford property of skill, and the best pingles, promounce his pen sketches as unrivalled. It is a conscientions worker, deeply deviated to he prediction, and in his well-worth of Rockford for becoming familiar with hussiness theories and practice which are in-The Daily Register, Rockford, III., of J. husiness theories and practice which are in-valuable. He is deserving of the utmost en-couragement and patronnice, and the manhconragement and patromige, and the man manner in which be obtains it predicts a pre-perous career for him in his enterprise."

Schuylkill Scraps

Asniano, Pa Jun. 25, 1879. Editor Pennan's Act Journal

Recently I had occasion to visit Pottsville and while there I dropped into the Potsville Business College, and bud the pleasure of making the acquaintance of M. J. Goldsmith I found him to be a very courteous gentleman and an accomplished teacher and penman He has removed from the old stand to the Miner's Journal Building, which is one of the most beautiful in the State. Mr. Goldsmith is a graduate of Prof. A. H. Hinnan, who first opined a Business College at Pottsville The College is doing well considering the

Our friend E. M. Huntzinger, also a graduate of Prof. Human, now engaged as er in Warren's Business College. Providence R. I. quictly slipped off duty during the as holidays and entered into the Holy bonds of nostrimony. The lucky one is Pottsvillian, of course. We wish both much Yours hastily happiness.

J. F., Jr.

The Writing Class.

DY J. W. PAYSON 37

The five elements of the letters are the groundwork of Writing-the same as the four simple rules are the foundation of Arithme When the straight-line element, and the four elements of the oval are at once known by the pupil, he has the material with which to construct the whole alphabet.

The elements are the simplest integral parts

They are en-ordinate, being of equal order, r a.. no one section of the oval is a subordinate part; every part is equally importent to the oval: the straight-line and the four aval elements are equally important to

They are exclusive of each other, -e. g., the right-curve is not the left-curve; the top and hase of the oval are not its sides; the straight line is no part of the other elements

The parts are equal to the whole. - e. a. no parts of the letters are dropped out of the analysis; true analysis must include and detername every part of every letter, the five elements are the basis of analysis and criticism . the term elements aptly expresses the character of these primary parts.

In examining the script-alphabet, we find rtain marked combinations of elements common to entire groups. These standard forms determine the style of the letters, and are the framework upon which the alphabet is huilt; they are in all instances main parts, and are the basis of classification. Hence they are aptly termed principles. Simplicity and logic both require simple and compound parts to be classed separately, and in order. Thus first, elements, or simplest parts; second, principles, or compound parts : third, letters

The First, Second, and Third Principles oc-Cur in nine short and seven extended letters.

The Pointed Oval enters into the construct ion of a, d, g, and q; the Upper Looped Stem is common to h, k, l, h, and f; the

PRINCIPLES.

Lower Looned Stem to i. v. v. and z The three principles of the capitals are, the Capital Stem, and the Direct, and Inverse Capital DETROIDING



Oval, each having its dependent group of let-

The importance of the oval turns cannot be over-estimated, since the grace and beauty of writing depends so largely upon their proper execution. If a letter is wrong, it is some elementary part that is wrong small i. Here are three different doments. The right-curves and straight-line are written correctly, but he makes a wide, ungainly turn, and thereby spoils the symme try of the letter. How are you going to cor rect the failure by referring to the straightonnecting curves, neither of which includes the turn and both of which are cor-

If you instruct the pupil to carry the straightchar to base, and then direct him to turn short, he must, at this point, either form an augle or make the turn below the base line. The short, symmetrical turns at base of nearly all the straight lines which make our English script so beautiful, under such teaching, will give place to sharp heels, hybridizing the letters, since the style is neither oure English nor German. It mevitably follows that we must teach the pupils what the turn is, where begon, and when end d

The turns, except in the loops, are always rts of main line, and hence cannot be parts of connecting line. And again, in all cases except the oval, the turns are taken from a smaller aval than the connecting curves Hence, they cannot be parts of these curves If the turn was a part of the connecting-curvthen the upper turn of small o would have to be considered a part of the first connectingcurve, instead of a part of the pure oval, which would be the reductio ad absurdum.

The rhythm of writing depends upon these

"What letters, children, have I written on the hoard?" "Small i and u." "I will now 1. 11/11/11/11

write the parts of these letters separately, noderneath. Have I given the right parts to hese letters?" A concert of "Yes."
Where did I divide these letters?" "At the these letters?" points at top." "Correct; I will now write wo more small letters, which look so much like the same Roman letters that I think you can readly name them;" n and m are pro-nounced all over the room. "Now I will write the parts of these letters separately, underneath. How many parts have I given to each letter?" "Two to n, and three to m. Right: where did I divide n and m?" " A f the points." "You see then, children, that u are divided into parts at the base-points Let us look at these parts. Are either of the parts of n or m like the first principle in fand "No." "I will now, children, make the first principle upside down, reversing it this way. Can you find this part in n or m?"
"Yes: once io n, and twice in m." "Have you the same elements in this part as in the first principle?" "The straight-line is the "Right, Mabel. What other ele "The left-curve and ments are there in it? " apper-turn are seen and described." " We call this the second principle. Let us now com bine the first and second priciples, like this -having only one straight line for both. Does this look like any part of n or m ?" it is like the last part of both letters." "Well this is called the third principle. It is used to finish n and m. and to make, in part, three other short letters besides. I will write two of these, and see if you can tell what Roman letters are the same; "-v and w are faintly spoken by a few. "That is right. Can you speken by a rew. That is right. Can you see the third principle in these letters?" All cagerly say they can. "Where does it ending v?" "At the dot." "Where in w?" "At "What principle is used the point at top." in last part of w?" "What principle is used in last part of w?" "The first principle." "How are v and w finished?" "With a ligh " With a light "This curve hes in the direction of the lines on which we write. These tines are horizontal, and the curve is the horicontal-curve. If now I make the third principle, and cross it upward at centre with the traight-line, in this way, what Roman letter is itlike?" The children all delightedly recognize small x. - Primary Teacher,

Authority of Parents Over Their Child ren's School Studies

In the case, says the Albany Law Jaurnal, of Trustees of Schools vs Van Allen, the ones tion as to what right a parent has to direct the studies pursued by his child who attends a pullic school is considered. It is held that the trustees of a school district may prescribe what studies shall be pursued, and may regulate the classification of the pupils, but that a parent may select from the branches mrsued those which the child shall study, so long as the exercise of such selection doe not interfere with the system prescribed for the school and the child cannot be excluded from one study simply because he is deficient in another. In this case the pupil was denied admission to a public high school because of his deficiency in a knowledge of gramm had asked to be admitted to pursue only those studies in which he was sufficiently proficient to entitle him to admission to the high school. The Court held that a rule requiring his ex clusion was unreasonable and could not be en-In Morrow against Wood, in Wisonsin, a father directed his child, who atten ded a public school, to study only certain branches among those taught in the school The teacher, with notice of such direction. required the child to study other subjects upon his refusal to do so, whipped him. This was held to be an unlawful as Ruleson vs. Post, in Dlinois, a girl sixteen years of age was in attendance upon a public school to the henefit of which she was entitled and was in a class which, by the course of study prescribed by the directors of the school, quired to study book-keeping the direction of her parents she refused to pursue this study, and for that reason was by the teacher, acting under the order of the di-

rectors forcibly expelled from the school. The Court held that the directors and teacher, were all liable in an action of trespass, the directors having no power to prescribe such a rule or to authorize the teacher to enforce it.

RESOLUTION.

If you have any task to do, Let me whisper, friend, to you. If yon've snything to say, Yeue and needed, yea or nay, If you've anything to give, That another's joy may live If some hollow creed you doubt, Though the whole world bont and shout, If you know wirst torch to light,

If you've any debt to pay, Rest you neither night nor day, Pay d, If you've any joy to hold Next your beart, test it get cold. Hold it If you've any grief to meet,

If you're given light to see What's child of God should be, Whether life be bright or drear, There's a message sweet and clear, Whispered down to every car.

-Harper's Magazine,

The Dangerous Schoolmaster.

The man who teaches men to think for themselves is an incendiary and revolutionist. He overturns governments, revolutionizes churches, rearranges the work of the world. breaks up old and established boundary lines, inspires self-confidence, and leads men every where to assert their manhood. Through his influence slaves refuse to work for their masters, and trample their shackles under their feet; the forbidden book is openly read, and up a everywhere are self-asserting and self-respecting. He brings to light a race of thinkers who laugh at the idea that others are paid to do their thinking. He says: Man! think for yourself! Call no man master! The world is yours! Use it! Read, write and cipher for yourself !"

His enemies say, you are a revolutionist. Our fathers did not teach thus. He answers: "I care not how your fathers taught. work is to teach people how they can think for themselves." His motto is, "The number of facts a pupil learns is by no means the measure of his success," and "That method of teaching is by far the best that leads the pupil to investigate for himself " Long live the "Dangerous Schoolmaster." — Barnes' Educational Monthly.

Facts to Remember

1 Writing is one of the earliest acquitions of childhood. 2. All children naturally love to write as

well as draw, until spoiled by injudicious practice.

3. Writing is bearned by imitation, study

4. The method of writing acquired in youth generally becomes a fixed habit for life. 5. Habits are formed by a repetition of

the same act.
6. Pupils will form habits good, had, or

indifferent, if allowed to write. 7. Habits are very difficult to change when ouce contracted and become more con-

firmed by age . A graceful style of penmanship is as readily acquired as any. - Writing Tracker,

THE PEN.

writer, whereunto shall it be Ask the subclar, he shall know—to the chains that bind

Ask the met, he shall say-to the sup, the lamp of

Ask thy neighbor, he can answer—to the friend that telleth my thought; The merchant considereth it well, as a ship freighted

with wares The divine holdeth it a miracle, giving utterance to

It fixeth, expoundeth and disseminateth sentiment Chaming up a thought, clearing it of mystery, and sending it bright into the world,—Tupper,

The art of Writing is called Chirography; fine Penmauship is sometimes termed Call graphy; Shorthand, Brachygraphy or Stenography, Miniature Writing, Micography, and Secret Writing, Cryptography.

The Precious Metals.

THE WHOLE AMOUNT TAKEN FROM THE EARTH

SINCE THE CREATION Apropos of this golden epoch and age of silver bonanzas, we learn from the most reliable sources of information that from the carliest times to the commencement of the Christian era the amount of the precious metals obtained from the surface and mines of the earth is estimated to be four thousand millions of dollars: from the latter epoch to the discovery of America, another sum of four thousand millions was obtained; from the date of the latter event to those of 1852, an addition of nine thousand millions was made; the extensive working of Russian gold mines in 1843, added to the close of 1812 one thousand millions more: the double discovery of the California gold mines in 1848, and those of Australia in 1851, added to the close of last year, five thousand millions, making a grand total at the present time of twenty-three thousand milli dollars. The average loss by abrasion of coins is estimated to be a tenth of one per cent per aunum : and the average loss by consumption in the arts and destruction by fire and shipwreck at from two to eight mil-lions per annum. The amount of the premetals now in existence is estimated to be thirteen thousand millions of dullars, of which gold furnishes seven thousand millions, and silver the remainder. Of the amount now in existence, eight thousand millions are estimated to be in coin and bullion, three thousand millions in watches, and the remainder in plate, jewelry and ornaments, Of the amount now in existence, seven thousand milions are estimated to have been obtained from America, three thousand millions from Asia (including Australia and New Zeaand, two thousand millions from Europe and the remsinder from Africa Prior to the commencement of the Christian era, the annual product of the precious metals was about two millions of dollars; from the commencement of the Christian era to the discovers of America it was three millions: three bundred and fifty years it attained to twenty. five millions; during the decade immediately succeeding, 1842 to 1852, it was one hundred millions, and since the double discovery of the California and Australia mines, 1853 to 1872, it has averaged two hundred and fifty six millions of dollars. The annual product of the precious metals attained its 1853, when it was two bundred and cighty five million dollars. The increase in the amount of the precious metals in existence has been greater during the last twenty five years than during the previous one hundred and forty. With such magnificent results before us, is it not singular that California and the Pacific Slope do not cut a more imposing figure in the world of commerce,

A Good Riddle and Answer.

The following riddle is attributed to Mr. Macaulay, the

Cut off my head-and singular I am Cut off my tail-and plural 1 appear. t'ut off both head and tail, and strong-

Although my middle's lett, there's nothing

What is my head, cut off : A sounding

What is my tail, cut off ? A roaring river

Within whose eddying deep I peaceful. A parent of soft sounds, though mute for-

Shortly after the publication of the above a correspondent furnished the following ans-

Ecod' I've guessed it! Tis a con-Cut off his head, he's very on, Cut off his bul, and you have a Co. And that is "placed" all men know.

Cut off his head and tail, you leave A middle nothing or you perceive,

What is his head 'A sounding C
What is his tail 'The river D. Dee And where's the Epicure, but cries Zonnds,

I know the Cod produces most sweet

EXERCISE FOR FLOURISHING.



Pithagraphs.

Owe no man auxthing. Temptations are instructions Money earned is money valued. Fortunes are made by savings Money easily gotten is soon spent God promises nothing to idleness. Never make a loan on importunity Ennui is the ghost of murdered time It is bad to lean against a falling wall. He is rich who is poor enough to be ger

Slight small injuries and they will become

one at all Idleness is many gathered miseries in a

single name Life is a pendulum swinging between

nile and a tear Idleness is bunger's mother, and of theft

its full brother If laughter is the daylight of the soul a

smile is its twilight Judge not from appearance lest you might

err in your indement Haste trips up its own heels, fetters and stops itself.—Seneca

No man can be provident as to time who is not careful as to company

One bell serves a parish, and one helpful hand serves many a cause

Applause is the sour of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones

I have been everything and it amounts to nothing. - Septimus Severus.

Knowledge and tumber should not be much used until they are seasoned

Bashfulness is an ornament to youth, but a reproach to old age - .1ristatle.

Motives are like barlequins, there is always a second dress beneath the first

If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small -Proxycbs zeiv., 10

True happoness costs little; if it be dear it

is not of good quality - Vacation Days.

In this theatre of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on

To be in a passion is to punish one's s for the faults and importingness of another Kind words are better than gold, and the

voice of a friend has saved many a man from How mamensely would our conversation be

abridged if all mankind would speak only the truth Trust him little who praises all; bim les

who censures all, and him least who is indifferent to all The superiority of some men is merely

local. They are great because their asso ates are little Politeness is money, which enriches not

him who receives it, but him who dispenses it, - Vacation Days.

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife and all life not be purer and stronger thereby .- Owen Meredith

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of Practical and Ornamental Penmauship is designed especially for the use of professional neumen and artists. It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exercises, and specimens for off-band flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of engrossed title pages, resolutions, certifi-cates, memorials, &c. It is the most comprebensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional permen ver published. Seut, post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$5 00; or for a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the JOURNAL.

The following are a few of the many

The following are a found that tering notices from the press and patrons:

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to help you overly, --rey S. Fackers, New 1so.

I consider your Companion a reluable contribute to the list of permanship publications, on the hist of permanship publications, on the history exhibits not only the author's taley of the prevailing tasks and genus of our times, reof, H.C. Spencer Washington D.C.

which postly exhibits not only the missing and in the pressuing tasts and seems of our times, and the pressuing tasts and seems of our times, are the pressure Washington D.C.

If gives no all the old chrorapphic effects and prestaters. Whoever wishes to bear the mystery of the pressure will find as much as he is likely to master, Alva Took Trobuse.

I think it far superior to any work of the kind yet biblished. It meets the watts of every live permian, so energeth worker can afford to be without $W_i = P_{ij} g_j$, $A = Clark_i$ Neuark, N_i , J_i

I d. Clark, Navark, N. J.

Feathermand artists have here specimens of almost very kind of work that can be done with the pen very kind of work that can be done with the pen bown all through the work.

I have call in extent, variety and artistic oxyclicum, a well as in its peculiar indepth for the of pen-

We have so be estation in pronouncing it to be in a marchial if the works upon the subject ever product in yearnon of subdest can added to be without to it yearnon of subdest can added to be without to Listmost express my opinion. I can only say, it is also become in the production of the subdest to second, and no progressive promise in America ca-brid to be with int it—Prof L. Astie, Red. With

ie practical depai -Frof A. H. His-

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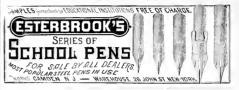
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NEW YORK, MARCH, 1879.

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Handwriting of Authors.

Josephin Miller is one of the , may who write so it is almost impossible to read his mann script. Swinburne is another, I have a ascript poem of his that I have never been able to read entirely. Some verses will read along quite fluently, but others are unpossible I think he writes with a quali pen and a bul one at that. His letters have shading, and he is not particular about dot ting his is or crossing his ts. Walt What man writes a very characteristic hand. Big holdly formed letters, careless, but very dis-He also uses a quall. I have a letter of Ruskin's latone me It looks as though he might love written it with the point of a pin, but it is very easy to read. The words stand a good distance apart, occasionally joined by the crossing of a t I cannot refrom from quoting a panograph that occurin this letter, it strikes one as so very amosing and so Ruskanish. He is speaking of a couple of engravings that were sent him for criticism, and adds "I am atraid there is a motony in America which is adverse to the inventive faculty, but assuredly the sublimity of the scenery would give a noble color to ention once excited." I had thought that the inventive faculty was the one we possessed to the greatest degree. J. R. Lowell writes a lady-like, running hand, all very

plain until it comes to the signature; there looks as much like a D as anything else The letter of his I have is a charming one It is in answer to one from a friend who has thanked him for some literary work given gratuitously. "I hope you will say no more about anything I may send you, "The pleasantest thi. 'n the world is to throw one's self away, and that to give one's self away to or s friends." Here is a specimen of Tom Hugh is morning ship. It is a jolly letter to a friend who gave it to me " Aren't you a rum old cov begins in the neatest of English hands. There are four closely-written pages, and there is no falling off from the first word to the last. Anthony Franch writes a distinct though for hand, with the words very far ana Your in laste, (just going to hear Fee er.) Kate Field," written in a square, hold well very characteristic and recognizable any circumstances. I don't think the

could form a proper idea of Julia W sta from her handwriting. It looks us though the barely touched the paper, and bears the narks of baste. It is not hard to Jecupher however, except in the Howe signature, that might as well be anything else

Now I come to the worst writing I ev saw. It is a page of the manuscript of one of Ohphant's stories. If she had written with the point of a hair, the strokes of her pen could not be any finer. I remember when this manuscript was first received in New Vork, some six ye ars ago, the printers is fused to set it up. They declared they could not read it, so a friend and I set to work to rewrite the whole story. He being good at deciphoring bad writing, read aloud, and I wrote down his words. You would not won der that the compositors rebelled if you could see the manuscript covering a large sheet of blue paper, and rouning diagonally across the 19800

George MacDonald writes a large, manly band, with bold, black strokes, and an uni takable signature. Bobert Buchman writes an easily read, aftertedly literary hand, as though he was trying to be unintelligible, but did not like to be altogether so. He put little early guess on his letters that are ratho-boyish. William Winter writes the most rediscovery that the to a distinct of the control of begin the letter symmanigly, but he fore you know it, you are brought to a standsill. I -late a letter of his now in my possession that I have never here able to deeppler but half of the latest effectly and extroy. Bross have all the latest proper and extroy. Bross have the latest proper that principle the most ma-rocalable "copy" that principle has deep the bundle. I believe that there is a speciment of two. Bross writing in almost every practing offse in the country preserved as a currestly Rumanick.

This bit of excellent er cellent common sense is from timal Monthly; "We believe to be exactly what the word o, a drawing out of all the far-ature. It is not instruction— Barnes's Edurati Harme's Educational Monthly; "We believe education to be exactly what the undicates solure, a drawing out of all the others of our nature. It is not instruction instruction, a pulmy up or setting in order army of facts or principles. It is not taken army or mass or principles. It is not familiat-ing arranging or memorrying a subject—It is not learning set lessons and filling the mind with useful knowledge. It is leading the mind to think, act, judge, estimate and reflect for itself. Agassiz sud that the poorest service artendage could render a graph of the properties. to think, act, pluge, estimate and relatedf. Agassiz and that the process a teacher could render a pupil was him a ready-made answer. We bell was right. If the Chinese system of to be perpetuated in our country we might well abandon all normal schools. teachers: institutes and examiners, and simply know that teachers have the power of keeping order and hearing recitations."

Postal Absordities

An author, residing in a Western city, sent by until to his triend in New York a conv of his book, on the fly-leaf of which was written something like this: "Wolfgang Winkelried Prown, with the compliments of Washington The New York Post Office clerks deseried this nefarious inscription, and "charged up" the book at letter postage rates. Deducting the 28 cents paid by the sender, there reined \$2.25 which was due from Wolfgang Winkelried Brown. A person in Osiris, Ohio desiring that his favorite weekly paper, published in New York, should print certain familiar verses, wrote on a postul card a request to that effect, and, to make all sure, pasted the poem on the back of the card. The re cipient of this valuable communication, for which will appear further on, was connelled to pay 5 cents postage therenpon. A New York citizen, having noticed in THE Trues an editorial article which he thought would interest his friend in Boston, went to a window in the New York Post Office and asked for newspaper wrapper," for which he paid one Putting this about the copy of Tue eent Times, its dropped it into the box. The weight of that copy of the paperhappened to be two ounces and one-sixteenth. Being weighed, it was thrown into the waste basket as insufficiently rand, and before the sender left the building it was on the way to the furnace Subsequently, the expectant Boston man wrote to his New York friend; "There is a thirf in our Post Office.

in each one of these instances the postal atics proceeded according to law as pounded by the rolings of the Post Office De-The statutes of the United States provide that the sender of a book on the fly-leaf " Wolfgang Winkelried Brown, from Washington Potts. More than this tends to mischief. Therefore, Mr. Brown aid \$2.25 for "the compliments of " Mr. Potts. The centleman in Owns might have s printed poem in an unscaled envelope, which, being sent to the New York publish would have been charged as a printed circular me cent. The law says that nothing shall "attached" to a postal card. little verses were pasted on with a thick of position, and the whole thing then weighed ore than a half names. It was unclassified, the "attached 'newspaper clipping being un lawful. Therefore, as unclassified matter, it was chargeable with letter postage. It weighted more than a half onnee, and it required six cents postage. But one cent having been paid fe or the postal card, only five cents were And this was collected. In the case of the newspaper which was confidented, with its cent stamp, the sender only knew that a newspaper wrapper costing of e centi wa newspaper wrapper. He never dreamed that d Office clerk was required to weigh his paper, and, if it was not prepaid at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fraction thereof, to throw it into the waste basket

Generally speaking, it is safe to say that the postal service of the country is adminis tired on the theory that the people served must be put to every possible inconvenience Indeed, this is true of almost every branch of our Government. With War, Navy, Interior and Law affairs, the people have very little We come immediately in contact with the Post Office and Treasury Departments Of the last named branch of the public service, the Customs touch us most nearly.

We all travel somer or later. And all the Custom-houses on the face of the earth, with all their objectionable features combined, are not so vexations, frivolous, insolent, and exhaustive of patience and Christian Charity as the American Custom-house, wherever found Next to this comes the American Post Office with its intricate rulings, its cumbrons sys tem, and its wire-drawn classifications. Post Office people merely administer the laws The Post Office department is a court of final appeal, and its radings are law to all subofficials. These rulings are based upon the laws of Congress. And the laws of Congress are the work of men who know as much about the details of Post Office business as a monkey knows about trigonometry. Congress, by its burdensome statutes, seems to be anxious to worry the people who have transactions with the Post Offices. endeavor Congress is ably seconded by the Post Office Department with its capricious Of these rulings let us give a few examples

There was no classification of mail matter until 1825. On the statutes of years preceding that date all present classifi made. The type-writer is a modern invention, and matter from that machine is unknown to Post Office law Next came the papyrograph, and then the electric pen These machines produce matter which is merely writing by machinery, whether in single copies or duplicate. Confronted with a new problem, the Post Office authorities at Washington flew to the statutes. were silent on the subject of machine-writing Therefore, matter produced by the typewriter, papyrograph, or electric pen was "unclassified." As we have seen in the case of the pasted postal card, unclassified mail matter is chargeable with letter postage, The agents of these machines moved upon Washington, Reinforced by Senators and Congressmen, they coerced the department into reversing its decision, and matter produced by the papyrograph and the ele pen was admitted to the nouls, as third-class matter, the type-writer being " left out in the Then, the pressure being removed, codd." the department again ruled that even this ion would be revoked March 4, 1879. unless Congress comes to the rescue, type-writer papyrograph, and electric pen will produce matter subject to letter rates Murch I. This seems frivolous, like manner a printed price-current, in which \$11.50 per case" was changed to "\$14.25 in peucil, in consequence of a bange in the tariff, was charged letter rates under a decision of the Post Office Depart ment to this effect "A prices-current, partly in writing is subject to letter rates of postage when sent in the mails." In like manner also, an architect's plans, drawn with a pen, were charged letter rates, but photographic copies of those plans were charged third class rates as " photographic proof, &c." Authors orrected proofs are third class matter, but an author having marked on his proof up, solid," made his entire package liable to letter postage, under a ruling of the Post Office Department to the effect that "any notations made on corrected proofs by which information is asked or conveyed, or any instructions given in writing, subjects the sheets to letter postage.

Examples like these might be indefinitely multiplied. We have said enough to show the necessity of having the entire posted code

modified and simplified by competent men Congressional lawyers and hair-splitters are not fit for such a work. If the Postmaster General, and one or two officers of the ability and experience of Postmaster James of New York, were to prepare a postal code, on might reasonably expect to receive an intelligent system in place of the present intricate confusion. To see how differently practical at office people do their work, one has only a look at the provisions of the International Postal treaty, drawn up by men versed in postal affairs. Instead of the rubbish in our statutes relating to authors' proofs, &c., that con vention provides "Proofs of printing or my bear corrections made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text, or to the vecution of the work That is clear enough and is not burdened with verbiage. That convention also says. "Books may hear a manuscript dedication or a complimentary in cription from the author." No non here about " from So and so to Thus-and so This treaty also says that prices-current, & may have the prices added in writing or by nny impression whatever " We do not allow a merchant to change a single figure of hi price but in writing, unless it be a typograph ical error, under penalty of paying letter postage. When practical common-sense is applied to a revision of our postal laws and regulations, the burdens of the people will be lightened and the revenues of the Government will not be reduced N Y Time

Penmanshin.

That permanship is a most useful acquisi tion is an audia-autable fact. From the earliest times we find traces of it, when the Roma mend used to send her missives to her love traced on the waxen tablets with the steel styles, to now, when the prevailing style iong the forsex seems to be an u sorks formation of the letters denominated

In a certain sense that hand-writing of a man betrays what he is, for when we see the manly, graceful formation of the letters, wof the writer in a synonymus man while the small eramped hand with occasional blots, leads us to believe the person is old, or

A great many consider that to have their work redundant with graceful flourishes is the proper way, but while this beautifies it a plant chirography goes farther in the e of a bosiness man, who has learned that fine feathers do not always make fine birds,

Those who are but unlifterent penmen can be comforted, perhaps, by the reflection that some of the great men, on whom fortune has showered ber laurels, were muserable writers. Naturbook's to cute up example—it was almost impossible to read, and Rufus Choate's mistaken by a corpenter to be the plan of a tence he wished constructed are us land. In fact, somebody has suggested that to be a poor perman is a certain mark of Juliuse sources

In some cases this is excusable, for a person especially if he be one who haves by his pen although he may have been at first an ellent writer, owing, perhaps to the hurry or the accumulation of ideas which he histens to note down ere he may forget them, or the fatigue brought on by writing several consecurive homs, causes his writing in time to degenerate into a miserable scribble it is their all our authors and poets are as a class, such poor penman. Of Victor Hugo, it is said, that immuserapt written by him intended for the press is almost as legible as print while his private letters are a perfect

Many a poor boy has found good remman ship a piceless from by which he has been enabled to attime afflicines and eminenes But then, or course, that noist come after years of work and constant apple don, and not all at once

be scoiled at, and when a person is blessed with it he should do his lost to keep it up while those who write poorly should not be discouraged, but strive and practise, and then success will are long reward their efforts

Remember eighteen buck numbers of the Journay, including all numbers from a inclusive of the September number, 1878 will be sent for \$1

Signatures

Many persons write their signatures so il legibly that to a stranger, they are little better than Egyption hieroglyphics W. bon frequently been annoyed at receiving letters in which everything except the signature was egible, but that very important part it was impossible to deepiher with certainty. Some time one is compelled to resort to the expeis, and pasting it on the envelope containing the reply, trusting that the post-office clerks office of delivery may be able to his upon the right party. Persons should always remarker that names have no relation to the other words, from which their identity can be inferred and as names are so various and the same one is often spelled in three or four different ways, names of persons, places, Ar., should be written with unusual cure. - each letter formed in the recular standard manner Some persons are under the impression that writing signatures in an odd style guards against counterfeature. We do not think this Any signature can be counter feited, but the more beautiful and absolutely slam it is the orester the difficulty in so essful imitation. It would task a counterfeiter for more to imitate the beautiful sign ture of P R. Spencer than the sign manual of F E Spinner. There was but one Napo con. He wrote a wretched signature, and nerhans could afford to do so. Wa are not Nanoleons, but Smiths; the refore let us write our names modestly and phinty, and all sensible people will think the more of us for it.

Facts versus Theory

Editor Penman's Art Journal. DEAR Sinc:-Permit me to enter a protest gainst the oft-repeated statement that one can become a good penman." During the last seven years, in which my whole time has been devoted to writing, I have tried every means, except personal instruction from a first-class teacher, which I could not obtain, to maprove my penmanship, my object being to keep my books neat and to seguire a hand at which it would be a pleasure for me to look, and have failed I commenced by subscribing for the Western Penman, taking other publications along down to your Jona From these papers I learned the ad dress of the best peninen in the country to whom I wrote for copies and instructions. My letters were of a scrip-toral nature, and did not often fail to elect kindly and helpful replies, whose smooth shades graceful curve and fairy-like hair lines made me feel like closing my accounts and laring out to embellish ten chests for Ali Sin. Preston. Soule Wortlangton, Flickenger, the Spencer brothrs, Musselman, Kendall, Werst, Shaylor, Hinnun and others sent me the wisdom of long experience expressed in discouragned inimitable copy For years I kept two copaof the capitals, one by Worthungton and the other by Musselman, framed together, bung ing opposite my face above the desk. Many daily, year in and year out, would I look at these beautiful specimens, then dis-ligure the journal, eash-book or ledger and feel the mantle of Job gathering about my shoulders as it fell on his back about the time

he so longed to dust his loard in the ash-lon My experience in learning to write remind me of a similar one in trying to learn to sing there being however, a slight difference in the method pursued. Instead of writing to Stackey or Steldans for instruction, I put my self under the tuition of the best local teacher who, to find out how much stock in tradhad to start with, asked, me to rise the scalwhich I did, drawing from him the remark that the first thing + sential for me to learn was "that noise wasn't maste." I went through twelve lessons and the lessons through me, the last note deal melodiously down the silence of a calm May evening and I proceeded to interview my instructor in re and to my talent, improvement, prospects, solemnly pointing to a picture of the foot d. Natham rebuking Bandun, he ingly said. "Had Providence given you musingly said an car I could offer someon corag tor over a patient who has faithfully taken the prescribed medicine and for whom ther is no hope. In conclusion, the pleasure of hearing me sing a solo will be the exclusive reward of any one who can teach me the art of penmanship L D Persura.

The Debt of the World

The aggregate bonded indebtedness of the world in 1878 is stated at \$22,037,603,780nearly 23 billion dollars. How much cold there is in the world we have not the mea at band of determining, but it is much less than the accremate indebtedness of the na tions. The total gold product of the world from 1849 to 1876—the most productive peri-od in Instory—was \$3,214,990,745, and it would not be out of the way, perhaps, to esti mate the entire amount of gold coin in the world at three times this or, say, ten thou sand million dollars. This would not be nough to pay the world's indebtedness, if it should fall due on one day. But the nations and individuals in contracting debts are not accustomed to guage them by the amount of money in the world or in any country in the world. The total indebtedness, public, corporate and private, is probably three to the twenty three thousand millions represent ing the mere bonded debt of the nation. is well enough to remember, however, that there never is in any country, at one time enough names gold silver and namer altogether, to pay its debts. It is expected that the same lot of money will pay a great many aldigations. Debts are so interminated not only between individuals, but between nations and individuals, that the same \$20 gold piece or \$100 bank note may, in the course of a single month, poy debts to the amount of rs. Besides, a great man of the automal delite in the world are not as pected to be paid-those of Great Britain and ance being particular examples. The world will probably owe more money the day it comes to an end than it does now St. Louis Revablican

A Creditable Contrast

We have under one government and one flag a territory larger than that ruled by a dozen governments in Europe, and the differ once in the salaries pand to kings and royalty and those paid the servents of the people a our Republic is striking. The C Russia gets 88,250,000 per year, or \$25,000 a day; the Sultan of Turkey gets annually \$6,000,000, or \$18,000 per day; Napoleon III. had a salary of \$5,000,000 annually, or \$14,000 each day. Francis Joseph of Austria secures \$1 000,000 a year, or \$10,000 a day King William of Prussm is paid \$3,000,000 nor rose and Victor Proposal 42 for tenand good Queen Victoria manages to live on \$2,200,000 Now, m addition to these ries each savereign is tornished with a deceror more first-class residences free of cost In this country our President gets only \$50, 900 a year-just as much as the Czer of Bussia outs in two days. General Shermon ives in all some \$18,000 per year-only a fraction more than the Sultan of Turk nots each day. The whole expense of an American Congress for a session of nonths will not exceed-incidentals and all \$1,000,000. The people in this country com plain of hard times. Let them study the pauperism of England, and our word for it they will do in the condition of our poorer bisses a comparatively happy one Phrenological Journal

Origin of Genius.

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a eaver himself. Claude Lorraine was b up a pastry cool. Molicre, the go at French comic writer was the sam of a bitiester aker Cervantes served as a common soldier. Homer was a beggar. He said was the son of a small tarmer. Demosthenes, of a cutter terence, the Latin comic writer, was a slave Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brev Howard, the idelastly ordest was an oppose tice to a grocer Benjamin Franklin the son Dr. Bishop, of Wores of a fallow chandler. ter, son of a linen dreper. DeFine, the great English political writer, was the son of a Whitefield was the son of man keeper at Gloocester. Cardinal Welsey, the son of a butcher | Ferguson was a shepherd Virgil was the son of a porter

The Attention

Of persons who desire special instruction enching writing or designing and excenting artistic penmanship, is invited to our advertisement on the seventh page of ten the causes of that valor the Journal. Rectaforcauld,

of a wool dealer. Horace of a shopkeeper Hogarth an appr Lucian of a stationer. tice to an engraver. Dean Tucker, son of a small farmer and came to Oxford on foot Bishop Prideaux worked in the kitchen at Excter College. Edmund Halley was the son of a soap boiler.

Rravo.

Arthur Brayo, from South America, an appreciative, and, we dare say, a successful graduate at Packard's Business College, re cently presented to Prof. William Allen clock set in a highly polished and ormate black marble case. The same gen tleman presented Miss Lottie Hill, the no applished teacher of phonography at Buckard's with an elegant ink stand set in a golden tray-fine presents worthily be

Send Cash with Orders. andise, work

or engraving to be sent by mail, must be ac companied with the full amount of cash. It ordered to be sent by express, at least one half of the amount should be remitted, the balance C. O. D.

What Cur Coins Weigh

One million dollars in gold weighs 3,6855-7 pounds avoiodupois; 1,000,000 trade dollars weigh 60,000; \$1,000,000 of 4121 grains weighs 58,928 4-7; \$1,000,000 in fractional coins weighs 55,114 2 7: \$1,000,000 in five cost pickels weighs 220 457, 1-7; \$1,000 000 in three cent nickels weighs 142,857 1-7; \$1,000,000 in one cent pieces weighs 685. 714 2-7. A coinage of 4,000,000 of the new silver dollars per month would amount in a year to 2,828,571 3-7 pounds, or over 1,414 ons, and if the pieces were laid side by side they would form a continuous string 1, 1364 miles in length.



Pithagraphs

The art of exalting lowliness and giving weatness to little things is one of the no blest functions of genins. Polyrare,

Of a truth, I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but to every nation he that feareth him and worketh rightconsness is accounted with him - Simon Peter

Carlyle says that one cannot move a without meeting a duty, and the fact of mu thal helplessness is proved by the very fact of me's existence. No man liveth to himself, and no man dueth to himself.

It concerns all persons to see that they do their atmost to find the tenth and if they do, it is certain that, let the error be ever so damable, they shall escape the misery of being damned for it. - Jeveny Taylor.

"If any one speaks iil of thee," Enjetetus, "consider whether he both troth on his side, and, if so, retorm thyself, that his censures may not affect thee Anaximander was told that the very boys taughed at his singing, "Ah! 'then I must learn to sing better."

Truth from goodness is soft and gentle, falsebood from evil is hard and fierce, hence the pengin of bord and hittor council Goodness of disposition manifests itself by gentleness, in that it is afraid to do hart, and by sweetness, in that it loves to do good -Swedenburg.

They who are renorantly devoted to the ceremonies of religion are fallen into thick darkness, but they are in still thicker gloom who are solely attached to fruitless speculations, - Yoda.

The soul may be compared to a field of battle, where the armies are ready at every noment to encounter. Not a single vice his has a more powerful opponent, and not one sirtue but may be overborne by a combina tion of vices .- Goldroith.

The love of glory, the fear of shame, the design of making a fortune, the desire of rendering life easy and agreeable, and the homor of pulling down other people, are of so celebrated



If a kies were bluer,
And fogs ware fewer,
And fower the storms on land or sea;
Were shiny summers
*.Perpethal comers —
What a Clepta this would be!

If life were longer,
And faith were stronger;
If pleasure would blee,
If each were brother;
To all offer—
What an Areada this would be l

Were greed abolish'd,
And gain demolish'd,
Were slavery chair'd and freedom free;
If all earth's troubles
Collapsed like buildes —
What an Elysium this would be!

- H. S. Leigh

Ancient Money.

Very numerous and dissimilar substance been made to serve the purposes of money among the different people of th world. Of the aboriginal money of this continent in the mounds of the West and South, specimens have been found composed of lignite, coal, bone, shell, terri cotts, mica, pearl, carnelian, chalcodony , pasper, native gold, silver, copper lead and iron. What other substance more perishable nature were used as, of unknown. In the northern and eastern portion of the continent the native used dried fish, skins, as well as strings of wampum made from various kinds of shells for money

Before the invasion of Julius Casar the natives of England had tin plates, ground plates, and rings, which were received as money. On the authority of Senera a curiecount is given, where leather appropriately stamped to give it a certain legal character, was the only entrent monor computatively recent date in the annuals of Europe, Frederick the Second, at the siege of Milan, actually paid his troops in leather Nearly the same eigenmentance occurred in England during the great wars of the barons. The Carthaganians also made money of leather, while several of the Asi ativ nations used the inner back of the neal berry tree cut in round pieces stamped with the mark of the sovereign, which to counter feit or refuse in any part of the kingdom was numshable with death. The crown o Queen Plahppa, which had been bayned at Cologne for £2,500 was redeemed by send ing over three hundred and thirty four and a ledf sacks of wood. In the course of 1259 King John, for the musom of his royal per son promised to pay Edward III of Eng land three millions of gold crowns. In order to fulfil the obligation, he was reduced to the morntying meressity of paying the expenses of the palace in feather money, in the centre of each piece being a bright point of silver. In that reign is found the origin conferring a leather medal. The immusine ectrinous s accompensing a presentation gave full force, dignity and value to leather jewel which noblemen were proboud and grateful to receive at the hands of majests.

The invention of counage is ascribed by Herodotas to the Lydians, to whom also, by some authors, is given the credit of the convention of merochandese. By other within the merodotal content of conage is given to the "Eginaus, who were among the first Greeks that applied them selves to commerce and mayagaron. It would opper, lowerver, that to the Assursthe world is indicated for comage as an art

As late as 1574 there was an immensissue of meny in Belland stamped on small sheres of passishound. But further has he the vises of verse, Numa Pompilius, the second kim of Rome, who regard six him dred and twenty-two evens before the Christin reta under money out of wood as well in retain the money out of wood as well as beather. Both gold and silven appear to have been in extreme varieties was understood in Assi. There they were untolured into Cattlang and Greece, and hadly traveling farther and Lather in a westerly direction. Rome discovered the importance of legalizing their circulation is money.

Weight having always been of the first

importance in early times, the shape of ears to have been a matter of per feet indifference for a series of years. When the small pieces or portions of metal re ceived as precious were extensively circulated it is quite probable that each person shaped them to suit his own convenie is practised, to some extent, at this time in remote portions of the East Indies. There e payer ents off parts with shears till he obtains by exact weight the stipulated urice. It was thus that men traveled with the evidence of their possessions in a sack But great inconvenience must have resulted from this often tedious process, and as nais advanced in civilization and the econ omic arts, a certain mark or impression on pieces of a certain size caused them to be acknowledged each as the representative of a certain sum of money. This facilitated negotiations and led to further improve ments both in the form, weight and b of the devices stunned thereon. The entom which has prevailed for many centuries past in all the nations of Europe of stamp ing the modullion likeness of the rejening sovereign on the coin newly issued, enables to read the history of their successive dynasties in the Jaces on the national currency, so that their "stamped metal" an wers a two fold purmse. The "cuines stamp" becomes a history in itself, which as Hood sings-

"—— even its minted come express.

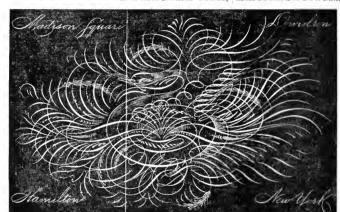
Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess,
And now of a bloody Mary."

Both Wisconsin and Illinois have recorded lenal decisions as to the choosing of studies by practice or reachers. The Wisconsin court says: "It is unto according to the pose that any school to the total pose that any school to the total pose that any school to the total total to the total pose to the total total to the total total

The Board of Education of Springfield, IR., bave adopted a spelling reform resolution as follows: Rouded, That irregular spelling of the English language is a serious hindrance in learning to read and write, and is one cause of the alarming illiteracy in our country; that it occupies much time in our schools which is needed for other branches of study; and that it is desirable to request our Legislatures, State and National, to appoint commissioners to my vestigate this matter and report what measures, if any, can be taken to simplify our spelling.

At the recent meeting of the Northeastern Ohno Teacher's Association one of the near bers read a paper on political oblication in the public schools. He recommended that these schools should teach a knowledge of our government, its history and its institutions, and complained that three-fourthe of the high school graduates go forth without one lesson on the science of government, and without definite knowledge of municipal, county, State or federal covernment. Considering wanted to see illustrations by the teachers, and also wanted them to exercise as much freedom as possible from the hooks, while freedom as possible from the hooks, while clinging to the subject matter. Another fault was that teachers were not prepared for the lesson when they went to their classes, and hardly knew as much of the text as do the scholars. A great fault is that teachers are in the habit of hearing rather than teaching lessons. Another member said that a great fault in the present system of teaching was an over crowding and an attempt to teach too much. He believed in anking the student, rather than the teacher, do the work, and thought such a plan could not but result in good to the scholar.

Severeal very wise and uncommon suggestions are made in the report of a standing committee on Industrial Education to the California Teachers' Association. They specally recommend that in all schools more attention should be given to "thoroughness" in reading, writing and spelling the English lanenage-a recommendation which is far from eing unnecessary. Arithmetic should also be taught, in the opinion of the committee, in such a way as to secure readiness and neen racy in the four roles, the tables, common and decimal fractions and interest-again a not unnecessivy suggestion. Specific instruction in the principles of morality for at least an hour every week - the instruction of girls in the general principles of domestic comony; the talking to boys concerning the necessity and nobility of labor, whether manual or mental and instruction in the laws of health are



The above is a specimen of Black-board Flourishing by W. E. Dennis, of Wright's Business College, Brooklyn, X. Y.

Educational Items

To say will shortly hold its first State Con-

The schools of Muncie, trad., have added plantography to their course of study.

It is probable that back-keeping and comin-real arithmetic will be taught in the regular high school course in Memphis.

The total endowment of the public schools of the United States is \$8,000,000, and it is estimated that the average daily attendance is 1 am one.

A memorial asking Congress to appearit a commission to consider what can be done to amend our orthography is now going about seeking signers.

Appearates for teaching the metric system

Apparatus for tea ining the metric system has been distributed to the Boston grammer scheeds, and the primary schools will soon besimilarly supplied.

The colored schools of Washington are said.

to be the best schools of the sort in the country. They are taught almost exchangely by colored teachers.

The largest sum expended in this country.

The largest sun expended in this country for each curolled scholar is to be credit of to the Cherokees of Inden Territory Each pupil in their schools is educated at an annual cost of \$48.76. The smallest sum per capita—eighty-mine cento—is paid by Alsbama.

the question of time in cossary for such study the speaker suggestively said. "There in Cheveland we spend, before entering the high school, time equal to one school year in drawing, and what is the result? A mong the gradactes not more than five per cent can make a simple sketch of in thee."

There is excellent good sense in this para graph from The Philadelphia Press great end of obsention is not information, but p rsmal vigor and character. What mi ie practical man is not the well informed but alert, disciplined, self-commanded man. There have been highly trained and complished men in days when a knowledge of geography hardly went beyond the islands and mainland of the Levant There were werful English writers long before Lindley Murray wrote has Latinized English grammar What should be understood thoroughly is that cramming is not education. It is a mistake to cover too much ground, and to seek to make youth conversant simply with the largest number of studies. Let them learn a few things and learn them well. Let the person-al influence of the teacher be relied upon rather than books and elaborated methods

At the recent meeting of the New Haven Teachers Association, one of its members very sensibly said he did not believe in a teacher who merely followed a text-book. He

mmendstions as excellent as unusual in addressing teachers. "In all schools, 'the committee say further, "pupils should be trained by language lessons," to express their thoughts correctly in spenking, and to write English with sufficient accuracy and realiness to be able to write, spell, punctuate and express in grammatical sentences a letter of busmess or friendship. It necessary to do so, sacrifice a part of the book on grammar m favor of the above recommendation." establishment in the State University of a professorship of the Science of Education, and the payment of money by school trustees conly on condition of first-class work by urofessionally-trained teachers, " are suggestions of particular value. In short, there has been seen for a long time no educational report surpassing this in good sense and practical

Our Teachers' Agency.

Teachers wishing situations and principals wishing good trathers of writing or any of the commercial branches, should bear in mind that they can probably secure the same through our agency. Send in your applications, with \$2, and we will render you all the service possible.





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Amos Compendium of Ornaucotal Pentanasalp rice \$5. The same bound in gift will be sent for ghicen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50. For twelve immee and \$12, we will ferward a copy Williams & Packard's Genes of Penmanship, retails

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DESIGNATION AND JOPENAL 205 Broadway, New time your name and address very distinctly

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1879

Reminiscences of John D Williams

It will be remen, bered by our readers that it the September number of the Journal was published an address delivered at the Pen man's Convention by Prof. Packard upon th Late and Work of John D. Williams

At the close of that address remarks w made by Messis, William H., Doll of Putburgh and William Allen Miller of New York to were both very intimute transland as enates of Mr. Williams - Mr. Doff sand

My recollection of Mr. Williams dat to childhood. He was on the very first persons I remember, and up to the time of his leaving our institution in I I fairly worshiped him. At that time like act, and with every one enument in it, so much I was netually writing cross - Boing assuem ted with Mr. Williams every day everything tions to every way, and I began to enqand mut do not only his work, but his who

Mr. Pickard has spoken particularly about his orientent d permonship which no doubt grew to be a specialty with long after leaving Doff's College, but at that time we regarded tude d, his betures at the black-board were of such a nature, that I regarded them as fin ished orations, he seemed to have everything so well prepared, although he never seemed any time to the preparation of his illustrated betures. Whenever he spoke in the College it was sure to be througed with the best citizens of Putsburgh.

After I took charge of the Writing Department of the College, several years after his departure, nothing gave me none than the fact that in a lecture which he delivered in the different towns of Ohio and western Pennsylvania, he mentioned a as one of his favorite pupils. I never had anything more gratifying, for I was indeed proud to be classed among the

There is an anecdote that I remember in reference to his first start in penmanship that may interest you. I don't know how I got it but it is one of the legends of our college, and is to this effect My father was once buying a pair of pauts at a tailor's shop in Pattsburg and while Snips was measuring hin for the carment he suddenly stopped, picked up a yard stick and delivered several re ing whicks upon the back of a boy who has just appeared from around the corner. ter went off, rubbing his back, and my father had the cornosity to ask " what did you "Oh" said the failer. " the do that for young scamp has used up nearly all my French chalk writing and drawing all over my fewers and front door step, and if he can' get any of my rhalk be will take a piece charcoal and mark up every smooth surface he can find, and I'm not come to have him and here if I can keep him away. left the shop, my father took occasion to look at some of the specimens of the boy's "hand writing on the wall," and at once saw that a was good. A few steps further on he met the boy, and said to him. "I have a writing school, and as you are so foul of writing want you to come around and write with me and I will show you how to write "

That boy was John D. Williams, and that evening, from my father, he took his son in penmanship. After he left Pittsburg he took lessons from Mr. Rice in Buffalo, and he often discussed the subject with Father Spen eer I have some old letters in my poss that show that he had some ideas that also has

very radically with those of Mr. Spencer His connection with our college was fro opently interrunded. On one occasion, 1 remember, he left us to take a position as clerk on one of the fine passenger steamers, plying between Pittshurg and Cincinnati and a several occasions he started out for himself at "Penman tramp" lost always eventually drifting back to our College, being with us a near as I can remember, some twelve or thir teen years. Every time he came back he would streak of persons who had seen by work, and said " it I could write like that I never would stuy in such a place as a steam boat office," then he would say "now I an going to stick and make some money" and surugh he would do splendidly for a while but be fore long he would be drifting oft ago On one of his trues to the East be not Ma ard fell into good hands and remained

with him most of the time, until his death.

It was here he executed his most elaborate and finished work. As pennier, we can all learn something from the monuments of skill which he has left behind tom ery glad to add my words of praise to what Me

by Cackard has so ably said about him.

Mr Miller said, I knew Mr. Williams at Duff's College in Pittsburg. It was there I made his acquaintance, and from that time forward our intimacy was complete. I an aware that all the truits of character which have been attributed to lum and the extimutes of character which have been made here to day are accorate, and therefore need no contribution from m

I was associated with Mr. Williams in Putburg, in Cincinnati, and in this city and I lates him so well, that whenever I think of him I foncy be stands before me. I have in no mind so perfect a picture of Mr Williams. that I can almost realize that the man is here in person. I feel that in one direction, all the credit that is due has not been given him I believe he did more to overcone to break to others, then any other man that ever lived and for this, more than anything else, I hon or and respect him

Phonographically reported for the Journal

Look out for the next number of the Jour-NAL II will be worth twice the entire price of subscription to any pupil, teacher or ad mires of pennianship

Standard Text-Rooks on Penmanshin

Almost daily inquiry is made of us re arding the peculiarity and relative merits the various publications upon penmanship With the view of apswering at once all these questions, and for the information of all our readers, we give the following beief description of each with our oninion researding their utility: first giving our at tention to those treatme exclusively of plain or practical writing.

THE SPENCERIAN KEY

consists of one hundred and seventy-six of tavo pages, illustrative of the theory and practice of practical writing. Its introduc-tion is a brief sketch of the founder of the system, Platt R. Spencer, and a brief syn eis of the most attractive features of the system, then follow chapters upon: "The ory of Penmanship," "Materials and Imple ments," "Position," "Movements," "Clas sification of Letters and Figures," their formation and analysis, giving examples of the most common or natural faults in make ing them, with suggestions, for their correction, also giving definite instruction for spacing shading, slope, proportions of writing &c. A chapter is devoted to each of Business Writing. the following subjects Ladies' Hand," "Variety of Style," "Black heard Writing," "Teaching Writing in Pri-mary Schools," "In Common Schools and and Business Colleges These chapters are followed by several others, giving much valuable and interest ine information for all punils or teachers of

The work is appropriately and protucely illustrated, showing positions, movements rinciples, letters, analysis, and the various styles of writing It is, without doubt, the most complete and valuable guide to purely dain writing extant

It will be maded to any address on recoud of \$1.50, or free for a club of four subscribers to the Jours vi-

THEORY OF SPENCERIAN PERMANSHIP FOR SCHOOLS AND THINADS LEADED BY

This is an active pamphlet of 58 page which the theory of Spencerian Penmanship, according to the latest revision, is developed y questions and answers, with practical illustrations. It embraces must that is more tical in the key, while its cheapness places within the reach of every teacher and no al of writing

It certainly is a most valuable aid, and we anestly to commend every teacher and pa jul of writing who has not a copy, to provin one at once. It will be a good, investment Sent by mail for 30 cents, or mailed free for two subscribers to the Jorgs vi

THE SPENCERLAN COMPLADIT

me of the earliest publications of Such cerian pennanship. It consists of s-mens of plain and practical writing. It consists of speci some lettering with very little practical in It is engraved on inferior manner, the style of the writing also excelly inferior to their of the Kon nd is comparatively of little peacheal value It is sent, post paid, for \$2.00 or free as a rocmanna for a club of five subscribers to the

PAYSON DEVICES AND SUBBRURS BY MANY OF OF PLANTANSHIP

This is an octavo book of 120 pages and treats of the P. D. & S. system of writing in a manner similar to the treatment of the Spencerian by the key and in addition has fourteen different alphabets of Roman Gothic and Text letters. It is an eminently mactical and valuable work for the use of ither teacher or pupil. Sent to any address or receipt of \$1.25, or sent free as a pri minim for a club of three subscribers to the

WILLIAM'S AND PACKARD'S GLIDD

This work consists of 100 quarto pagcourt detect mess, which are devoted to the theory and practice of practical writing, in which the entire subject of teaching and placticing writing is presented in an ingeni and effective manner, both by way of aplanations with numerous and striking illustrations and criticisms of good and had writing thaty pages are printed from superbly engraved stone of leven plates are devoted to plain copies, han it is possible for him to do while con-

in single lines and practical business forms, seren pages give ten plain and fancy alphabets; teelre pages are de voted to the principles and examples off hand flourishing, among the latter are several of the most graceful and masterly perimens ever executed by that prince of flourishers, John D. Williams, who was the The work thus combines the practical with ornamental to a greater extent than any other hand book of neumanship now in use o penman's library is complete without it Sent by mail on receipt of \$3.00, or free for a club of seven subscribers to the Juntos vi-

WILLIAM'S AND PACKARD'S CLASS

This work ulthough devoting comider able space and attention to plain writing, is essentially a text book for ornamental pen manship. It consists of fifty one large manship. quarto pages, which are engraved in a supe for manner upon stone , sixteen pages are devoted to copies for plann, Italian and round handwriting; thirteen pages are de goted to the principles and exercises for flourishing of the latter are several large and complicated specimens, among which are three designs for "eagles," "a bird in a nest," " swan with quills, and surrounding flourishes," making a most elegant design, "a bounding stag," and various bird designs, minitory pages are devoted to adolor bets and lettering. There are in all twenty four alphabets, ranging from the plainest to the most ornate Upon the last page but one is a beautiful specimen of pen drawing, entitled "Home, sweet home," representing a bird in a nest, with floral and ornate sur roundings. Upon the last page are two fine specimens of lettering ornamented with flourishing, also the figures, white, set in clouding The whole work is executed in an almost faultless manner, and is of un questioned excellence as a guide, author ity and standard of correct taste and mo dels for flourishing and lettering. No student aspiring to excellence in ornamental or irtistic penmanship can afford to be without a copy of this work. Sent to any address on receipt of \$5.00, or free as a premium for a club of twelve subscribers to the Journ vi-

OMES' COMPENDITOR OF PRACTICAL AND ORNAMIANTAL PERMANSHIP.

This work is printed upon fortuning 11514 inges, and is by far the largest and most comprehensive work upon ornamental and artistic permanship that has ever been pub But a very limited portion of it is devoted to plain writing

It is designed especially as a hood to and guide for ornamental and professional Three pages are devoted to plans and practical writing fourteen pages are devoted to alphabets of which there are wenty-three embracing Roman, Gothic Egyptian Scroll Old English, German and Thurch Text and many others, in plain and the most ornate style, her pages are devoted to principles, exercises and designs for thourishing, lettering and drawing, one of which is a page of eight flourished designs for eards and allouns, brenty one pages are devoted to complicated designs for a testimonials, memorials, resolutions certificates, diplomas, &c &c altogether presenting an amount and variety of pract and artistic designing lettering and orna-mentation unapproached by any other work ever published The original pen-and ink sperimens of which these pages are fac smith reproductions were all excented with great care and labor, most of them being copies of works executed to order, sums as high as \$500 has been paid for the execution of

what represents a single page of this book.

A peculiar and valuable feature of this is, that unlike others which have been engraved then by changing the character by perfecting the original pen work its page eing transferred by photography direct from the original pen work to the stone, for printing, no line or mark of the original could be changed, in focus upon the print therefore the observer of this work perceives the penman's att and skill alone, unaided by engraver while the pupil or imitator will feel that what others have done with a pen he may do, and will strive with greate confidence, knowing it to be attainable



scious of vainly striving for the impossible

(to the pen) perfection of the engraver. In this work are practical designs and examples for nearly every form and style of work that a professional pennan will be called upon to execute. It is sent to any address for \$5.00, or free for a club of twelve subsenihers to the JOHNEN.

CONGROUN'S BOOKS OF LETTLIGNG AND

are each of 24 quarte pages, in paper revers. The book of bettering gives the principles of the Old English and German Text, with the alphabets, also Roman Jathobets and several pages of text and ornate Roman lettering tastefully flourished and orna mental. The book of flourishing gives a variety of exercises for flourishing, enhancing the principles—birds, quibts, &c. They are good works for the money. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 50 texts each, or as a premium for two subscribers to the Joyn NA.

Business Education

The unparalleled success and universal which have encouraged and propagated this department of education, no only proves the wisdom of its institution, but stacknowledgment of a discerning and intelligent public-that a practical educa tion stands hist in the order of requisites to The age when men without any education have achieved success, has almost passed out of memory. More than ever be fore is the necessity now urgent, that the young athlete should be skilled in the prin cindes of that conflict in which he is about to engage. He must be educated with a strict and especial reference to business pur suits if he intends to become a losines It is a great mistake to suppose that the " learned professions," so called are the only ones that require a thoronelic and sys tematic course of training The idea that the commercial man, and the accountant may learn his profession from the routine of netual service, is just as absurd as to inforthat the lawyer may learn the nicest legal points from actual practice at the bar, or that the physician may obtain his knowledge of anatomy by at once commencing the practice of surgery, without previous study or training. They have their colleges of science and practice, which are indispensable to their future success, so, too should the school-room of the business man, be an epi tome of that larger school room, the busy, bustling world where he may be versed at once in the modus operandi of his business and from his superior education for actual business life better fitted to cope with his tellows -profit by their prindence and ad their errors. An ignorant merchant may happen to succeed " Says Freeman Hunt even in our day, but any one must see it it is the most improbable peradventure

There is such a thing as a business education—is distinguished from the education doled out in our—classical seminaries," and "modern—colleges," an education which shall acquaint the terrace and the mechanic

such the artisan the theory of his art and open up to the aspirant for mercuntile honors, all the ways and by ways which he must explore in order to reach his goal Nor is it of modern data A principal education in his special branch of business, either in the form of a regular apprentice ship or some other way, has ever heen consideted quite as essential to the merchant as to the nucleanic or professional man but previous to the introduction of commercial colleges in our land, the "counting hous was the business man scollege and not until ifter a long, and diligent apprentice-hip had been faithfully served, was he prepared to with his fellows in their strift for gain and, in some lands, even now, it is customary to joy a stipul ded tee of from tive hundred to fitteen hundred dollars for the privileg of serving as an apprendice in any particular branch of the more intile profession

But the counting house expectally in our land, has cerved to become a school from II. the carriage tride of the globe must shortly be in our hands, the whiels of coumerce cannot say nor the resh of business permut the candidate for me cantile houses to learn his profession there, and were there no other alternative his education must ne-

ressarily be exceedingly meager, and his success naturally a lamentable failure. Hence, what is so mivesally felt and acknowledged, must be admitted as an indispensable necessity, and it is such facts at this that has render ed the facilities now offered for obtaining a practical education so Justly commendable, and enabled one of our popular American writers to remark, that "the connucrial colleges of our land were the most valuable institutions of our country."

institutions of introductive to establish a confutation to the argument duity urged by those whose opinions are radically premature; or, perhaps, whose interests are joupardized, but "nothing can be learned without experience." Nor do we make the hare assertion without the most conclusive and positive evidence—evidence deduced from hundreds, now in actual service—that it, like any other science, can be hearned.

Art Culture

A TROBOGOM SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION.
Art culture is the great desideratum required for our country to place her on a higher level in the scale of civilization, by the development of an esthetic sense. If would not be difficult to demonstrate that in such culture may be found one of the most important developments of national resource set mourtailly as well as intellectually and

ment will be found in another column.

From our long and iotimate acquaintance
with Mr. Barlow, we know him to be among
perceive that efficient individual effort is
being made in many cases to satisfy this deyand.

Among the most encouraging of these we may mention that of Mr. Bartow, now opened at 205 Breadway, whose advertisethe most skillful and experienced artists and teachers of our country. Among his numerous patrons and pupils are some of the most wealthy and refuned citizens of New York. And we feel assured that the facilities which he now offers to aspirants for genutine art study and enture, are not excelled in the country, while his terms will be very reasonable.

Send a Specimen of Your Writing.

To enable us to accomplish a certain plan we have in view for the interest and benefit of the readers of the Journal, we hereby invite every reader not a professional penman to write on a slip of paper 2/s7 inches in size, in their very best style, the following words, viz.

P. O. address ..

and forward the same to the editor of the

young man of his word, for the names for the club came as promised; fifteen this time, three better than his promise. This is the largest number of subscriptions forwarded by any person during the same period of

Mr Kimball has received as compensation promiums to the eash value of \$16.30. Will not some enterprising young man do the same that Mr. Kimball has done in each of the other numerous Business Colleges, some of which have very few representatives—upon our subscription lists, whereas every student of not only writing, but of any business branch, should be a subscriber to the dorsaxia, and all who are really enterprising, would become so were they properly solicited. Who will do it?

Obituaries.

We are deeply pained to record the death of one-of the most worthy, accomplished and promising young perman and artists—Wallter I. Garthwaite, of Elizabeth, N. J., who died from hemorrhage of the lungs on the 13th of February, at 84 Faul, Minn., where he had gone in the lungs that a change of climate might afford relief from the dread malady, consumption, with which he was affilited. Young Garthwaite was not only a skillich which, plat was skillful at skelching and portrait drawing in ergron. Norwere highest abone displayed in this direc-



The original cony from which the above cut is photo-engraved, was executed by J. T. Kaars, Principal of the Easton (Pa. Business College. The excellence of the original manuscript we have early seen excelled. It gives combisive evidence that Prof. Kyars is a moster of his profession.

morally. The subject when properly considered is one which might properly enlist the patronic entities are of the scholar and the state-man. Though we can barely allude to its importance in the space at our command.

are happy to perceive that although the public mind is not sufficiently informed to warrant our government, in taking active measures for the elevation of the standard like ours can never be expected in its legis lation and appropriations to rise far above the level of the national scutiment. But though it may be a long time before govern ment action could be looked for in this di rection at is somewhat consoling to perceive that knowledge on this subject is extending and that there is in increasing demand for light in this direction, and an nigenitery, as from the punting harr' comes up from many saving help us to perceive to appre crate and to produce the beautiful sponse to this appeal it is very gratifying to

DESMAYS ART JOURNAL. Our object in calling for these specimens and plun for using them will be fully explained in the April number, after which no specimens can be received in accordance with our plan. No oninterested in pennanship should full to send a specimen.

Although a very large number of specimens of writing have been received in response to the above request, yet the number is very far short of what we desire and what is should be. We, therefore, hereby extend the time for receiving specimens another month. Let no reader fail for respond.

Better Than His Promise.

In the Fibriary number we mentioned that Mr. Le Doit Kimball, a student at the Lowell «Mass.» Business College, sent clubs of twelve subscribers to the Jostinska, in each of the menths of December and January and had promised another club of twelve in February. He is evidently a

tion, be composed misis with considerable success, and was an accomplished singer, being the regular leader of the singing in the sabdath school. He was a frequent conrelator to the columns of the Jon man. His articles were always clear, pointed and uncreating. The Elvabell Body Joarnal closes a long and interesting notice of his death, with the following very appropriate and trainfall man its.

This many is specify Walter Garthwards was a young man of unisual character. Those who we is most intimately acquainted with him will recall the parryy of his thoughts, the checkness of his sentiments, and the depth of his vertical reclaims. The strength of his moral character far exceeded his physical strength, and his religion was to him all absorbing. His early death will be mornised by all who knew him, and those who have merely a equantiot themselves with such of his Tobers as have been made known to the public, will report that his talents were not permitted to develop, while his intimate themselves.

with deepest sorrow the loss of one whom they could not help but los

MRS. MATTID. A. BRYAN

wife of Prof E K Bryan, Principal of Columbus O , Business College, died on February 11 The Columbus Sunday Headd, speaking of her death, says

" Mrs. Bryan's death will be mourned by all who knew her, as well as by the imme-diate members of her family. She was a loving wife. faithful in all her family relations, and of a kind centle and potient disposition that undeared her to all her

Communications

to the columns of the Jorgania, regarding any department of teaching or practicing writing or upon any branch of practical education,



J. S. Hames is teaching classes at Wheeling, est Va. - He is a time writer

A. C. Smith is taching writing in fleadville. Pa + Busine + College, he is an No. 1 writer.

William H. Sprugue, teacher of pennauship in Norwall. O., has patented something new in the form of a pea holder, which appears to have considerable ment. It is all wood, and is societies to be held in the proper tion while writing, wit than the ordinary holds.

A. H. Hizman is teaching permanship in Hilbard's School of Torsio, Boston, Mass We congratulate both Mr. Hibbard for having seemed the services of one of the most able curnest and successful of teachers and Mr Himman for helding a test on in one of the



T. L. Macomb, III. Your writing a sycontext in form, but too large, and link is as and hard of movement.

A G C Cocentield, Ill. You write a very good hand, you strate for much what is said in this column to C H W regarding con-necting lines and writing off the line, will apply to you.

1. C. S. Hogh's States, G.—Yord writing under the error times shows you gift at ered, it—You notice was capitals for large, con-necting lines are for straight, I's lookingh, with cross too is in the straight.

Is M. L. Min field Texas. You are ex-dently as left in the large you use the proc-mo of a from a solid write. You work on farme if it bettomed you better to be an element of the processing of the condition of the conference of them. I made I when of writing would be by your not.

D. B. H. Hiller Inc.

SOOK HEEPING NMANSHID OFFICE J.W. MAILAN pal. CAN THORP'S SPRINGS, MOOD GO. TEXAS.

The above cut is given as a specimen Letter Head, Photo-engraved from our pennad ink copy. Orders tion to time, articulation, modulor similar cuts are respectfully solicited, for which estimates will be given on amplication.

R. O. H., Waitsburg, W. T. We can give on no information regarding the Pen-er's Help: we have not seen a copy in se-ral months, and we know of several sub-ribers who have not received a copy during estant period. (10) infer nee is that it has ie same period. U of been published.

(Ontara), "Oswego, N. Y., you write a very good hand, and it is in the main currect— your faults are so slight as to require a more are ful and defailed explanation than is prac-tical to give here, the principal hadd is in your trans which are too sharp and angular, some are ful open, as in the holton of the n, m, h, and top of t, a, and smaller left.

A. R. T. Grand Valley, Pa. Your writing very creditable; it is too much shaded, loops to too small, round turns where there should be angles, connecting lines too straight, and any of your letters come below the line. be angues, to many of your letters come below the line, while others are clear above it, causing it to appear very freegolar. You have a good novement, and, with proper cure to correct the above-maned faults, will become a good

writer.

H. W., South Rutland, N. Y., Judging from the appearance of your writing its greater graduity, disproportions, and interningling of slinky with smooth lines, you write on the greater while aim in shoulder move. from the appearance or your wrongs, a some colority, dispreportions, and internoung results of the properties of the properties of the properties of the transfer most marked the trager and whole am or shoulder most most, masslead movement. To obtain the most colar movement of coloring the movement of the coloring the coloring trager of the most properties of the properties of the coloring trager of the colorin



W. H. Graham, Bath, N. Y. sends very reclatable specimens of card writing

C. W. Waterman, teacher of writing, Foxiatt, Ms., writes a letter in elegant style.

C. F. Hamilton, New Richmond Wes, in loss s several handsomely written copy slips

A. W. Dakin, Tully N. Y., sends several ditable specimens of plant and flourished

J. P. Spradding Principal Spanding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Mo., writes degant letter F. J. Collins, Hespler, Out , incheses in a dl written letter a very creditable specimen

opt thes have been received from J. Crosse, Memphs, N. Y.

C. N. Hamilton, New Augusta, Ind. closes in very graceful specimen of illinor and co-ditable specimens of copy writing hid.

d. W. Pearson, teacher of writing in the public schools of Meeri, O., sends some very skellfully executed, thourishing and copy with

1 P Ray teacher of writing at Gilles wille O writes a stylish letter, in which incloses several fine spacemens of cord

1. b Tucker, Principal Commercial De-puttoont of Troy Conference Vealenty, Positive Ve. sends an attractive specimen of the iristing.

J. C. Müller, Teksburg, Pa., sends a very attractive specimen of flourishing. We shall present a cupy of it very soon in the columns of the Joans of

An unusually attractive and skillful speci-tion of flourishing has been received from H+** Cluk, Prinapidot the Forest City Birst uses College, Rackford H. It will probably and a place in some future number of the

C. W. Rice, student of the Spencerian Col-lege, Cleveland, Obio, sends a well-written letter, in which, he incloses some good speci-mens of card-writing.

A photographic copy of resolutions en-cossed by J. R Farrel of Brooklyn, has been cerved. From the copy we should judge e original to have been a very creditable materal.

W. Heron, Jr., Schenectady, N. V., who as just completed a course of writing and purishing under the tuition of M. E. Ben-ett, forwards very craditable specimens of nett, forwards very erolitable letter-writing and floorishing.

F. H. Hall is teaching writing at Rome, N.Y. He was a pupil of Father Spencer, Is a fine writer energetic and successful tracher. His specimens of flourishing and writing are among the best we have received during the past month.

II. W. Flirkinger. Soule's Business College, Philadelphia, has favored us with a Photo-Hibo-graphic copyor fun elegant Specimen of engross-ing. Persons wishing to see a cupy of wark from the pen of this famed knight of the epill can now do so. For full information, see Mr. Flickinger's advertisement in another

William H. Perkins, a farmer aged 61 years, Wilmin H, Perkins, a farmer aged 61 years, of barmand, VI, writes a letter to the Jorna NS, which is a most remarkable specimen of the properties of the pro



Mayirew's Business College, Detroit, Mich has been moved to new and commodious of ters in the "Board of Trade Buildings, Jefferson Avenue,

The Juhet (III. Morning News says. On friend, 17rd Russell is in possession of a most flattering testimonal from State Superin bendent at Edm stron S. M. Etter

The Albany Business College, under the anagement of Messis Folson and Carbart, scapeying an unusual degree of prosperity aving about two hundred students in present

While at Paterson, N. J. a few days we had the pleasure of visiting Latimer's Business College. We found him very please antly located, and enjoying more than the

The next convention of the Business College True next convention of the Business College Truchers and Poinian's Convention will com-mence on the 7th day of August next, in the rosoms of the Spanceram Business College at Cleveland, Ohio

W. A Walworth, formerly associated in the only Wilson and Walworth Business College, on I mon Square, this est into partnership with Mr name of Cady A. Walwor ity, has again enter fr. Cady, in the fi

> The Writing Class. DY J. W. PAYSON VIII

There is an interesting analogy between fluent speaking and repollwriting. In the former the phonetic, and in the latter the plue, clements are unconsciously blended With a we study the structure of words, and analyze them by spelling, we consider each But in spoken language the processes of word-building become al

In the study and analysis of script letters, we note carefully each element, and train the

ing the same. After awhile this educated movement hecomes habitual, and is executed without any thought of the special elements composing the etters. If right practice is given at the start, and pupils acourse the habit of making these simple elementary parts rectly, and of combining them into letters words, and sentences, the result will be that even in the most rapid writing. correct forms will become an intuition.

Fine elecution requires atten-

pennanship demands observance of form, slant, spacing, and shade. Slant is one of the must important features, since it contributes so greatly to legibility, rapid execution, and beauty of style. By changing the slant, the whole character of the writing is changed. condensed style comes from decreasing the dant of the connecting lines: a running hand is the result of increasing the slant of the con neeting lines

The slant of letters is subject to variations which are often passed over in copy-books text as unimportant, or not relative to the practice. A little light thrown into dark places In the last lesson. dispels many difficulties. we taught the pupils to let the first curve of small e droop a little and then to continue it upward on the main slant. This change of slant is the critical point in the letter. any teacher practice it with this guide to the construction, and see how much easier it is to obtain a graceful letter. The torm is the result of correct movement. Small i w w and m are excellent drill-letters for learning the main and connecting slants, which should become as familiar to populs as times often sung. These are the standards of slant, since every change is described by its deviation from the main or the count cting slant. These slants are definite directions, and give the learnes of

Oblique lines are a valuable aid in a ing uniform slope, but they should not be re-lied upon so exclusively that the pupil can not without such help, obtain correct shut. Oblique bues ought never to be unduly multiplied on a page, as they thus confuse the pupil in regard to spacing. The letters being of unequal widths, and variously combined, therefore no uniform space lines can be ascommodated to them; nor is this at all desirable, for if the slaut be correct, right spacing will naturally follow. Five or six lines to the meh are sufficient for a practical guide to slope It would be better to dumnish rather than increase this number, since charness of mean-ing and intelligent and should not be sacrificed to an ill-advised theory of over-helping pupils. If the latter were allowed some practice, assisted by even the ordinary lines of writing, both the eye and the band would become bet ter educated to the work. Many of the s ars in our public schools are mulde to direct an envelope, and keep the writing in line Our school methods need some practical tests, and the teacher should be more than the textbook to pupils.

THE TENSON

" You have done so well thus far, my yo writers. I shall venture to give you a little more difficult letter, -small a. Can you tell me why the very first letter of the alphabet



was not taken up first?" "Oh! it was too hard " "And besides, it belongs to the ovals " " Right we begin with the simplest and easiest letters. I now write Roman, Italic, and script a on the board, for the class "Are there any cleto see and connure. ments in a which you have not already had in the other letters you have written? had all the elements but the straight line in " We had them all m a " "Do you muse any element from a which you had in a? The upper turn is cone

"Which of the letters you have tonds is The children all begin caraestly now to soudy the new letter, and find out its relation to the others. They quickly hand to the requisite movements in produc- decide upon o, which I make on the board,

omitting the finishing curve. "What could we ioin to o to make it still more like a? Small / without first curve and dot." "Why, that would be first principle." I now add this part of i to the eval, so that it touches the part of t to the oval, so that it comes me tatter at centre of right-curve. The children are all eager for criticism. "Is this a?" "It looks just like the Italic;" "Oh, no! you would have to cut off all of the first curve, and most all of the last, for the Italic."
What is wrong about this a ?" "The top "The top isa't good." It should be pointed." that all 2" "The oval is bad What is the matter with the aval?" "It should lean over more;" "And be longer"." What else can you criticise?" One says, "The oval is too near first principle at base"; "And not near enough at top," chimes in a second-

to Ven have found exceed fault with this lefter; let us now try another," and I make small u on the board. "Is any part of u like u ?" "The last part is the same." "Name the first three elements in a " left-curve, lower turn." "In u" "Right errocouve, nower turn. " In n " " Right-enrye, straight line, lower turn " " Then the lower turn occurs after the first (we in either letter? If now I cross all that comes before the first turn in both letters, thus, what will you say of the parts that are left?" they are just alike." I prefix to one of these similar forms the right-curve and straight line producing u: and to the other, the two left orves, producing a

The children are delighted to find that they have already learned the greater part of a in writing n. "How many elements in at" "Seven." "In nt?" "Seven." "In the similar parts of both? "Tive." I next write the axids of a and a, for comparison and the angles to the class that in the first the curves are on the man slant, while in the econd they are on connecting shart, that in the a eval, the curves are connected at tor buthe turn while in the nomited or a oval they unite in an upper angle.

"a begins differently from every other short letter. You must not think of any letters commencing with the left-curve, when yo are writing it; think of # instead. I will ments this last out the board and show you how easily you can learn from it to make the long slanding curve of a," I now start with the lett curve from the moint where a legins, and slant the entry over to the second point of w. "Here you see the first crays of a Remem her the rule Stant and carre of a prer to around point of a Next, retrace part of first curve, in order to return, with the left-curve, of aval on connecting short, and you have a The association of these let written over u. ters is always pleasing to pupils.

"Let us now write a by itself. The first two elements are the only difficult parts of the We most slant the first curve more, to carry it over to second point of a, which is om space futher to right. Lower the curve so as not to touch the head line too soon. Beliane just enough of first curve to have the pointed oval 100 back on connecting slant from first turn of a ". It will be seen that the slant is the critical point in a . " Give the parts of this letter " "Left-curve, pointed oval, first principle" "Be sore and connext all these parts in a single point at top, A common built is to add an upper burn first curve, as many multiplier to carry the first curve La enough over and thereby leave the oval open at top

oparant top.

Aot. Much interest may here be added to the beson by the stratung low three other betters on the built from a 119 set adding opward, and combining the first right curve and straight line, it is produced, by set and mer the stronglit line downward, making a short turn to right and a formura cap and with a double curve, i.g. by guinning though the best tree in g. Terming Findler.

Answering Letters

We make no exaggretated statement when we say that were we to answer all letters and postal cards received at our office, in accord ance with the desire and expectations of their writers, we should not have one minute of time left to devote to my other purp while the mesons therefrom would come nothing of providing a and ours with the household necessity commonly mentioned as

We are therefore forced to leave all letter and postal cards which are of interest to the writers alone, unanswered,

Did Von Get One?

My fraternal friends of the Business Colleges, did you recently get a papyrographed postal card like the following? If you did, pray tell us what you think of it.

" --- 's Business College. -, Jan. 28, 1879

My Dean Sta: Will you please send me two of your Catalogues, College Journals or Circulars by return mail, and oblige, yours

In exchange for your opinion I give you mine in advance.

The ventieman in charge of a business colge would like to inspect a couple of circu lars (why two?) of all the other colleges, and to save expense prints from his panyrograph press one side of a banch of postal cards ending them broadcast over the band. On loundred eards will cost him one dollar, and he asks in return, for his benefit, 200 Colleg circulars, worth from one to ten cents each apon which we may pay our own postage of from one to four cents each. This, to s the least, is very thoughtless on the part of the routal aural man, and he needs a lesson Did he inclose postage to obtain a reply Did he send ten or fifteen cents to pay for the pamphlets wanted? No. Did he consider that he was asking for something for himself and offering nothing in payment for it? Probably not Did he receive very many

circulars in reply? Probably not Principals of Business Colleges receive pos tal cards constantly from remote points, asking for circulars, specimens, &c., which they should pass unnoticed If a person was anything he should write a letter, inclose stamps for what he asks and to pay return postage, and in most cases he will then get a

Undoubtedly the publisher of the Prix-MAN'S ARE JOURNAL would be glad if he could impress this view upon that large corps of correspondents who contribute so trequently on postal cards, to the depths of his waste backet J. H. Lassley. n postal cards, to the depths of asket J. H. L Elizabeth, N. J., February 1, 187

Edday Pennan's 1st Journal: I have received the Jorus at for about on year, and have carefully, and eagerly perused its contents, which has been of great value to The theories, suggestions, advice, &c. together with the cheering and curronraging words from the heat ment of the Protession all over the country, cannot fail to awaken a new interest, and inspire every Pennan with renewed energy, who is in possession of the JOEBSAL, and it will have a great influence upon many who are now totally ignorant of mmanship as a profession, and as a neces sity. I have been engaged in teaching pen ship for six years, and, until I rec the Joursay. I was renorant of the fact that the Art was gaining ground so fist, or had gamed such popularity for the past 6 wye ars. and I am extremely glid, that as one of our branches of education, it is rising, and demanding its proper place in our seland, with pleasure and interest, I read what professional near are advising in regard to lucing penmonship taught in our Publi Schools, for surely, it is a branch of education that is as much used. " if not more " than any other branch taught; and yet there ar usunds, who think any one can burn to write the meetyes, or that it is a "matural crift. Ac, or that any one will do well enough t teach little scholars, in our schools, generally followed by the remark, that "there is time enough for them to learn to write," when, in fact, there would not be time enough in the average life of near for them to learn to write, if always taught the same as it is now taught in most of our schools, for there is not one teacher in twenty, who teach in our Public Schools, in our High Schools, and Academies, who ever devoted one whole day, to the careful study of penmanship, with a view to teaching it as a science, or to the best method of instruction. Now if a person wh never studied Grammer, Geography, Arathmetre, and Algebra, Ac any more than most teachers do writing, should apply to teach in any school district, the secont or committee ald not let them look at the outside of the school-house, and still, with no knowledge whatever of writing, they are certified to be well qualified to teach all branches necessary to be taught. These are plain facts, and every candid investigator will acknowledge

them. Hoping and trusting the Jouenat will be supported according to its merits, I remain very respectfully yours. C. W. WATERMAN.

Ames' Compendium

of Practical and Ornamental Penman ship is designed especially for the use of professional penmen and artists. It gives an annual purpler of plubabets a well craded series of practical exercises, and specimens for off-hand flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of en grossed title pages, resolutions, certificutes, memorials, &c. It is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional penmen ver published. Sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$5.00; or for a premum for a club of 12 subscribers to the JOURNAL

following are a few of the many thattering notices from the pre-s and noteons:

en and others what has long form t an having once seen this work will out it - Prof. C. R. Cady, New York.

We have never seen a work continuing so many phalicle and designs of exputer beauty, the volume comes at once a standard compension of practical do or minimal perioanality. We hardly common one great work to our friends who seek the hist de-gree.—Automat Journal of Education.

signs.—Authoral Journal of Education,
be special advantage ner color publications or riting as in the process through which you exhalo-ted promotify insigned of the composity at all twine-treat case in preparation and thereagh, knowledge of the consider your COMPENIUM a relatable Control to the list of permandial publications, one which justly exhibits not only the author's facility of the prevailing tasks and genus of our lines,— "ord, It. Superior, Radionglou, D.

e for fribure. is a work of great practical morit, peculi-ed for the use of pentuen and artists. Here of pen act more fully than any other work is r examined, Prof. Thos. B. Dolbert, New

published. It meets the wants of every live peans no energetic worker can afterd to be without it = P A. A. Clark, Newark, N. J.

Pennien and artists have here specimens of almost very kind of work that can be done with the pon-onsolicable artistic power and around the skill as hourn all through the work.—Publisher's the kin.

Hexageds in extent, variety and artistic excell s well as in its perillar adaptation for the use of jou and artisty, any work we have ever examin-fee Test knowl Jurand.

We have no besitation in pronouncing it to be in ad-ance of all the works apon the subject ever produced to permin or student can afterd to be without it-So pennon or stu-the Esmann's Help.

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it masses, and no progressive perman in America i front to be without it—Prof. L. Axie, Ed. Wit

If contains an almost sudless collection of designs dapled to the practical department of operage stal cumulatop.—Prof. A. H. High-ver It is one of the unest publications of this cla duch loss ever come under our notice,—The Was adapt and Builder

it is one of the most elaborate and artists works directaine at this art ever published, too soon

It is certainly the book of all books in on the act of

If is remarkable for its wore, variety and origin lity.—Penf. C. C. Carles, Minimappiles, Main. I find it even more than I anti-quied, which was much me we ellent = G.C. Common. Boston.

The art of permanedap is triminglant in Mr mass book, New York Ferning Park Proceedings of the Manufacture o

WANTED,-A struction in a nest-class coffege of ther of Business and Busk-keeping; exper-sion operard per year middless. Pat specimens at

P¹⁰R 8ALT,—One of the most furthers Col the West, In complete remaining order and on Lawrence, Kursax, the great claim due for oil the Stat. The a hood is not close in a operation state, and has been extelled the tra-de of the State of the State of the state of the H purchased before April lateau to be 13t 34 Address, H. W. WUST.

WBIT1N CARDS.—Your name boundfully writ-ten on 1 dozen Farls, plans, 20 codes; orninoutal, 6 result; samples with your onne, 10 conde-one boundful specimen of flem is dog, 25 code, Address, A. E. DLWRUEN, 3-H. New Hartford, N. Y.

WATED A situation as Feather of Boson so and Ornamental Pontranship. Will tend in any Commercial, Pathe or Literary School for School for yor. Have had see often years, a specificace, a tend of writing. Address A. C. SMITH, Borg Hall, O. 9-tf

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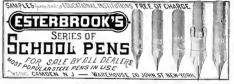
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Primary Instruction in Writing.

paper by George B Shatlack below the

in speaking of primary instruction in writ ing it is not my purpose to enter into the de tiols of class drill. I take it for granted that all present are sufficiently familiar with that branch of the subject as to require no sur

I purpose to take a broader view of the matter and consider some of the difficulties that surround the child in his first efforts in penniniship and to some extent point out then origin and the remedy.

my purpose I may give some hints gathered from my own persons and observation. It is conceded a lune majority of the pupils of the public schools leave to engage in some ployment before entering the grammar de partments. It is the testimony of school officers generally, that while the primary grades are overcrowded the grammar and high schools offer imple accommodationtor all who choose to come within their in

I find the following collateral testimony on this point in the Philadelphia Ledger of recent date "In this city Philadelphia) and ther large cities and towns throughout the State, nine tenths and probably more of the impils complete their public school educa-tion before they get beyond a secondary school

Ninety thousand out of a hundred thousand never get the advantages of the gramma These nine tenths have to go out to the work of life with no more schooling than they can get in secondary schools, and one boot 1 as a rough estimate with no more than they can get in the primarie of facts like these I think that the Comcial Colleges of to-day find one of their strongest claims to public favor, and fill an important place in the education of youth that 18 not provided for and cannot well be in our of public school instruction. And while they fill an actual want that existed prior to their organization, no adequate proiston has been made for proper and succ ful drill of pupils just commencing their efforts in penmanship

It is to end-avor to provide as successfully for their wants as the Business Colleges do for an older class, that I propose to call your attention to some suggestions in this paper

I wish to see the small boy of the period when he leaves school to enter the store, the workshop or other employment, whereby he a small pittance, provided at least with all the elements required to develop a good, legible hand-writing. It is at this point that the actual battle of life com-

Surely a model boy is he who is not baunted by the ghosts of lessous unlearned or tasks evaded. I wish to present the youth as he leaves the public school with only th radiments of a common school education already conscious of his detective knowledge and neglected opportunities, and too often tent an ever-growing consciousness of some unfaithful teacher who had failed to impress him with any just appreciation of the influ oner of his school-day tasks on his future life.

I can picture to myself with what pleasure ould the countenance of the teacher in or Bosmoss Schools he lighted up as he welcomed the pupil already endeavoring to make his way world, and had already acknowledges the suited way to success was a good, thorough lusuress education, and I imagine in his heart a cordial respect for those teachers who had impressed their pupils with the fact that through a thorough acquaintance with busi mess ways lays the most direct road to suc Within the memory of most of us who have noted these things, commendable progress has been made in methods of teaching writing to many of our public schools. Chil dien are taught penmanship much earlier than twenty years ago | Indeed it is but few writing with pen and ink wa allowed in the primary schools of this city, You it is required in three primary grades

As evidence of improvement in our public schools I make two quotations. In an abstruct of the Massachusetts school returns, dited by Horace Mann, and published son twenty-five years ago, I find the following r fear is entertained that writing is now more generally neglected than any of the branches required to be taught in our public schools, while other branches not as necessary have received the attention that ought to have been applied to this important art, and it is believed the defect may be traced chiefly, if not entirely, to the deficiencies in the qualifications of teachers

In the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the and of Education of this city for the year 1877, I find the following encouraging remarks from the assistant superintende The improvement in penmanship has been very general. In some schools quite remark able the past year. The new course of instruction introduced some valuable reforms the benefits of which are quite obvious.

In a majority of the schools the regular class copy-books exhibit work and improvement highly creditable to the pupils and teachers. Specimens by some of the first-grade pupils (in the prin arres) surpass in neatness of style those which merly exhibited by the advanced classes of the grammar departments When these very creditable results are attained. teachers are careful to give the requisite instructions to the pupils as how to sit and how to hold the pen, and know how to compela compliance with these necessary directions * * As a whole the judicious course prescribed for penmanship has, to a very great extent, been faithfully and intelligently arried out by both principals and class

teachers

I hold that the proper instruction of children in writing most be the work of the primary teachers of public schools, seconded by the itmerant or local writing-master who, I think, will find his proper position an inter mediate one between the teachers of public schools and those of Commercial Coll-The writing-master must be the outgrowth of some continued pressing public demand. since his origin dates from the earliest days of penmanship. And though he has not at ways flourished with the supposed luxury of the green buy tree but often with no city or resting place for his wenty limbs, ye neither heat or cold, sickin so or poverty have been able to discourage him in the persistent pursuit of his profession.

Fortunately the Business Colleges gave him a local habitation, and an honorable position to many of the craft. I think the go inmericed in that direction if carried out to its proper extent will effect the recognition of the writing-master as a much-nerded el in the instruction of the children of the

If I mistake not it is one of the purposes of this Convention to bring into mo relations teachers of writing and those of business branches, and create a more friendly feeling and a permanent interest in con-lof how You will pardon me if I refer to a matter outlined sometime since in the Prs. MAN'S ART JOURNAL III regard to teachers writing connecting themselves with or radial ing from some Commercial College as a center. for the purpose of making the calling a per one and building up a reputation a business faking a certain number of towns, and visiting them at stated intervals so the pupils could grow in pennanship under the instruction of the same teacher Lthink a thorough trial of this plan, endorsed by this Convention, would do much towards edu cating public sentiment to its approval. 1 think Business Colleges should enco means of securing a stronger hold on public favor

I purpose to show that in this reform movement the writing master has an honor-

able work to perform If he makes the impression he ought, he will be allowed, if not invited, on his visits to a town to give some hints to classes in the public schools, explaining to the teachers how to organize, how to interest and instruct pupils. In this way public school teachers will become better of quainted with and more interested in their words. Friendly relations established between them and the itmerant writing-master The standard of instruction in penmanship in the public schools raised, a larger number ared for more thorough instruction in prep special writing classes, and lastly, what most ent can appreciate, a first-rate preparatory drill for entrance into some good Commercul College

As the matter now stands, it appears to me that primary pupils suffer from the applica tion of too little knowledge on the part of primary teachers and too great a display of it n the part of the writing-master, and a pretty general ignorance on the part of both in regard to the relation of the work of one to that of the other.

I would not encourage any one to believe that to any great extent will special teachers of writing ever be employed in our public schools. Less than a score, I think, would cover all cities and towns or the United States that do employ such special teachers, and the number is decreasing rather than increasing.

To instruct pupils in their first efforts in penmanship must be the work of the primary leachers of our public schools, and here w have the application of too little knowledge of primary instruction in permanship. common techng that good writing is a gift to the favored few, and unatamable by the multitude. A feeling, I think, many public chool teachers cherish, especially the se in the lower grades to cover their own failures in tenching it. Among many reasons for these failures may be named the following

Normal schools give individual instruction, rather than methods of class drill. Boards of education, superintendents and principals of ools make no special requisite necessary in penmanship on the part of teacher or papel Teachers are accepted without refer ence to their knowledge of any of the prin iples of teaching the elements of penman ship, and pupils are promoted on an examination in arithmetic, geography or grammar, and the time that should be taken for writing often encroached upon to make a better show the thiother studies

Again it the teachers are disposed to do their duty many fail to fully comprehend the subject, and frequently offer as an excuse their own inability to write well

They observe that some can easily become good with rs, and to these, they perhaps, ununserously give their time and attention herein hes one of the causes of their fadure.

Another cause of tailore in many cities and dlages to that many principals have all the hours of school occupied in hearing recitations, leaving them no time to systematize, supervise and keep the work in all grades up the highest standard, consequently the grade-teachers observe or onat proper classdrill as their feelings incline

Bry own experience a small amount of special instruction under good supervision has produced permanent and remarkable results, while the same instruction in snother school with no such supervision the results, if any, have only been temporary and of no practical value. I believe the sentiment



ought to be posted in every primary schoolroom in the land that every child, not physically incapacitated, ought to become a fair writer, and every teacher that fails to uccomplish this much for her pupils is herself a failure as a primary instructor.

The key to success to teaching primary closers is to adapt the instruction to the capacity of the most incorrigible pupil, requiring at first only such things as are within the capacity of all. I would have primary teachers take this as a motto: Take care of the poor writers, the good ones will take care of themselves.

On the other hand, a long practice in teaching adult pumls by skilled penmen to some extent unfits them for instructing young children. They can excite their wonder by their admirable work with pen or crayon, and then failing to bring their teaching down to the espacity of the pupils, fail in everything. except in showing how wale is the gulf between the ability to execute and the ability to instruct. Skilled neumen often fail as teach. ers, from the fact that, being fortunate them selves in being under the tuition of abl tenchers in their youth, or being what is termed batural penmen, they fail to apprecaste the difficulties that ch aldren of natural abilties encounter. They do not pre ment to the numbs any adequate remedy for the difficulties they meet, and berein lies th reason that of times poor pennicu teachers in our public schools show most excellent re sults. They have themselves encountered all the difficulties that beset the child.

Another difficulty in primary instruction is the crowding of too many things at once upon the notice of the pupil. Pen-holding, position, movement, use of pen and ink, and form of letters.

If in any way a division could be made so that only a part would be presented at one lesson, or series of lessons, and others later, fur better results would be abbaned.

I think tracing as a means to that end car be employed to advantage. In Foster's conv books, published in 1811, I find on the co wing quotation from Locke way to teach a child to write without much trouble is to engrave a plate in large char eters and let several pages be printed in red which he is to go over with a pen and black mk ' While tracing has been advocated by authors whose works have long since out of use, I tail to find any of them advo enting it on what I claim is its strongest point a division of labor. The follow over a letter with job and ink will not make good writers, execut so far as it gives the proper muscular movement, while the mind relieved of any thought of form, can concentrate on other things. Duly as a first sten in writing, or in exceptional cases, I do not anch value to it as a means of learn me to write. Of these executional cases on or two may be worth noting. In lower grades a new popul may be put in a claswithout my previous drift or there you be two or three exceptionally poor writers who cannot think of the form of the b ter and write with sufficient accuracy to keen with the class A book with alternate lines of tracing will, I think be a benefit to such papals

41 an adult papil, owing to early neglect, fails to comprehend the true form of letter by tracing, and noting where inclined to depart from the true model, his mature pulganent may teach him the true form.

The pupil's own imported efforts should be an upportant to tor in gaining as correct knowledge of the tree form. I would not only have a correct model to fore the populous have no warring as well, that be may seem what special points have own what special points have own what the points have own what the points have well is be mutation.

If he has beauted the first essential trovery, good writing beson, a correct househole, of the form to be written with the aid of a corocit model in a preparallel to lost, the second. To reproduce as second by as he can his conception of that model, and, having show this much, to take the third step, that of criticising his sown work by the copy and seeing wherein it compares with and differs from his own chorts, and healy, to apply his own criticisms to his own work in again reproducing the copy, tristing more to the application of his own criticisms and less to the copy as he proceeds. In this way each him should be better than the preceding. Where contury results are produced, the last line heing the worst, you need not look far for the reason. It is not the distance from the copy, but the distance of the teacher and proper instructions that produce such sad xesults.

I would not lose sight of the fact that the success of a teacher depends not only on his enthusiasan, but his aboly to impart that enthusiasen to his popils. If possible get them up to the points of making hone efforts this will bring the pennauship to the notice of the parents, and no one subject will excite more admiration on their part than the good writine of their chaldren.

Briefly, then, some of the difficulties now existing in regard to proper instruction in penmanship in primary departments of public schools our Normal schools ful, or rather do not attempt, to impart methods in teaching writing as in other studies.

writing as in other studies.
School hourds do not make it a requirement that primary teachers shall have the proper knowledge to impart primary instruction in penimanship. School superintendents and teachers do not examine the writing and rive credition, in other shine.

Principals are often required to instruct classes during school hours and cannot super vise the writing in the grades, securing in each the proper amount of special class drills, holding each teacher responsible for the highest excellence in their particular part of the work. Primary teachers do not fully understand the sludines of child-ru, that all can become good writers if they will but bring their teaching down to the capacity of the most incorrigible. With the difficulties mentioned the remote is sufficiently indicated

There are other difficulties where the ranedy does not seem so easy of application. There is no intermediate school of permission between the little learned in the permany schools and the instruction under the skilled teachers of Commercial Colleges. I would have the utmeant writing master becaused as to fore markinged, studying the situation and executing the interest rather than the wonder of the pupils. Claiming his right to occupy this internebate place and filling it by a thorough acquaintaine with the duties of the position.

I think it the duty of Commercial Colleges to mute upon some plan to satisfy this de and for better primary instruction in writ ing, before populs come directly under their would that sufficient interest could be unoused, for all to work as one many to this end. Discouraging, as far as possible the idea that good writing is the gift of the gods to the chosen 6 w and advocating on all proper according that all principle teachers ald be able to impart the elements of a good bandwriting. I think this course pur sued by those present and those that may our future meetings, will effect marked change for the better in public senti ment regarding primary instruction in non

moship. In conclusion, fellow tenchers, I am not one of those who are continually mourning over the excellent things of other days, and see no good thing, no advancement in these more modern times. I do not sigh for the good old times, when a few sheets of nuruled and mealendered paper, with the gray goose and and a bottle of home-made ink. larnous decortion of logwood, nutually and inegar completed the outbt of the youth in his first efforts in learning to write do I ignore all the advances made in th. past towards the splendid results of to-day had this Convention as the dawn of a better era in the department of permanship. Here tofore we have occupied different spheres with no common ground whereon we could take comed together. Perlens our consulas may be crude and thy regard. I read this is only the foreronner of future meetic wherein the crode things of traday may be come crystalized and formulated. The tom mercial Colleges, though of comparati recent orient, provide a solunded one for business education, including, of cours a good hand writing. They are reaching I trust the primary down for the small boy teachers of the land, aided by the itiniciant writing-master, soon to be known as a re-spected and honored educator, will see to it that when the youth knocks for admission at the door of the Commercial College and his credentials examined, their efforts towards his instruction in the essential elements of a good hand-writing shall be beyond all praise.

Penmanship and Drawing. L. B. COBEX.

The principles that underlie good pennsu ship and drawing are so intimately connected and motually dependent, that to be a good amount avalences the slubty for succ6.3 designate and drawing. If the multiplicity of books and manuals for instruction were uli that is necessary for the pupil in either branch their acquisition might be communitively easy. Among the great number of excellent works on the subject, it would seem not deficult to make a choice of one containing all that could be desired. One of the best helps for the acher in pennaniship is the new cl or o'Key to Correct Penholding," by H. W. Ell-worth. No teacher that has tested its ments before a is in writing exercises would consent to do without it. C.E. continle of Pounamilon by the same penman, is also an excellent work But if books, charts and manuals of instruction were all that is essential the making of good penmen would be an easy Mind material is as necessary as in struction, and the exercise of thunking with proper attention is as essential as excreises in Essentials of Penmanship." not a machine morely that can be usout the concurrent exercising and training of the will, and without the essential mind training all the instructions, definitions an rules usually given can never make an artista

tarnen ou In the first place, the ideal thought nois be nurtured into just perceptions of imagina tion, correct ideas of size, form and minute tion must be conceived in the mind, motions must be awakened, and a keen do renomation had in regard to expression, tasts and beauty in outline and design. The matreals, both mental and manual for writing a well as drawing, are the artist's tools, and the motions are the motive power for producing all that is proportional and beautiful in ex-These are essentials that must be se ention. trained that nature would seem to have as sumed the sequence of a skillful study and

The exercises of the pen with its peculiar structure require the full play of all thos 'thousand and one" muscular movement that produce the varied forms and entire that make my the same of artistic meanwarshop The pencil should, therefore, procede the especially in the hands pupils and beginners, and should be watched and guarded by the instructor with the ut nost care, in order that the hand and mind any recognize the first fruits of mental dia lopment in their proper application of size Drawing should therefore the first exercise for the primary or infant pupil. Smark objects of such intrinsic ment will appeal to the longing perception will afford the proper mental almosal and seems the needed attention necessary to make

Lines, curves and angles, embracing the more difficult acquirements in drawing, which in themselves have no special attraction for the pupil, should be left for future leand at a time when the discovery will be ande by comparison with the object lesson tice has nucrous ionaly been making the acquisition possible in this branch of science om these sample tessons on objects the transation under professional instruction case to the more deficult exercises of slatch. drawing and forming letters, and not until the torms of the letters of the alphabe can be well produced by the pencil should use of the pen be permutted Papals with proper instruction, using only the pencil and slate, will eventually be both r pentorn than if allowed to pass years in the ordinary manner, wasting time and stationery, seri with a real under a careloss freedom which gives no mental disconline or The first impressions made on the point of

a child are from p recption of size and form through the inchain of the senses. The professional and scientific teacher will make this natural order of mind development the means of cultivating and moulding those early im-

pressions which remain indelibly fixed for life by presenting the most attractive for for drawing in the first lessons received in the primary or infant school. instruction, drawing becomes the most attrac tive exercise for younger mupils, as it belongs e first faculty in order of mental develo ment. It therefore follows that pleas planted so firmly man the mental return should be from mature's best design mature never makes mistakes in the beauty and outline of objects of life and crowth. It only remains the teacher devoted to the most noble profession to skillfully select the subjects from nature's store-house for practical use by presenting them to the longings of the ol's imitating powers in the most practical manner.

We therefore come to the following con

That drawing or instating with the pencil should be the first lesson in the primary school and should be continuous in the grainmar departments.

That the pencil should be used exclusively in the formation of biters and all writing by the popul until arriving to a certain degree of excellence.

That the use of the pen for writing or drawing should be a special study, according to its peculiar construction

That the dulity to impart instruction in drawing and the use of the pen should be a legally required qualitication for every teachers diploma, and especially for the primary school

Reminiscenses of John D Williams.

BY ROBERT C. SPINCER.

My presual acquaintance with John D. Wilamas, the distriguished perman, teacher, ordst and author was limited, but my know-ledge of the man and his wonderful production has into sted me de-ply in the worthy criticates to his memory, often d by his honor of and stathful brend Prof. S. S. Packard, and by office as and by office of the production of the p

My Dutt's recollections of Mr Williams do not entirely agree with my information on some nonits.

e late Hon Victor M. Rice informed me, of Land not mistaken, that Mr. Williams when a small boy was a member of his (Rice's) class a permanishm at one time in New Castle Penn., where John then resided with his p rents. In 1851 I became associated with Me line m a commercial school at Buff do Some time in the winter of 1851-2. I think it was Mr. Williams come to Bullato for the purpose of preparing houselt, under Mr. thee san m, to no ot Prof. Wm. P. Cooper in a trul of skill in pursuance of a challenhad been given by one or the other Me Williams sought Mr. Rice's instruction then understood, because he was not could not of his ability to cope with Mr. Cooper success tully. Mr. Cooper was then teaching personn ship in the public schools of Allerd and Pittsburg, I think and Mr. Williams was employed in Mr. Duff's College as teacher of penmanship. My recollection of Mr. Williams skill at that time is quite distanct. It many sa d no as being remarkable for grace and traish more than for strength, systematic accuracy and originality of character. His stay in Buthalo was brief, about ten days or two weeks, perhaps. The same ingenious manner that characterized him in after years was that time a promine at and charming trait of Mr Williams

What was the result of the contest between Williams and Cooper, or whether it came off or not, I am unable to say. My impression is, however that it was waved for some rea-

The venerable Peter Buff, founder of Doffs More outder College in Partsburg, Isola at one time a tria but the person of 0. K. Chamberhan, agoulbeann known to some of your conders as quote an original chemister and a man of overag and ability. Chemberlin finding that Mr. Williams' line perminiship and reputation were giving to Doffs College some decided advantages over his institution, on agond the services of "Falter Sporner," looping the rely to compete successfully with the Doff school.

Chamberton's active pushing, and cross and untring efforts created quite a force, and the strength of his new acquisition drew crowds, at d finally resulted in selling his school to

Mr Spencer, whose serious illness s obliged him to relinquish it to Mr. Duff - A that time I spent some time in Pittsburg, and saw much of Mr Williams' work displayed by Duff's College. About that tun the famous work of Mrs. Harriet Boucher Stowe, entitled Uncle Tom's Calan made its appearance, i at once deeply moved the public mand. Wilhams executed with his nen's very artistic and striking illustration of Uncle Tour's Cabin. copied I think with modifications from the frontespiece of the book I well remember the attention that this specimen of his skill and taste attracted and the admiration that it excited. At the time Mr Williams, if I re member rightly, had not developed much of the wonderful power that has distinguished him in the department of Bourishing, scroll work and hold bettering with the pen-

I am under the impression that the strong impulses that he received in that direction ous due somewhat to the influence of O. F. Chamberlin, who was all flourish, and to use has own favorite expression, could "bent, the world in running a dock and pling on the Mr. Williams' work in this line, however, was by no means modeled on the Chamberlin basis, although his practical writing was always pretty thoroughly Spence run in all of its features

The Convention &c.

Wie de ce Trans

Enclosed please find two dollars, subscripion pries for Jorges as sent to " Prof." L. Sprague and to " Rev." L. L. Sprague have been easting about heligerently to kno who it is that is so buildly claiming part of the onors of the principal-hip of Wyoming Commercial College, but can find no such audi grous one. I conclude therefore that the or person have job for me, and point according ly Doyonask what we are about, beside revelling over the contents of the Jornson. Working hard and buttling with the tunes.

"Tis not in mortals to command, since But we'll do more, Sempronnis, we'll deserve it," and with this battle ery we daily polish poise our steel and drive the contest have been fairly prospered this year, and an turning out the lest basiness gradualis in the land. Lvery other good Commercial College is doing the same. But what about the next convention. My eyes turn low night from last Angost. Neverwere guests more hospita. ldy entertained than by the local committee It would be invalious to mention any member stugly, but the memory of the local commit tre, Corry Island and the blue fish will sur vive. The war of chemints, the week of

All honor to the local committee. Long may they ways may they wave. May then stars never be but glance as longuigly us we The volumed Convention from the nature of the case must be a grand success. teristic energy and enterprise of our western brethen will be made manifest there if a mistake not. We looked in upon Messis Pierce and Soule Philadelphia, list work and tunnd them emporing great prosperity " took in," identification ! and practically the providual cut fish and wattles found there and within discussed the coning convention formal because of the absence of Mr. Soon eer, but a plan was settled upon for forms action, which will duly appear in the Jori But let it suffice already been mangurated for the results thereof let the readers of the Jorgani, no the language of the excited Fouton, look owt ... In excut losts

Lyer yours, trate enally 1 I Second

LOST.

Somewhole between sureries and surset, Two guiden houses Each set with early diamond minutes, As they are generally ver-

Communications

col nons of the Jours via regarding any department of teaching or practicing writing, or upon any branch of practical education. are respectfully solicited

Practice Alone Does Not Make Perfect

It is a great pity that the saying that " pracre makes perfect " was over attered in the presence of an aspiring pruman. A greater untruth was never spoken, and every profess nond of acknowledged ability will endors sertion. Nine tenths study and tenth practice makes perfect, and while this may not be realized by hundreds who asperperfection or high skill, if they ever read that skill, they will look over this experience and acknowledge the truth of it and see wherein they have wasted years in trying to accomplish by practice what would have been achieved in one fourth the time by knowing beforehand the key to success. We have with us a young man, twenty-one years of age, whose skill in all branches of nea not is not urpassed by eight persons in this country During his eight mouths' stay with us, he he constantly expressed surprise that there was much in the art to learn. Before commencing, the neighboring farmers had so a nured his then so feeble efforts that he had grown great in his own concert. Now he looks back at his ignorance of eight mouths ago as a man of strength remembers his feeblesses as a child. The great troublets that young pen men do not hunt for errors as a cat does for a mouse, patiently, for hours and days it no ssary, to find out the slightest error in form When the cut has raught her mouse, then sh is honored, and when the learner has canon his letter and killed every error that has erept into it, then he has done his whole duty, but not till then. Twenty strong blows may be struck with a sledge binning, and the rock may remain oubroken, yet the next may break it into fragments. This holding on to purpose till accomplished is the the only and and sure way to master our art. 'Is the little things that one must know that secure succe The longer one studies upon the form of letter, the less certain is he that he knowevery point concernment. But when his form are placed upon paper, and in every manute hall they correspond with a perfectly engine ed copy, then it is time to take up another The form of letters are so abke in many points that after few are mastered others require less study. How often do touchers see pupils who have the copy to scribble, and how rarely do we see a papil who stops to cross his letter with lines to best their height, width, and shut, Ac., the one is practicing never to be perfect, the other is moving towards bea ful permanship at wondrons speed. The of pennanship he at the bot principle tom of perfect letters, yet there are hundreds who try and try for months and years to unister letters, who never realize that were they to master the principles of writing one by one, and then combine them correctly their writing would be perfect

There are plenty who call themselves mas ters of pennanship who cannot write a copy line with pen or pencil as correctly as is a at the top of any advanced copy-book. To do this the mind must realizent every of the pen just how much curve, how turn the exact angle, width, slant, height strength of line and all points that make per fection, and one who cannot do it proves that he is not master of his art, and he is not so because he has not forced houself to realize the importance of considering every minut

point throughout each letter Until one has must red the principles of letter, the letter should not be attempted, for it is afterapting too much for certain success Cornect lefters are formed only of corner principles, for those who would advance rapid ly can well afford to study the minute parts of every letter and continue to regard them When a few letters are mastered a short word may be formed with them, but ever the most critical eye must be wat bing to guard against To write perfectly will always respire care, but when the halor of watchfulne ones formed, it requires but little effort to keep it up. There are so many who waste es depending upon practics to make per fort, that we other what has proven in our experiones an excellent method, as it has no plished such certain and speedy results. The copies and rules governing them, as presented both the Payson, Donton & Scribner and son. Donton a Serror, t banks. furnish excellent and who yer can reproduce of he my governed alone What it is Worth to be a Good Penman.

It is idmost impossible to over estimate the due of a first-class hand to young persons who wish to obtain good, paying pothe business world. There is probably no other one accomplishment which will do so such to insure the success of such aspi as this. We have known, personally, of many cases where preferment in business was based almost exclusively on an excellent handwriting and where without it, the pros pects would have been very slow. First-class riting always attracts attention, and busines men take pride in having such come from their offices and counting rooms.

Advertisements for clerks and book-keep almost invariably end thus: "Address in are not very good penmen had better not spend time and postage in replying; there is no chance for there. The best written letters are only read—the others go straight into the waste-basket From among a few of the verbest the selection is made of those who are to be invited to a personal interview. The best penman, if his credentials are all right, stands the last chance to secure the position. Good pennen are more plentiful now than they ere before the days of Business Colleges, and if young men wish to secure positions that are worth having in the business world, they most prepare themselves accordingly

It pays to make one's self competent t teach writing. Many a man with no ability in any other direction makes money olely by skill with the pen. Any one v makes himself a first class benman may be sure of an income that will compare very fa vorably with that realized from most profes sions. In but few of the many academics, seminaries, normal schools, and literary colleges of the country is there to be found a tracher who is competent to give instruction in this branch. Educators are beginning to value the fact that in order to satisfy stu dents, and prepare them respectably for per forming the duties that will devolve on them in life, a good hand-writing is essential, and yet it has been heretofore much neglected They also soon find out that to be a teacher of this branch one must be specially trained in this direction. The ability to write and skill in imparting justruction are both essential

While the other professions are crowded, the ground in this is, as yet, comparatively unoccurred. Where there is one writing cacher employed there is room for at least a dozen. The pay is much better than that for teaching the other branches. Teachers of languages, multiculates, &c., who are graduates of colleges and universities, can be hired for smaller salaries than can good teachers of nennunslan

Young men, take advantage of your opportoning men, take arranging or join or per tunities. Become first-class pennien, and whether you wish to enter lusiness or to teach, success is assured. Home Great.

Art Education. DA SOLT D. DAVIDE

'Its more by the pencil and the pen-small, yet mighty instruments of mi National supremacy is won, Than by the sword or needle gan,

The progress of events is gradually bringmg the principal nations of the earth to real ize the fact that though delbal again and not be dispensed with as a means of defence yet that they are less to be realied upon than the driffed artisan. That it is by ducts of skilled industry that real national honors as well as national power and pros perity can be achieved. The pencil ar pen are being more and more appreciated as instruments of power than the sword and needly gon. The Austrian Monister at Wash ington, addressing a Convention of School Superintendents, held there, said. "I think the want of knowledge is the root of all the evils that exist in the world and that they can only be combatted successfully by thre things. These three things are, first, Edu o secondly, more education, and, thirdly, much more education " disputably wise and true, but the education must be more pointedly directed to the development of an esthetic se them with pen or pencil, but governed along by the rules, may be said to have climbed, high in the art.

A H. HINMAN, artistic cidture, which, of course, is based upon drawing and education in the arts of

The nations of Europe, without exception great and small, are arming and fortifying themselves with this knowledge and discipline. It is owing entirely to the artistic edu cation of the artisans of France that she has been able to command the markets of the world in matters of taste for several gener ations. The various international arbibitions have gradually opened the eyes of the various Governments of Europe to this fact, and they are all directing their enerts in the most energetic as well as systematic manner to produce similar results

Great Britain, by the Exhibition of 1851 discovered her deplorable deficiency in this respect, and with vast expenditure attempted a remedy by establishing free schools of design for the industrial classes, and by arranging costly museums of art for elevating the national shouldrd of tests. She founthe results at her second International Exhibition in 1862, and they were so remarkable as to excite the pulousy and apprehension of her continental neighbor and rival France, who immediately applied herself to revising and reforming her own educational arrange ments in industrial art. The statistical results of such educational efforts demonstrate their practical amportance in developing wealth and power.

A Beautiful Piece of Work

The photo-lithograph copies of the resolutions presented by the Common Council to the Columbia crew as a mark of public appreciation of their achievement in the representation of American vollege oarsnan, at Heuley-onthe Thames London, on the fourth and fifth days of last July, have been issued. In design and execution they are exquisite. The original from which the lithograph copies are taken was done by Mr. Daniel T. Ames of No. 205 Broadway, cutirely with the pen, and is one of the most remarkable pieces of work in that line that have ever appeared - N. Y. Even ina Express

The Phantom Pen.

The last reported invention in telegraphy is an actual writing machine. The writer sits at one end of the wire and moves his pen at will, and as he does so a pen at the oth noves simultaneously, transcribing exactly the same characters as are indicated by the first pen. The idea of a pen writing without any apparent aid is startling, and the editor Nature, who has seen the instrument at work, says it appears to be guided by a spirit The inventor is said to be a wellknown English mechanical engineer, and it will soon be made public before the English Society of Telegraph Engineers.

The Pen King.

W Lynn White of Portland, Oregon, has recently issued a small compendium of nea manship bearing the above title. It consists of twenty 4x10 meh pages of copies and ex en ises in what is denominated straight-line writing, the work is got up in attractive style, and will no doubt be popular with those who famey that style of writing

Our Teachers' Agency.

Teachers wishing situations and prin-cipals wishing good teachers of writing or my of the commercial branches, should war in mind that they can probably secure the same through our agency. Send in your applications, with \$2, and we will reader you all the service possible

The Celestial Empire states that "among most renowned calligraphists of the proent day, his excellency Shen Pao Chen holds high rank. It is related that when he was struggling scholar, years ago, in Foochow, he used to write inscriptions on faus at 400 cash (say is 5d) apiece, and thereby gained an honorable, if rather insufficient livelihood He called his small studio wherein he daily toiled at such drudgery, 'Yi-hsiao-ali,' which may be roughly rendered 'Laugh, but buy.' '.

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es' Composition of Grammatal Permando \$5. The same bound in git will be sent to somewhere and \$18, price \$7.50.

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All communications designed for The Pisakas's Art Journay abould be addressed to the other of publication, 20% Brondway, New York The Journay will be issued as nearly as possible or

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NEW YORK, APRIL, 1879.

Our Writing Class

In the present musiler of the Jorns vi will be found the first of a series of Jesson in practical, writing to be given through the olumns of the Jorge vi by its Associati Epiton Prof B F Kelley, who has long and justly been regarded as one of the mosskillful teachers and writers in this city For several years past he has devoted large portion of his time to ten home was mg in several of the most popular private educational institutions of New York, the remainder of his time has been devoted to aiding us in the execution of professional penmanship. We can, with the fullest confidence, assure our readers that this coor lessons will be most skillfully and in geniously conducted on the part of Prof Kelley, while we shall spare no pains or expensein producing fine engravings by who h nt the copies and illustrations nee essary for securing the most effective to

In order that the greatest interest should be awakened and the best results so used to our readers from these lessons we have the fore announcing our idea, invited all of onimprofessional readers to forward specimens of their present style of writing to which nearly one thousand have responded At the close of the course of lessons we shall again call for specimens from each our of these respondents, when a competent and disinterested committee will be appointed to compare all the specimens and, to decide upon the three host specimens of improve To the purson who has made the most improvement we shall forward reopy of Ames Compendant of Practice and en-usumental Pennanship or Williams and Packard's Gems," as he may prefer. To the

ment we will send the "Williams' and Pack ard's Guide " For the third best the " Spencerian Key. In each instance the b will have inscribed on their fly-leaf, in the best style of pen art, the name of the win mer and the purpose for which it awarded; and there also will be a full ed port of the committee, and the names of the necessful competitors published in the Lorenzez

Not only may the unprofessional reader or KNAL profit largely from this course of instruction, but teachers and professors of writing will very likely find many valuable suggestions regarding systems and motherly of teaching writing

Practicing Writing.

The poet has said, with much truth, of

No Delent of

While it more not even be desirable that all should be masters, it certainly is very important that all should be good, legible writers which we believe with rare excentons, might be the fact were writing properly taught in all our public and prive - chund-Were the same pains taken on the part of the teacher to become qualified and the same standard of qualifications for teach ing writing exacted by school officers is required in other branches the average quality of writing would be greatly en No teacher should be permitted to honeaut have chazer of writing classes who does not thorough's understand the analysis and all the essential qualities of good writing, and who cannot himself write an exemplary Writing should be regarded and taught as an absolute study, its theory and principles should be developed by questions and answers as much as crithmetic gram mar, geography or any other study idea seems, generally to prevail that all that is necessary in teaching writing, is to place before the pupil a copy, and that he should daily or occasionally spend hall an hommore or less endeavorous to imitate at which occasion, the teachers knowing no more about the copy or its practice than the numilativery properly improves as a season of diversion or rest. The pupil is left to dis-enver and correct, as best he may, his own faults, should these as they are likely to do, remain undiscovered, he goes on in then repetition term after term until his school days and, ashamed of his awkward writing and wondering all the time why be can make no greater improvement

Is it any wonder that so long as the propeteaching of writing is thus neglected in one schools that we have so low an average of excellence as the result? When on the other hand, were the pupils constantly to mactice under the condance of a well confi hed and vigibust instructor, who would fre mently point out to them then built making practical suggestions for their remthus leading to the study as well as practice of the copy, progress would be rapid and certain, and had, writers would become as exceptional as are good writers now

A Penman's Convention

It will be seen by a communication in an other column from Prof. Human, that h complains that the 'Penmans' Convention held in this city last. August, was captured and conducted mainly by Business Collegmen, and that it finally resulted in an associ ation, whereof the pennien constituted only the tail

This, to some extent, was the fact and mevitably so because a very large majority of the most experienced members of the Convention were in some manner identified with Business Colleges - nor can we see how it could have been or our be others since fully three fourths of the pennien, most conspicuous for their skill and attain ments as penancia and teachers, are connice ed with those institutions, and since the call tor the Convention metaded all priming and persons engaged as authors of teachers in any branch of business education, such an oriation as was formed, was purhaps, its appropriate and legitimate result

That pennion outside of Business Colleges who attended the Convention should have been disappointed in the gathering and its

result as a Penmen's Convention, we are not in the least surprised, and since that Conven tion has resulted in a very much needed an promising association of persons interested in business education of which good writing forms a conspicuous part, we do not see any good weecon u by termen who are more di rectly identified with writing as artists and teachers should not, as Prof. Hinman gests, convertogether in a convention of their own, wherein they may exhibit the best specimens of skill as artists and teachers, extheir acquaintance, and otherwise advance all the mutual interests of the profession this may be done and their standing and in terest in the present association be also main triped to advantage

As Mr. Himmon suggests, that twenty more real live penmen might make a red hot convention, we are in favor, and can be counted as one of the twenty. Who next We shall be glad to hear from any and all who are ready to pledge themselves, to take part in such a convention It might be held t some central point, in July, or the latter port of Angust next. Can we not have a regular Simon pure Penman's Convention The question is now open for debute

" Practice Makes Perfect,"

runs the old saw. Whether this be true or false depends upon how we define the world " If it is simply to exercise the · practice and at writing, without study or thought for improvement, it is false as is evinced by the fact that many persons who write almost constantly are most inis newitane. Few persons write more than law yers and their clerks, while it is proverbad hat no class on the average write worse

If, on the other hand, "practice" mean a constant effort, by study of correct form of letters and their easy, and graceful combiration into writing, united with . termined effort to produce the same. Then it will be true that practice tends to perfer

The great difficulty however her in the fact that much that is called practice by the pupil and often by the tracker is aim useless, yea worse, damaging scribbling We desire to impress upon the mind of pupil and teacher the indisputable but that any period of time devoted to scribbling or carcless practice sets the learner backward as much as the same period of exceful mactice enabl scheme him. A writing expresse tends to the great est advancement only when every stoke of the pen is thoughtfully and carefully made for the development of certain forms which must either be present for instation in the form of a copy before the pupil, or a clear and perfect mental conception of the same

Business Writing.

We are often asked why pupils who learn to write in our public schools and colleges never acquire a business hand, and the fact that they do not is usual as an agranuant against the systems taught or methods of instruction

As well might if he asked why the same schools do not graduate practical merchants lawyers, doctors, ministers, &c., and condenin them for not doing so

The fact is, that what is denominated a business hand " is formed and acquired as the habitual result of long and extensive practice of writing in some business pursuit and can be acquired in no other way. akin to the peruliar air and accomplish ment that characterizes persons as experieuced practitioners in any other profes sion or avocation of life, and can no more be accounted in school than any other moles stonal accompdishment

Writing as a Gift.

The ability to execute fine artistic penmanship is regarded by many persons This to us appears to be with for alty, for diligent and thoughtful practice be regarded as a gift, it so, we have no doubt that the same gift would equally distinguish its possessor in almost any other study or acc amplishment

We venture the assertion that there is skillful pennsar who does not know that

ofter an untald amount of the most earnest study and practice of writing. So far as our observation goes, such "gifts," are not passed round gratuitously to any great extont

The Dollar Mark St.

Much controversy has arisen as to the origin and meaning of the peculiar mark used to denote dullars. Some have attriinted it to a corruption of the two letters S., used to represent Federal Currency which afterwards in the burry of writing were run into one, the 1 being first mad and the 8 put over it. Some writers say that it is derived from the contraction of the panish word pesos, * dollars," others, from the Spanish feutes, "hard," to distinguish silver from naper money. By some it is claimed to have been made in representa tion of the pillars that were upon the Span ish dollars, which were principally in use during the early periods of the United states. The more probable explanation is however that it is a modification of the flaure "S "having reference to eight reals as the dollar was tormerly called word dollar itself is regarded as derived from the Corman 2 thales

At Least One Million

of persons in the United States should read the Pennan's Art Journal, beginning with the present issue. In it commences a eries of lessons in practical writing, which property studied and practiced, will be of measureless value to any pupil in our public and private schools, or to any other person endeavoring to improve their own writing or ability to teach it. The course of lessons alone will be worth many times the entire rost of a year's subscription. Now is the time to subscribe and get all the lessons Subscription may been with the present volume Clannary numbers, or any time de spird by the subscriber

The Special Attention

of the many persons who will receive spea invited to the course of practical lessons in writing therein commenced by Prot. Kelley We believe that all will find these lessons exceedingly interesting and profitable, and therefore carnestly solucit their subscription and efforts to induce their brends to sub-We will forward several copies liee, to be given as specimens to any per who may desure to circulate the same

Art Culture.

A THOROLGH SCHOOL FOR INSURLCTION Owing to a Transposition of a part of the following article in the previous number is reminded in this issur

d culture is the great desideration to pured for our country to place her on lugher level in the scale of civilization, by the development of an aesthetic sense would not be difficult to demonstrate that in such culture may be found one of the most important developments of actional resource financially as well as intellectually and morally. The subject when properly consalered is one which might properly enlist the patriotic enthusiasm of the scholar and the state-man. Though wrecan barely allords to its importance in the space at our com-

We are happy to perceive that although the public mind is not sufficiently informed o warrant our government in taking active measures for the elevation of the standard like ours can never be expected in its legis lation and appropriations to rise far ab the level of the national sentiment. But ough it may be a long time before government action could be looked for in this direction at is somewhat consoling to percury that knowledge on this subject is extending and that there is an increasing demand for light in this direction and an ingent cry a from the 'pointing hart' comes up from many, saving help us to perceive, to appur ends, and to produce the be initial sponse to the appeal it is very graphymes to regive that efficient individual effort is being made in many case to sarry this di

Among the most encouraging of these we skillful pennan who does not know that Among the most encouraging of these we his "gift" of good writing was discovered may mention that of Mr. Barlow, now

opened at 205 Broadway, whose advertise ment will be found in another column From our long and intimate acquaintance with Mr Rerlow we know him to be amone the most skillful and experienced artists and teachers of our country. Among his numerous patrons and pupils are some of the most wealthy and refined citizens of New York And we feel assured that the facilities which he now offers to aspirants for genuine ar study and culture, are not excelled in the country, while his terms will be very reason

Paragraphs.

BY B F. EELLEY Parehment has been used for 2,100 years-

Paper since the ninth century Quill pens are quite extensively used in England at present, especially in the club-

Edgar A. Poc. ones received a prize for a tale written for a Baltimore literary paper, as being 'the first of geniuses who had writ-

ance on record of a mao sigoing his and forgetting to write the letter."

The elder D'Israeli wrote of "Never has there been a race of professors in any art, who have excelled in solemnity and pretensions, the practitioner in this simple and mechanical art,"

Pliny says that Homer's Iliad was once copied so small that it was inclosed in a nut shell. This manuscript, it is said, was seen by Cicero And in the reign of Elizabeth was "a rare piece of work brought to pass by Peter Bales, an Englishman," a writingmaster and an author. This was no less than the entire Bible, so diminutively written as to be easily inclosed in an English walnut Elizabeth is said to have worn a ring which contained writing by the same master and, if written ordinary size, would require several broad pages. This could be easily read by the use of a magnifying glass contrived by the writer

The manuscrud of Pope's version of the Iliad and Odyssey are preserved in the British They are written upon the backs

Our Premium List.

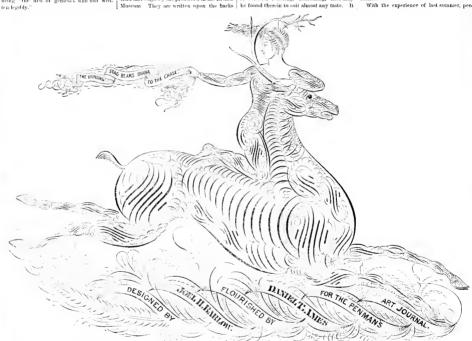
Do not fail to read our list of premiums in the first column of the fourth page-and if you do not want any of those, send for our list of special cash premiums. Every reader of the Journal ought to get up a club to begin with this number or vol. iii will thereby he p us and themselves, and do a favor to each subscriber by securing to but the best teacher and advocate of writing in the world

AMES' COMPENDIUM OF PRACTICAL ORNAMENTAL PERMANSBIP, BY PROF. D. T. AMES. - This work is a complete compendium of pen art, containing over twenty entire alphabets of different kinds, numerous designs for eugrossed resolutions, testimonials, certificates, title-pages, monograms, and a great variety of truly artistic pen-flourished designs of every description. The work is the most elegant and elaborate published on the subject, and should be in the hands of every pen man and engrosser, as ideas, designs, styles of borders, lettering, flourishing, &c., may be found therein to suit almost any taste.

A Penman's Convention.

All penmen agree that great good would result from a coming together of such live members of the profession as would relate their experiences, illustrate their methods of securing results in the excention of plain and ornamental penmanship, in teaching and in making money. It is well known that last summer a large number of penmen were brought together who lost their patience in being compelled to listen to long essays and longer winded discussions by Business College men and authors of books

No one can say that as a Penman's Convention, the meeting was a success. Yet it was demonstrated that a combined meeting of penmen and Business College men would result as it did in BusinessCollege men crowding out penmanship, "gobbling up" the time, and paying penmen the compliment of heing allowed to serve as a tail to what they quickly changed from a penmen's convention into a Business College teachers' and penmen's asso-



Germany, were so badly written that they were sometimes unstaken for maps of the seat of war

Chesterfield said every man who has the use of his eyes, and his right hand, can write what ver hand he pleases.

Palimpsest is parchiment prepared to use Cornerly parchinest, owing to its scarcity, was often used a second and even a third time, and modern scholars have been able to decipher the various works incompletely offered

Manuscripts from the fifth to the twelfth centuries are far superior to those of a later date in point of freshness and legibility, on account of the better quality of ink with which they were written

Henry Ward Ecolor, dis said, once opened which is supposed to be a letter addressed to him but upon a contration found it to contain the on-word. Find upon secur-which, he indicately remarked, "I have loard of persons writing letters and forget

Letters of Napoleon I, to Josephno from | of letters from illustrious contemporations from the contemporation of the contemporation Pope taught houself to write by copying printed books, and much of the above tioned manuscript is in Roman and Italic characters, eleverly formed

On Michaelmas day, 1595, a great writing conte t took place between Peter Bales and his antagonist David Johnson a pen of gold worth twenty pounds, was to be awarded the surfor. Pive Judges were to render a decision

great excitement prevailed to Bales th pairs was awarded according to Bales count but Johnson asserted that the person holding the prize in satiskieping provines to the award, was prevailed upon by Bales to loan it to hom, that his sick wife mught "have a sight of the gold is pen to constact her," and, upon permission being given form, he transchately powned it and afterward sold it at a price far less than its actual value, that, be, instead of his antago hist might receive benefit therefrom

Now is the time to substitute for the ting to sign their names, but this is the first Doursan, and get all the lessons in writing

has to be seen to be properly appreciated. The photo-engraving and printing of the numerous pen pictures are a marvel of excellence. -- Canuda School Journal

Writing for the Press

Waste no time on introductions begin by laying out your subject like a Dutch flower garden, or telling your motives for writing. The key-note should be struck, if possible, in the very first sentence. A dall beginning often damps an article; a stock one whet the appetite, and commends what follows to both editor and reads: Alove all stup when you are done. Don't let the chost or thought wander about after the death of the budy Don't waste a moment's time in vindesting your production, against editors or critics, but expend your energies in writing thing which shall be its own vindention

To my person desiring a duplicate of the with the s rolls containing the lettering morticed, we will send the same by express numediately on recent of \$5.50.

men who can hope for satisfactory results at meeting with College men, are indeed blind Never was there a more able or skillful annuber of nemmen together than last summer yet, leaving out an exercise which we were invited to give the last, twenty-five minutes of the Convention, there was not during the whole Convention a single letter placed upon the board and analyzed or in any way discussed. There was no illustration, discussion or allusion to anything relating to ornamental penmanships Only Mr. H.C. Spencer and A.R. Dunton took up the crayon, and they only exhibited a sliding movement upon the board as used in starting pupils. Their subpets related to position, penholding and movements the same as found in their published systems of a few essays, which would have filled a better place in the Pennan's Aur Johnson, the above was all that was presented of special interest to penmen

We will not admit that last summer's Convention was in any degree a fair sample of what would result from a week or ten days' meeting of thirty or forty live penmen.

A Convention solely in the interest of penmen is, in our opinion, the only way our important cap accure the showing its merits. Such a convention would be a success, and a grand one, too, and such a can easily be held if a dozen to twenty will pledge themselves to attend, and by all show ing their choice points none will be poorer, but each sharing all others experience will not only be greatly strengthened, but be better able to serve themselves and their fellowmen We had no furth in last summer's mixed Convention, amounting to more than it did, but have the fullest faith in the results of a precine of blaral minded penmen, and such a one let us have. Let college men have their own conventions. Let such College men a have devoted a year to scattering circulars, advertising that the public will surely be humbugged by getting into any business selegel but their own, let them come to gether as a band of brothers and ask what shall we do to overcome the wide-prevailing quanion that Business Colleges are humbigs A. H. HINNAS

Writing Lesson

BY B F SELETY. No. 1

The object of a course of lessons in Penmanship should be to enable the pupil to acquire a handwriting combining legibility, implicity and beauty with rapidity of execu tion, and this possit can never be attained unless the instruction given be noted with earnest, careful, persistent effort upon the part of the pupil

In order to produce the best results in writing it is necessary that the pupil, whether in the primary or the higher departments of mry school, should be provided with the best

Of pens there is an infinite variety of form and qualities, although in qualities the greater portion ranges from bad to execuable stationers in general in city or country a per is a pen, and the kind that may be bought the chapest is the kind they prefer to sell. In selecting a pen that shall meet the require ments of the average pupil the two extremes of coarseness or fineness of point, or thickness or Housess of metal should be avoided

Penholders should be of an dum size both in length and diameter, of medicin weight and should have the parts, at hast, which come in contact with fingers and thumb slightly roughened or corrugated that the may the more easily be kept in position, an the fastering should be such as to adopt the pen without injury, and to hold it frinly in a me with the penholder instead of melining downwards, as in the case of many new ir use. Trangular penholders are better than The oblique penholder has its advantages, but it is doubtful if they could its dis advantages

Tak according to well known authorstics hould flow to ely and be yet black-two con ditions which have never existed simultane musty and, as we cannot have the two desir able qualities united, we will sacrifice some of the chou line for perfect fluidity, and will solve to an rick sinth, nently dark to be seen in timest lines when jurst written, and which will preserve a soft and smooth appearance

Paper should be in single sheets of fools eats or letter size, and should be white of tirm texture and smooth surface, the kness being ordinarily of little importance

Pensiones of changes skip on last Lot ery satisfactory ones may be made by cut ting in encolar or other form precised, black silk or any firmly woven clotte. Plante should be tabound for this use, as also the mondo ys and other artistic embellishment familiar in school rooms and stationers' wir dows. A penwiper is an absolute meresity to any one who writes well, but its exist ence is almost some to be reported by all car

Blotting paper of more than average think ness and softness should be used when a page son tarely at other times. When it is to bused hold it by the right hand immediately cress to left side outil it comes firmly in conto I with the paper, then upon releasing the The's side it falls in such position that by one lateral movement of the right hand upon the face the juk is absorbed with a c that, upon the removal of the paper, the page shall not be blurred or soiled in the slightest degree. I have been thus particular in explaining the manner of using the blotting paper, because its use in the majority of es that have passed under my observation pregion, to such evalenation has been diese trous to the not otherwise too fair page.

We come now to the last of the materials quisite for writing, viz., the copy to be analyzed, explained and imitated. This should officiently brief to enable the pupil to re member all the principal departures from the correct forms in his attempted imitation. should be so detached that it may be moved into close proximity to the intended writing and should be as perfect as it is possible for the most gifted penman to prepare for the most skillful engraver. And in order to make such perfection practicable in the case of teaching in classes, at least, it is need that the copy be energyed and myariable : for although absolute perfection will not be reached by the pupil, yet, it may be as closely unitated as any given perfection, and more nearly than any variable imperfection.

The proper position at the desk should he one in which the right arm shall son port no weight, but shall be left to freely xecute the conceptions of the mind condition is realized by slightly inclining th left side toward the desk at a distance suffi ciently removed from the edge to avoid any movement of the new from resuration. The left arm should rest parallel to the front edge of the desk and at a distance of five or si melies from it. The right arm should be so placed as to sustain its own weight upon the muscular swell of the foreurn about two melies from the elliow, and the distance of the elbow from the body should be from threto six me hes, depending upon height of desl and position of neu anon the page the pape or book to be placed so that the ruled line are marallel to the front edge of desk

By many the right position is recon-



In this position the right side is turned squarely to the desk, avoiding contact with it The right arm parallel with the front edge of the desk, and resting upon the larger portion of the forearm, the left arm at right angles to The lidvantage of this posit may be assumed uniformly by all the mebuts of the clas-



In the front position the pupil should sit directly in from of the desk, leaning neither |

to the right nor left, but inclining slightly for

In any of the positions mentioned the relative position of forearms to each other and position upon the paper or book shhe assistanced. The feet should rest firmly upon the floor, and the body should be as erect as may he, and yet clearly observe the writing and copy.



The penholder should be held between the thumb and first and second fingers, and should eross the first finger immediately forward of the knackle-joint (A), and also the root of the second finger unit (B), the point (C placed squarely upon the paper 2 of an incl from the second finger; the penholder (D pointing towards the extremity of the right shoulder, the thumb bent from first join so that the point of contact (E) with holder shall be opposite the first joint of first finger The third and fourth fingers should be sent rated from the others, and curved under suffi ciently to support the hand upon the tips of the nails (F) the wrist (G) being slighte ele rated

In writing there are four movements, which may under varying circumstances be employed, viz . the finger movement, the fore irm or muscular, the combined and the whole (2.1.27)

The finger movement is made by the exten on and retraction of the thumb and first and second tingers; and is, of course, quite limited in its scope, being exclusively confined to up sard and downward strokes

The fore-arm or muscular morement of asts of the motion of the fore arm other for ward or backward, or to the right or left, and of a numon of these motions producing osal, elliptical or any other forms required

The combined more ment consists of the sine ultaneous action of the forearm, fingers thumb and wrist, and is the one generally adopted by skillful penmen and teachers

he whole arm movement is that in which the centre of motion is the shoulder, the only support being the movable one the finger nails of the third and fourth fingers By the movement great freedom is attained with cor responding insecuracy in regard to minor detolls of form It is however describe a making large capitals, in flourishing and in black-board writing.

Having thus briefly defined and explanes the various movements required in writing we will now proceed to give exercises the practice of which will tend to assist in the

The above exercise should be practiced by a lateral movement of the for arm in conn tion with a downward movement of the



with a purely muscular movement, and should be practiced from right to left, and left to

The above should also be practiced with nonsedar movement, cond slight movement of the fingers in the fo

LVD(DB)QKPA

neation of the letters These excreises should be very extensively and carefully practiced

Practical Questions in Penmanship. BY PROF 1 T. ENATINE

- 1. How does writing differ from penns 2. Which is the most powerful movement
- the finger movement, fore-arm or muscular movement, or the whole arm movement 3 What, in nineteen out of twenty cases,
- prevents writing a good hands 4. How may legibility of writing be spoiled-

- 5. What are the most important things to he learned before the pupil can hope to ob-tain any very great degree of excellence in writing
- When should the hend of the body be made in writing?
- 7. In writing, why should the feet he placed firmly on the floor?
- s Which is the most important for a be-ginner in writing, to trace over a correct copy or to pattern from a correct copy? 9. Who first introduced chrythmography
- into his classes in pennianship, and by what was it necessarily bud s 10. How does want of finish effect letters?
- How may the dress of a letter be spoiled a
- sponed?
 12. Should small letters receive more or less attention than capitals? Why?
 13. Why is the slunt of thirty degrees called the connective shuit?
- 11. What are turns in writing?
- 15. What does practice in penmanshir
- 16 Should writing be taught merely for re purpose of copying · Why?

 17. By what are the different classes of
- distinguished from each other? 18. How may good shading be secured in the capital stem?
- 19. What part of all written manuscripts do the small letters comprise?
- 20. Which of the small letters is used most 21. Which of the capitals is used most in
- 22 Why is writing a science? 23. Why is writing akin to music?

Auswers next month

What class of people are most apt to find foult with poor v 25. What should be the true desire of every acher of this important branch?



- W. P. Bedford is tenching writing at Paris.
- F P. Promit is teaching classes at Kauf an, Texas, he is a good writer and suful teacher
- H. C. Clark has disposed of his Basiness offege at Rockford, III., and has engaged to
- H. C. Carrenes.
 College at Rockford, Ill., and has engaged to teach in Troy, N. Y., Business College.
 Damiel Huebstetler is teaching writing at Stone Creft, Olio. He writes a very good.
 Stone Creft, Olio. The writes a very good. banet measures a version of the writes a version and and sends specimens exhibiting creditable improvement by his pupils.
- creditable improvement by ms papus.

 Prof. J. M. Mahou sends mucty three specimens of writing by the jumbs of public schools of Creston, lown, in which he is the teacher of writing. The specimens are highly credit.
- able.

 Prof. H. C. Spencer, of the Washington,
 D. C. Business College, sends fifty specimens
 of writing from pupils in this college, which
 represent the highest average of excellence in writing that we have ever examined
- writing that we have ever examined.

 W. C. Sandy who has been teaching writing and other branches, at the Troy (N. Y.).
 Business College during the past four years, his recently entered into an engagement to teach writing, drawing and book keeping in the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa.
- Indiana, Prof. I. S. Thompson, Lafayette Ind., Author of the Febertie series of Copy Books, and Professor of Imbistrial Art at Purdin-University, Indona manages through our alvertising columns a Summer school for Priversity, Indoma automates through our advertising columns a Summer school for instruction in Diawang and Permanships Prof. Thompson rapps, the reputation of being a very skillful and successful teacher, and will unloade day give an efficient and practical course of instruction.



- Clearlotte, N. C You write a
- D. W. S., Fort Wayne, Ind We should alge that the chief difficulty with your writing g was in the movement. Your writing is brably correct, but lacks case, and grace judge that the clust difficulty with your writing was in the movement. Four writing is tolerably correct, but holds case and grace, use the fore-arm more and the fingers less, it will improve the speed and quality of your





- K. H. Waters, Garrettsville, O., sends sev ral well-written cards.
- W. J. Titsder, Stoneboro, Pa., sends creditable specimens of writing and flourishing.
- L Madarasz, Rochester, N. Y., incloses everal card specimens, done up in most ex-
- E. L. Burnett, La Crosse, Wis., forwards a killfully designed and executed specimen of lourishing and drawing.
- F. B. Davis, student at Soule's Busin dlege, Philadelphia, melosos very for seimens of writing and flourishing.
- W. E. Dennis, Wright's Business College Brooklyn, N. Y., sends several degant spec mens of flourishing and card-writing.

Several elegant specimens of flourishing have been received from Preston & Henra-who are teaching large classes at Adams, Mass.

Uriah McKee, Principal, Writing Depa ment of Oberlin (O., (College, writes an el-gant letter in which he meloses a very gra-ful and heautiful specimen of writing.

In the last number of the Joursal, we mentioned specimens of pennanship received from C. F. Hamilton, New Richmond, Wis, which should have been C. F. Hentington.

dos. Fedler, Jr., sends a large assortment copies, eards, flourishing, and a photo-aph of an engrossed copy of the Lord's rayer in the Irish language, all executed in superior manner.

S C Malone who is tending writing in Boothsville, W Va , writes a bandsome letter in which he incloses a puckage of w. H-writ ten copy ships, and a very skillfully designed and executed specimen of flourishing and



The faultalo, N. V. Darly Convey of the fest instant, published a very able and inter-esting address upon the subject of "Peartical Edmanton," delivered by In. d. C. Bryand before the Students of the Bryant and Strat-ton Business College of that city. We will find space for a soon in the cultums of the

Packard's College Tell Tell for March has some to our smartin. Liverity four juges this time, all raining rover with good things apply said, as recrybably knows must be apply said, as recrybably knows must be reappry suct, as everybody knows must be the case with anything that comes from Each inst. We recommend all who are in any nature interested in practical education to proceed a copy and read it sent tree. "pur-bono publice."

The Detect F - Prices commenting apon-tion streams of the non-Bruck 100 Table. The Brukking and its viruous in uprates by which of the records a panel by the Horn In Maybe, we for his Brasiness College those. The composition records it if the decrease of the composition of the composition of the streams of the decrease of the composition of the composition of and ethical as a standy. The decrease of the viruous and ethical as a standy of the key with the composition of the key without and constitute as secondarily and conveniently are and the broad-ce of the viruous viruous constitution of the vision. For the viruous viruous constitution of the vision to the vision of vision of the D to at F Press, commenting aparticle new Hoyal of Traor any city on the globe." Mr. Maylow le long, and we believe justly, been regarded: one of the most able, endows and homosed representatives and advocates of practical observation of the country, and it is with pleasure we note this travorable location and success of his worthy institution.

The Writing Class

V111

The scence of the century is making itself felt in even princips obseation, and no greater work is being accomplished than that of in spiring robotions to reorganize and vitalisome of the cold dry, monotonous methods of the school-room. The cry against science in primary education is wholly misleading. Saunce ought not to be considered a bughen to frighten the child but a genial helper. It is the true exponent of Nature, the very sunlight to education , but it should not be too strong for the delicate tissues of childhood

The art of permanship is based upon the Penmauship as an art must l tered in detail, before it can become a fit in strument of the expression of thought. While the real object of writing should never be low sight of in the teaching, and while children at an early stage of progress should begin to use vritten language as well as spoken, yet, until they have acquired some degree of familiarity with the written signs. both in conception and -xecution, they must of necessity be occupied with the medium of transmission, rather than with the thought to be transmitted. The wires must be laid before the message can be sent

To make writing a facile instrument to th child his carliest efforts, in the set should be directed to the simplest parts or processes letter making, building up from these and in erensing his confidence and skill, by increaing his knowledge of the forms, as he advan The very first steps in this branch are of the utmost importance, since the force of bad habits contracted in primary classe will not only embarruss the pupil throughout his entire school course, but may effectually prevent him from ever becoming a good wri

Writing is a tar slower and more laborioprocess than speech, and more artificial, requiring the use of a foreign instrument and materials. The child is not compelled, in speaking to minutely analyze the sounds writing there are successive steps which he is muchle to master at a single stroke, but must move his band with the per the latter not a natural organ, like the tongu and consciously describe every change in the lines, by a corresponding change of movement Hence the processes can not be so latent a when he becomes master of the art

The science of peninauship takes the let ters to pieces, and says to the child. "You can easily learn to make these simple parts then you can learn to put them together and when you can do that, you will have learned how to make the letters." These winding mand out these turns and analysis all at the so intricate and puzzling to mind and fingers are reduced by a little science,—sinted to the child's capacity,—to a beautiful simplicity. order and proposessyeness

In teaching writing to prumity claswould let into all the dark corners some light or serence, that the pupils may not stamble over impediments, and thus lead them naturally into the subject interesting them as every step, confident that the delight in pass tive knowledge, even to children, is a great incentive to progra

THE LESSON

odl as the last letter in this group of ovals, does it look like the same. Roma Italic letter * " "It does not" I crase the

neeting lines, and fill out the upper curv alding to a the dotted turn, and th e childre susceptly recognize the Combar Bake. Titles re-write the script letter for analysis and ent The main part of s, as you clearly see in the Hole, is a double curve, one of the most brandiful forms used in writing. The line is taken from two oxals, as I will show you," writing one above the other, so that the ovals are on main short, and tangent at the I then trace the main curves of a m organiste sides of the usals to illustrate the characteristic part of the letter and next the superfluous parts of the ovals, to evolve written a leaving the double on abbreviated at top, and terminating with the short turn at base, finished with the dot Let us now try and complete the script let ter from this model. Where and how shall

we begin " " At lose, with the right curv-'And a little to left of dotted turn, writing the curve through the dot and continuing it on connecting slant, thus intersecting the double curve. The hands are all moving expressive dissent. "That is not right the curve rous right across the letter Why I have made it just like the first our

right in a it leaves over too for Then th slant must be wrong. How shall I change it to slant more or less. then decrease the slant and combine the first with the main curve at top. This result is approved. "How shall we fini-ter?" "With the right-curve." "How shall we finish the ht

really to the right of model

writing the latter on the board, di

" But it is not

made on the usual slant, and the children are atisfied. I now write the letters everal times on the hoard, and explain that the upper part of first curve is retraced a little; that the dot made on first curve : that the lower turn is retraced from dot: and that the final curve sugs a little near base, so as not, to touch the "What is the height of s ?" "A little more than a space."

"Small r is mated with s. It begins the e, and is of the same height. a light dot on first curve, at top of letter, and then a short double-curve nearly upright, on downward movement, and combine it with first principle a little below height of space, illustrating on the board each part of the let-You will also see ter while describing it. that the first line and the double curve in / and a meet in an angle, and thus form a sharp point near the top of each letter. But the an gle is wider in r than in s." The different slant of the first and last curves is apparent at a plance The decreased slant of first curves gives propr width as well as symmetry to both letters. The peculiarities of r may be very finely brought out by contrast up it with a Bath egin with the right-eneve, and end with the first principal, having a dot as a characteristic But in z the dot is at the vertex of the augle and the first curve and first principle are con nected by a short double-curve, giving mer od width to the letter. The first curve is also on increased slant, and extended a little above height of one space, while the main line is shortened to about the same extent. The dotted double-curve of r corresponds to the dotted shoulder of the printed letter.

Note. The thirteen short letters form a matural and easy first course in writing. It is worth while to consider how much of interest and profit these thirteen language signs terest and profit these thirteen language signs may yield. They embrace half of the small adjudnet, and include signs of all the vowel sounds, with lapid, labid and sobundie characters making up the group. They also include every variety of line used in the construction of the extended letters and capitals. Many on the extended retres and rapinals analy-niter-string bessens in spelling and language-are un-losed in this small compass, and some of them could be brought within the thought and practice of primary pupils. Worldsmid-ing from those letters would increase their tocalibility, and would bring to high many casy and leavatiful combinations for writing, We append the following copy, con-technics a short letters. The cone tanning the thi thateen short lette Privatey Teacher

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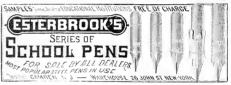


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Writing in the Public Schools of Rochester, N Y

Some limits for Principals Superintendents, Leachers and School Officers

Some time since we presented to the renders of the Journay of state hard the method of conducting competitive examina tions in writing in the schools of Newark N. L. which, at the time we considered the hast method in practical use in any city in the country, so far as our own knowledge Since then it has been adopted in the city of Rochester, N. Y. with sev end new and valuable to dures, which gives Rochester precummence as having in opera-tion the most carefully devised and success ful plan of supervision for scenting uniform and satisfactory results in penmanship W. propose to by before our teaders, such portions of the | I brity fifth Annual Report of the Public Schools of Rochester 'together with later extracts from president Wiles val edictory and of the annual reports of The Committee on the Free Academy" and

"The Committee on School Organization reter to the experiment and results We do this not only as a matter of interest to penmen, but in the hone that this nurber of the JOURNAL may fall into the hands of some school officer in some city, where to quote from the Rochester report "No branch of study is so generally neglected and so poorly taught as writing Th report further says "I took preason at an early date to seek for the cause and, as but as possible, provide a remedy

Consulting reports from other cities and in some cases communicating directly with superintendents, we gathered facts and ar rived at conclusions which we purpose to place before you as briefly as possible. It a fact borne out by statistics that more than half the pupils in our graded schools (and we presume the same is true of the hools not graded), obtain all the instruction they ever receive in school in the pri-mary and infermediate departments, and a very large number go no faither than the primary grades

It reemed to me to be of paramount in It seemed to me to be of paramount im-portance that the foundation of a good hand writing should be possessed by every child at the earliest period possible, and I find, upon consulting the reports of former su-periatements, that they were impressed with its importance to the extent of introducing script arising in the lower grades, on slates or on paper with pencil. This practice, however, mixing with

or on paper with pencil.

This practice, however, pursued with
short pencils, and requiring no special in
struction to secure a properly made mark
produced a cramped method of writing which many terms of efficient drill with pen would not eradicate. In a word, it is an possible to secure a position of holding the would not eradicate. In a word, it is pressible to secure a position of holding pencil that shall be especially applicable pen and ink materials which the pu-art supposed to know nothing also With this fact impressed on our mind. the pupils With this fact impressed on our immal, we carvassed the subject to learn, it possible, it there were any way by which writing with pen and ink could be successfully in troduced into the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. The mutth grade is the lowest, and are of six years. A grade represents a year?

attention was called to the tracins My attention was called to the tracine boods of the Spearcian system Invest-enting the theory of the authors. Hearned believe the system of the system of the con-mittee tracine over a script letter or word must of the child would not be districted by any thought of the shape of the letter while trying to gain a proper knowledge of periodicine and a cureful use of periodic periodicine and a cureful use of periodic periodic and a cureful role of periodic specific tracine same time the muscles were being the specific periodic periodic periodic periodic specific periodic per

quited to make a properly formed letter On examining specimens of writing to the superintendent's office, I tour no the superintendent's office. I found not only a givent diversity of styles in different schools, but a great variety of hands, as re-gards slope size, spacing and shading, in the same school—even where there seemed to be an apparent similarity in the shape of the latter.

With this variety before me at seemed in essible to make a proper examination, iving any intelligent basis by which where could be profited in their future

I learned of a system of competitive examinations in writing in use in the public schools of Newark N. J. Described a enight in the December number of the Joen 8AU.

It was suggested that pen holding, posi-tion deportment &c. were important elements of general success, and that these ould not be reached by an examination of could not be reached by an examination of written specimens only and as the superio tendent was the only one who would be likely to see all the grades while at work in writing he should have the privilege of add-

ing or deducting five points (or credits) from the average of the grade for good or bad work in these particulars • • • • Another feature was added, which was

Another reature was added, which was thought important (suggested by Prof. A.F. Root, special teacher of writing in the Cleveland public schools), t.e., that ever teacher prepare a specimen of his or he writing under the same conditions as the Clevehaid public schools, e., that every teacher prepare a specimen of his or her writing under the same conditions as the pupils, to be cannied with the other speci-ments of the control of the public of the making up the per cent of the grade. With all this material at hand, I called a meeting of principals and Inid the facts before them. Although favoring the plan, they asked for time to examine details, and in its favor

in its favor

On the 12th of December the first competitive commission, under this system, was held, with results in the main quite satisfactory, but particularly valuable as for future success. During this results we were more than pleased to note the cordial separate and marked interest manifested by all our principles, whose expectations of a our principles, whose expectations of an own process of the process congenies as my own, in interest testimes as in the shared by our teachers generally On the 19th of December the first conon teachers generally

WHAT WE EXPECT TO ACCOMPLING

First—By writing with pen and ink in the seventh and eighth grades, to have the pupils as well instructed in penmanship, by the time they reach the sixth grade, as they formerly were on reaching the fourth grade Second—To send forth into the world from our schools at least firth yer cent more

from our schools at least fifty per cent more good writers than formerly, particularly of those leaving school at an early age. Thot d = By this system of competitive ex-likation of the system of the state of the enthusiastic interest in permanship. Pour the By the supervision, number the superintendent, of class work, in portion, proceedings, with and dispotential, to see that permanents of the superintendent of the state of the sucritice of other essential points. Pour the By sequenting a specimen of the

the results attained in writing are not assisted for other essential points.

Forth—By requiring a specimen of the teachers' writing, under the same conditions required of pupils, not only to improve their way permianiship, but to enable them the better two permianiship but to enable them.

pupuls.

Saxth—By the exhibit, on one sheet, of
the standing of every grade and every
school in the city, both in regard to the
work done, and the manner of doing if the
defluitely place the responsibility for inefficiency, and render proper assistance on apply
remethes. fieucy, ar

remedies
Scatth—Instead of writing being the branch of study most neglected, to establish it as the one most successfully tanghin our public schools. In a city where no special teacher of permanshry is employed some incentive for continued effort on the part of principals and teachers must be superior branching and teachers must be superior branching and the special teachers are the superior of principals and teachers must be superior branch of the second of the superior branch of public school instruction and this we expect tudo. In this connection we desire to add that

In this connection we desire to add the greatest obstacle we have had to tend with has been the want of unifandd that the greatest obstacle we have had to con-tend with bas been the want of uniformity in pen holders, ink and ink-tands. In-some of the schools we find pulps with their in dividual property, consisting of inks of all challes—carmine, volet, blue, black, green, and of no known color—contained in yes-ests ranging from a two onne vial to a pint jug, and penholders of every conce-

high and permoners of every concervable shape and size.

We have become impressed with the fact that no outlay could be made to a better ad-amtage than in securing uniformity of tools with which to accomplish our work in that n penmanship

President Wile in his retiring address to the School Board, March 31, 1879, refers in the following complimentary terms Superintendent Mabbett and his efforts improve the methods of teaching writing in the city, and adds valuable statistical in tormation-valuable, as giving accurate instead of approximate figures

Munifold are the cares of which our efficient superintendent, A. L. Mabbett, re-lieves us, he has been untiring in his efforts, not only to foltill the important trust confided to him, but in anticipating all trest confided to him, but in anticipating all that the most critical and carrell could desire. He is vigilant and accommodating, circumspect and genial, and deserves the lest thanks of this board and the patrons of our schools, whose interests he has too our schools, whose interests he has too clusters, writing with pen and ink has been introduced into the first half year of the sixth as well as in the seventh and eighth grades, with most satisfactory results 1 and on consulting the tables accompanying the apprehendent's report, just is search, had the apprehendent's report, just is search, but prosed to be an average month for the year, posed to be an average month for the year), 575 pupils, of winch number 3.653 v ion pupils, of which number 3,635 were in the primary department, composed of the muth, eighth and seventh grades, 2,487 were in the intermediate grades, viz stath, fifth and lourth grades, while only 1,436 were in the granumar department, comprise other words, of 100 pupils entering the primary department, only fifty, we enter the intermediate grade, and only nineteen of the fifty we reach the granumar depart-ment, showing that, borty-eight per cent re-ceive all their instruction in the primary de-

crive all their instruction in the primary de partiment, and eighty-one per cent never go beyond the intermediate grades. From these facts the importance of time and care to be devoted to writing in the lower grades will be more apparent. Too much attention cannot be given it. Our teachers individually and collectively de-serve our highest commendation for the learner of the commendation for the learner of the commendation of the learner of the commendation for the learner of the commendation of the learner of the commendation for the learner of the commendation of the learner of the commendation of the learner of the commendation of the learner of the learner of the commendation of the learner of the commendation of the learner of the learne

The Committee on the Free Academy report the following at the same meeting "We recommend that writing be intro duced into the scientific and classical depart ments as an optional study in each term. and the committee on the organization of schools the following "Owing to the fact that a large number of the pupils leave school before passing through the grammar deparments, it was deemed advisable to try the experiment of writing with pen and ink in some of the grades of the primary de partments, which has been done with good results, and your committee would recommend its continuance.

It seems to us that to Rochester belongs the credit of organizing a plan for teaching and supervising writing, the most perfect nd complete of any in the country, and the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL can do no better service than scattering a knowledge of this improvement in primary instruction to pen manship through the length and breadth of the hard

Reporting by Machinery.

A reporting muchine at the Paris Exposi tion, known as "La Machine Stenographique Michela," the latter being the name of its inventor, attracted much attention The claims made respecting it are that after a fortnight's practice, any person can take down m shorthand characters a speech, however, rapidly delivered. It is a small instrument, puano-like in form, with twenty-two keys, white and black, and the stenographic characters are small and impressed on slips of paper Signor Michela claims to have classified all the sounds which the human organs of speech are capable of producing, and to have so con-structed his unchine that it shall report with unerring fieldity whetever is said in German, French, Italian, Spanish and English. The machine is highly ingenious, and seems to have stood several practical tests satisfac-torly.

THE PENMANS TART JOURNAL

A VINION OF PROGRESS.

BY A. E. LANCASTER.

What will those years reveal when all the nations Join hand in hand, with jubilant eye and voice. And each new page of nature's revolutions. The best on more endours or more rejoice?

How will earth seem when miracles of science Make each waste place to biosoom as the rise. And many creet in a seriem defined on the followe? Governs the ran that fails, the wind that blows?

Shall we remember when, in long past ages, Much is a than angel and much more than ape, We seemed the utterance of prophetic ages and trained our lives down to a sensing shape:

ows how far the might of man shall wander it strange littine, radiantly remote, is repirong sout, still laboring youder, ne's prouf amy shall sound the lottiest note

or is all loct a might, this race of aptendor.
For which we fourly dream of giving locts 7
D mover shall represent mon engelider
a breed of good to glorify the earth?

hall not Sanne; gleam with new cases With many what metropolis impearled hall not soft attains repeat in savage pla The mellowing disposen of the world?

ton like n

Proatrate is fore its sacrificial after Shall not sweet love, blinded with blood Yield up its generous afe and a orn to fast cave for the one whom, dying, it endear

Then in the angel land, in quest supertial, Shall man relies, and shall his ripening Rien with the atmosphere of the eternal, Rise to the glory of its grander goal?

The Convention

WITON OF THE OPTICERS AND EXECUTIVE COM MITTER, BLEATIVE TO THE NEXT BUSINES LODGE IE LEGGLES AND PENMEN'S CONVEN

A constraint of the cells on and assembly a gent matter of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's A sociation was held at the Union League Club Rooms, Philadelphia on April 25th, for the jan pose of devising a plan and programme for the next convention, to con ene at Cleveland, O , on August 5 were present the President, S. S. Packard. New York, Secretary J. L. Soule, Phila delphia, Treasurer C. Claghorn, Brooklyn and the Executive Committee, L. L. Spra of Kineston, Pa. Phys. H. Pence, Phila Spencer of Washington, D C and ve editor in pursuit of an "lifem." was also present. It was decided that the conon should be called to order at o'clock fluesday. August 5th, and continue its sessions tour days and evenings, and that the exercises should alternate between the discussion of topics and the giving of practical lessons, as examples of the best mode importing instruction, a liberal share of which should be devoted to the different de partments of neuranship.

The evening sessions are to be devoted primarily to social intercourse and the extension of personal acquaintance among the Invitations are to be sent at once to the leading representatives in the varie branches of other from to be considered to prepare to lead a discussion in their spe-When responses to these invitation shall have been received the committee will again meet and complete the details of a programme for the convention, which will consumed in full in the Line number of JOERS VI.

It will be seen that it is the purpose of the managers of the next convention to have no long essays or addresses, such as ear sumed a greater share of the time in the former one, but to devote the time to down right practical and useful work, leaving the long winded documents to be published and read at busine. If we had entertained doubt of the grand and complete success of the next convention, such doubt would have been fully removed by the earnest and pra-

The tollowing resolutions which explain themselves were unanimously adopted ordered to be published in the dot us yo

Co" CHARLER MEMBERS 20

Resolved. That any business college teach er or pennian of the United States and Conda may become a charter member of this association, by torwarding the back dues (\$5 00, for 1878-9 to the Freasurer C Clay

horn, 46 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on To Business College Teachers and Pen. | cures all things desirable for nurselves and fore August 1st, 1879.

Resolved. That the editor of the PENMAN's ART JOURNAL is hereby requested to insert e May number of the Journal the constatution of this association together with the foregoing resolution and marked copy of the same to the address of every business college teacher and penman whose address he may have

Resolved, That the local committee at Cleveland be remested to provide a room in which pupils' work and plans of instruction and management may be exhibited; and that the members of the convention and the public be informed each day of the same

Articles of Association.

adopted by the Russiass College Teachers' and P DEPAMER

Forcemuch as there are a large number of Business Colleges in the United States with an attendance as great as that of the Normal schools and as there seems to be a want of clearness in the public mind as to the mis sign of these colleges and the place they or cupy in the educational field, it is agreed by the following proprietors, principals teachers in Business Colleges and authors and teachers of penmanship, to organize an association to be known as the

DUSTRESS COLLEGE TRACERS, AND DENMEN'S

the object of which shall be to promote fellowship and fraternity among the teachers to draw together in social feeling and inter coarse the employer and employed, thus give ing the employer a personal acquaintan with those adapted to help him in his work and to the employed a personal knowledge of those likely to need his services, to canvaand discuss methods of teaching and courses of study, and generally to promote the cause and elevate the standard of business educa-

Any one engaged in teaching or qualified to teach any branch of Business College ed neation is eligible to membership, and may become a mumber by a vote of three-fourth of the members present at any regular meet mg

OFFICERS.

The officers of the association shall be President Vice-President Trensurer Secre tary, and an Executive Committee of three to be elected annually and serve until their successors are duly appointed.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The duties of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be such as an ordinarily performed by such officers. The Executive Committee shall have charge of the business matters of the Association, such as the auditing of all bills, the revision of proceedings for publication, the calling of special meetings, the preparation of a pregramme of exercises for all meetings. generally to perform any duty not otherwise provided for by these articles of association MEETINGS

Meetings shall be held annually, during the vacation period, at such time and place ation shall have designated at s the assoc the last preceding annual meeting

DUES AND EXPENSES. Each member shall pay annually at the opening of each annual meeting to the Treas arer the sum of fire dollars. Fealure to pay at or before the time specified shall have the force of an accepted resignation

QUOBEM Fifteen members shall constitute a qu

ORDER OF BUSINESS, ETC. In all other matter the association shall be governed by the rules bad down in "Cush ing's Manual

AMENDMENTS

Any of these articles may be amended by a vote of three Jourths of the members present at any meeting ORDER NO. TOR THE VERY PRINCIPLE AND AND AND

S. S. Packard of New York, President Hon Jra Maybew, Detroit, Mich., Vice Pres dent . J. E. Soule, Philadelphia, Secr. bary Charles Claghorn, Brooklyn, Treasurer and L. L. Sprague Kingston, Pa., H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., and Thomas May Petrce, Philadelphia, Executive Committee

men.

The Executive Committee of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association together with the general officers thereof, held secting on the 25th of April at Philadelphia, and decided upon an outline of the proceedings for the next convenion. It may be proper to say a word concerning what remains to be done.

Of course a programme. N agents to carry out its features is as utterly orthiess for practical purposes as the oldest Egyptian mummy or the driest skeleton found in the Catacombs of Rome. Our secretary will immediately mail notices to those who have been designated to lead in the discu ot various topics It is earnestly hoped that le will not receive one negative response. That such a result may follow, it will be neccessary, perhaps, for a few to sacrifice to some extent ersonal interests. There is much work to be done at the next Convention. Topics that in terest every Business College teacher, and pen man will be presented, and for the interests of our cause must be most elaborately dis cussed Definite action will be taken or very important questions concerning our call-We want the presence of every man on gaged in our specialty. One of the objects of the Association designated by our Constitution is the elevation of the standard of busi ness education What can you do to aid it this worthy and emineut purpose Barren all transcendentalism, what substantial facts can you present to the next convention that will materially promote this end. If you hon stly believe you cannot learn anything in the Convention, and persistently determine that you will not impart any information you may possess, you certainly lay yourself open to the charge of being a shriveled soul at least We are unwilling to believe that this is the kind of material we have in our ranks ()ur but Convention demonstrated the fact that all were easer for information and consilv the fact that too few were eager to impact infor ation. There were men there who could have taught some specialty to every member of the convention had they but opened their the and clothed in words the inspiration within them

If there be any in our profession who has lost faith in his business and respect for it, and therefore has no interest in the Convention we beseech him to make his meekest and most pen-tential bow, quit the busine and leave the work to worthier and more do serving hands; and above all let us leave eronking to the raven and complaining to the " Moping Owl" of " yonder ivy-man

To every one of fair perception it is very vident that the purposes of the Association, as named by its constitution, impose upon every member no easy or trivial task. They call for the exercise of the best talent and en ergy of every enterprising teacher in our

It is believed that the determination every true. Business College teacher and pen man is that the next Convention and every subsequent one shall be so thoroughly "furnis every good word and work," and the ends prescribed by the Constitution so end nently attained, and the true mission of Busi ness Colleges so clearly defined, that even th carpers own words shall smite him should be impeach their worth, or dure to assert that they " wear an undeserved dignity

L. L. SCRAGUE. Chair Ex Com Kingston, Pa., April 29, 1879

The Cleveland Meeting.

My Thur Ames: The receipt and perusal the ARI JOURNAL for April afforded me very great satisfaction. I was especially delighted with the spirit and scope of the article a a correspondent from Pennsylvan who contributed so largely to the success of the New York Convention, and whose mention of the hospitality of the local committee of our visit to Coney Island, &c., revived the memory of pleasure which can come to ot us only at long intervals and which many can never experience. I only regret that all of your correspondents do not exer eise that broad charity which think-thir evil, which hopeth for the best, and which by provoking one another to good works se-

for those for whose benefit we labor.

I am of the number who consider the New York Convention of August last a succe may say a very great success-hoth in the spirit which prevailed in it and in the work it accomplished The movement at first cou templated only a Peumen's Convention. While thus restricted in its scope some felt themselves not included in the invitation, who became earnest sympathizers and workers when the platform was so broadened that Business College Teachers and Penmen could together stand upon it, and work in armony and to mutual advantage. Authors and teachers not of one branch merely, but of all commercial studies, should comthemselves members one of another. Each specially last when the proper claims of all others are duly recognized and respected.

In the Cleveland meeting I trust we shall and just what we all need. Bookkeeping, correspondence, business practice, commer cial law, penusiuship, and any and all other commercial branches, and methods of teach ing them as well, may here receive attention. And if it please any one better, I for one would be quite willing to have penmanship bood the list. What seems to me essential is that we should not weaken ourselves by divisions and dissensions In union i strength. However strong any one branch may be, separate and above, it becomes stronger when properly associated with other needed studies, which are all required to secure the best grand result

Anti this association, unlike some which save preceded it, looks not for the protection of one another as against others of our class. admitting to membership proprietors only On the contrary, it invites to membership teachers, editors and authors of commercial branches, as well as proprietors of institutions, and labors to promote the common welfare of all sinke.

If for the purpose of economizing time it shall become necessary I see no reason why our association may not work in sections While one section shall be considering com mercial law, another may be illustrating systems of penmanship, and still another some other branch But even this I should depre cate unless upon due consideration it should seem necessary and best.

The Executive Committee will doubtless make suitable provision for the Cleveland meeting. Let us go up to it in charity and hope, and with an earnest desire to see good things well done, and we shall doubtless all return to our duties wiser, and better prenoral to render efficient service in whatever department of commercial work we may be INA MAYHEY

Detroit Much.

Mr. Human's Plaint Considered.

Editor Pennon's 1rt Lorend

Sea -It is well to consider furly auxthing that Mr. Hinman may say on any subject, or at any time, for he is a man of positive con victions as well as of positive expressions. a well also to remember that being human. Mr. Hinman is quite as hable as other men to look at affairs from a single point, and thus fail to avail himself of all the side-lights which are available.

Mr Human complains, in brief, that the Commercial Teachers' Convention, held in New York last August, was, just what might have been expected of it, a tailore that the time was "gobbled up" by Business College men, who "crowded out permanship," and, in short, used the Convention as a means of advertising themselves and their specialties. This is a bold charge, and coming, as it does, from one of one best known and self assertive Business College men," is worth considering Especially so as until the appearance of this indictment the opinion was prevalent that no subject was more thoroughly discussed, or wed more respectful attention at the r cent meeting, than that of pennanship. And it was natural that such should be the case, is Mr. Human frankly confesses, "never tion, 1 was there a more able or skillful number of pennies together than last summer. fact, if it is at all true that penmen allowed themselves to " serve as a tail" to the Con vention, it must have been that kind of a tail which puzzled Lord Dundreary so, because it

" waggled the dog " rather than being waggled by the dog Really the Convention was in the hands of penmen, and if it was not made to subserve their heat interests they have only themselves to blame. It is tru that Mr. Hinman's unequaled exposition upon the blackboard occurred at the close rather than at the beginning or in the middle, but I am sure he can blame no one for following the scriptural rule of reserving "the best of the wine for the last of the feast " I don't know who reconstud the and but I can well understand the desire any one might have to go away with a good taste in his mouth. It was, in my opinion, a very graceful ending to a most satisfactory and useful Convention. and it has had the effect of determining or to go to any convocation where there is a chance to bring Mr. Himman to the black hoard, for I consider hun as among the mopractical teachers of pennunship to be found among our Business College men

Yours truly S S Paceum

The Writing Class.

BY J. W. PAYSON

PALK TO STACHERS

Handwriting is the product of art-proces s, which require both intellectual and man nal exercise It would not be a satisfying result to drill a class of pupils to corremutation only of the written characters We would aim rather to help the scholar to build up the ideal forms of the letters in his own mind, and then to execute them from his own conception, putil mand and hand act to gether. All of the ideas in regard to the design and construction of these written forms, which the pupil receives into his pand, will be surto work out of his fingers in the better exention of the letters. Intelligent effort will rank much lingher than more mechanical practice. The mental process will starm the

penmanship with some individuality and life

and the result will be a fit and valuable in

strument for the notation of thought

We consider it no infallible criterion of progress, that the last line of the copy-book more as better written than the first The re verse even may be an index of progress. writing the first line of the page. The paralle we reverts more frequently to the which is in greater proximity to his own wri He perhaps mutates more, and thinks time less about the letters. As the hand moves downward, and the eye has to travel farther to the copy, he may depend more upon a mental picture or conception of the letters and while more unperfectly executing them may yet be making a genome effort in the of real progress Let a class of attentive writers, after completing a given page, clostheir books and write the same copy on slips of paper. The result will hardly equal th copy book work. The supports have been removed, and the effort is consequently

There is just sufficient aid in placing an artistic copy at the head of the page. If the model was repeated on every other line, the pupil would gain nothing from the proximity or frequently observed by teachers that when the classes in permandap are doing satisfactory work in their copy books, their general writing falls for below the class aver This is often divietly attributable method of instruction, which aims merely a mechanical mutation of an engraved model and entirely neglects cheesing the pund's nund to the artistic and intellectual tion of the forms. We would place elegand accurate models before the pupil, not for him to mechanically instate, but to give him a good style, and to render his own conception brighter and clearer.

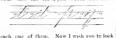
It xt-books for class use are needed in this branch of education as many other. The teacher will have to supplement them with oral instruction, but to altogether supply the place is far too operous. The text-book should be the essential accompanionent of the copy Marginal notes over copies, o densed text on covers, will not supply this Pupils in our public schools must draw their main supplies from text-books

THE LENGT

The previous practice on the thirteen short letters has paved the way for the partly-ex-

tended or stem letters which only require

"Here is n new group of letters, children, for you to learn. If four new scholars should come into the class, you would soon know



at these four letters, and study them as you

would the new scholars. If a tall boy or girl came into the room, you would naturally think, 'How tall be is!' 'What a big girl that is! because each one of you is quite small. The letters you have already learned have been short, all but r and s only one space tall. How is it with these new one "Oh! they are twice as tall"; "One of them is taller than twice," speaks up a little thinker. "You have found out one point that these letters are of greater height than the short letters. The short letters have had only short straight lines. How is it with the new group ?" "The straight lines are lon "And thicker too." "The shedue children, makes them thicker or heavier Now, on account of the long straight line like a stem, in each one of these letters, they

are called stem letters.

" Let us next find out the names of the ew scholars,-1 mean new letters. first letter is crossed, and is so nearly like the same Italic one, I think you must know it T" is echoed on all sides. "The second and the last you will know if I cut off the connecting enries, thus " Dandqare hap To evolve Itahe from serip n. I erase the first and final curves, also the upper uset of stem and convert the last part into an oval, when its prototype bes apparent "You have gained a sec and nount to know the names in this group Let us now try and become acquainted with I write script ton the board. and crase all the upper half " If I dot thus part of t, thus, what short letter will I make "I" is answered. "You see, then, that the lower half of t is precisely like without the dot. We will now build from a but let us first remove the dot. We will star from the angle at height of one space, and carry the right curve on on main slant to We will now mak height of two spaces the straight line downward, and by means of the shade combine it with the upward curve so that both will form a single line as far as the angle. If now I cross the stem with the straight line, thus, we shall have a perfect t The lines on which you write are horizontal. and the cross of thesin the same directio and as therefore horizontal. About how for below the top is the cross?" "One-half a You begin / at base with the right rve, and from height of one space make the curve on main slaut to height of two spaces; press the pen gently and evenly for shade at top, and combine the down ward straight line with the upward right curve, to height of one space, continue the nam line nearly to base, add a short turn and final upward curve, and finish with the cross You gradually lesson the pressure on the pen to gradually lessen the sh ade downward to This gives a graceful look to the letter and pleases the eye. If the long curve wenclear up on connecting slant, the letter would lean way over, or else have a loop in it." illustrating both faults, and drawing com-

ments from the class. I build up d from a in a smular manner and point out its analogy to f in the slant of long right curve, the shade of stem, and the blending of the two extended lines above height of one space. The critical point in each letter is the change of dant in the extend Next comes p a simple letter but extended both above and below the base "Now, children, let us analyze, or take to pieces, this letter. Suppose we cut it is two places, at top and at base line, close to We shall then have three parts, the stem which I will write separately. You may nam these parts." A medley of "Right-curve, Strught buc," and "Third principle," fol-These three part-are joined in angles When you write p, you must slant the first curve a little less all the way up from base. on want to keep the angle open clear to top, like this. When you write the last half of stem, you must press gradually a the world.

little more on the nen all the way down, hecause n ends with a square shade, thus. Next. lift the pen, and begin right close to stem on the base-line, and complete the letter with the third principle. The last part of n is just like the last part of two short letters. you know what letters?" A murmur of "n" and "m." by easer voices. The decreased slant from base of first curve in p is apparent, if compared with that of the final curve This is the critical point in the letter. next write small a on the heard, and erase from it the last part, or first principle, in order to build a from the remaining part. The main straight line is continued down nearly a space and a half, and combined in a parrow turn with a slight double curve, which is on main slapt to base, and ends like first curve of n It will be seen that i. a. and a form the ground-plan of the stem-letters .-Primary Teacher

Dead Beats.

Business College, 36 E 14th St.) New York, April 25, 1879.

Editor Art. Journal.

Dran Sin—Jend you herewith two postal cards lately received, asking for specimens of premanship "direct from the pen," and "not made by a printer." Evidently the writers are making collections; certainly they are levying contributions. I have seen five of the Fort Madson, flows, cards, and second from Mexico, Mo. Know, cards, and second from Mexico, Mo. Know, and your artist, der. Ke, why wan't you serie these parties? With your well-known skill in othand flourishing. I feel certain that one home tor Art Journa With your well-known slourishing. I feel certain that of work faithfully devoted one hor would supply their ants that might be styled thre establish say you? Respectfully,

The following are verbating comes of the ostal cards inclosed by Mr. Cady

FORT MADISON, IOWA Poer Models of Nova, Boar Models of Services of Services and Services of Servi by some primes. Very respectfully, Signed

Mexico, Mo., April 4, 18.9 Mexico, Mo., april 9, 18-10.

There of is contemplate entering Business College soon and expert to make ornamental permanship and book keeping a special study. What reduction will there be for a club of three? Son will there be 101 a specimen of your pen work direct from pen, and not an engraved specimen.

Signed ----

Another correspondent sends the following communication

A number of leading Business College Principals report to the Journal, that they have frequently been annoyed by applications on postal cards like the above, copies

tions on postal cards like the above, copies Such communications are justly regarded a monotonic tractions are justly regarded a monotonic production of the properties of the second labor and skill without compensation. The "three or more students" who seek in-straction are, of course, myths. Any one, who really wants handsome,

specineus of ornamental permanship should be willing to enclose at least one dollar as compensation for the work."

We know of a large number of persons besides those mentioned in the above commentions, who have received postal cards. having the same identical words These writers evidently belong to quite a numer-ous class of frauds and "dead heats" which secui to afflict every community by carnestly seeking to get "something for nothing They appear in all forms, the more courage to highway robbery, burglary picking pockets, &c., while the more coward ly choose the safer course of becoming " con. fidence men." It requires eternal vigilance and considerable shrewdness to escape becom ing a victim in some manner of these human valtures.—Ep.

Our Premium List

Do not fail to read our list of premiums in the first column of the fourth page—and if you do not want any of those, send for our ist of special cash premiums. Every reader of the Journay, ought to get up a club to begin with this number of vol iii They ill thereby he pairs and themselves, and do a tayor to each subscriber by securing to how the best teacher and advocate of writing in

Pithagraphs.

There is very little use in making to-day cloudy because to-morrow is likely to h stormy.

Don't warry over the little ills of life. It like swinging a sledge hammer to kill a fly. Some people are willing to be good if they re well paid for it, and others are good for

A had hoy becomes a had man about as easily and almost as inevitably as a tadpole becomes a frog.

nothing.

There are many folks in the world who still pray. " Good Lord, good devil," because they do not know into whose hands they may fall The immaculate purity of politics is indi-

cated in the Buffalo Express by the the mod-ern motto of office holders. "United we steal. divided we can't." If the scandal about you is true your bet-

ter way is talk yourself nearly to death in or der to convince men that it is false. false you can afford to keep still and allow it to due of its own poison.

Dr. Talmana divides the world into three parts-First, himself, second, those who think his telegrams perfectly honest; and third, the "villains or fools," as he calls them, who dare to think him dishonest

Fortune very closely resembles a cov young girl who is playing a young man as he would play a trout. If she finds that you have the shick to be undifferent she is not to bestow her emiles, but if she sees that she can break your heart she will do it just for the pleasure of mending it agam

Have you ever noticed the fact that there are a good many imperfect men in the world? Some are under done, some overdone, and some, like Ephrama in the Scriptures, are not turned." They are done brown on one side and all dough on the other. Perfect men, like angels, are seen only at rare inter-

To very few of us will these verses apply. if each one judges for himself, but to many more will they apply, if others judge for

Said vain. Andrew Scalp, my initials, I. guesa, Are known, so I sign all my portos A. S.

Said Jerrold, I own you're a reticent youth, For that's telling only two thirds of the truth How much truth there may be in this story re cannot tell, but it certainly affords appor tunity for thought - "Jenme what makes you such a had girl?" said a fretful mother. The child had inherited genius, if not virtue for she replied, with a voice as crisp as an an ple tart. " Well, mamma, God sent you just the best child that was left, and if she don't

suit you I cau't help it " If you wish to investigate the peculiarities of an informated indigestion just indulge in the luxury of a Welsh narchit before returing. In the course of a couple of hours you will be driving through a Russian forest with a pack of wolves at your bests, and your your ney will end by a tumble over a precipice everal thousand feet high, with jutting craghere and there, against every one of which you hit in your descent. Nature teaches respect for her laws by introducing us to a vi vid panorama of that kind every time we disohe

Things are great or small according to the end of the nucroscope through which you Some people manage to look at then troubles through the upper end, and so meontimently magnify them, and at their good forune through the lower end, and so minimize The story is told of a man of science who looked at a mite taken from an old-fushioned Stilton, and who was in turn looked

Till, estime a proper sight be

Frehanish on he cared with a puzzled frown-"Good gracious!" and "Highty-tighty The sight is enough to alarm the town—

nalte is a nace While the philosopher was looking down the mite looked up, and his reflections are

also worth attending to, together with the moral which the nuct deduces One were the truth through this toke so tall, Said the mile as he squared through it; Man to not so wondrously big, after all,

If the mite world only knew it

Whether a thing is large or small Depends on the way you view

PENMANS FOR ART JOURNAL



Pablished Monthly at \$1.00 per Year. D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPERTIES.

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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

- - - - - - - - - - - - to the forewar so interesting and We hope to make the Journal is interesting and attractive that no penman or teacher who sees if can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desti-their active co-operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following

PREMIUMS.

PREMIUMS.

To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further notice, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayor, 19x24.

Fig. 7. To say person sending their own and name as subscribers, inclosing \$2, we will mail to so the Journal one year, and forward by return of n to the sender, a copy of either of the following publi-rations, each of which are among the finest specimens

For three names and \$3 we will forward the large Centennial Picture, size 28x40 inches, retails for \$2 For seven names and \$7 we will forward a copy Williams & Packard's Guide, retails for \$3.00. For seven names and \$1 we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Guide, retails for \$3.00. For Iwelva subscribers and \$12, we will send a cop

es' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanahip rice \$5. The asme bound in git will be sent to lighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50. For twelve insmessand \$12, we will forward a cap of Williams & Packard's Gema of Penmanable, retail

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The Journal will be issued as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Matter designed for inser-

tion must be received on or before the twentieth Remittances abould be by post-office order or by

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL 265 Broadway, New Give your name and address very distinctly

NEW YORK, MAY, 1879

The Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Convention.

But little more than three months will lapse before the time appointed for the meeting of the next Commercial Teach and Penman's Convention at Claustand on August 5

Although the convention of last s was as much and perhaps more of a success than the most sanguine of its prime movers dared to hope for yet there is ample room for, and should be, a marked improvement in the next, the experience, gained and per acquaintance therein formed will alone serve to greatly enhance the interest in and success of the next convention

The members of the former one came to gether principally as strangers, inexpe rienced in conventions without organiza tion or any well matured plan of procedure at a point so uncentral as to determany our extreme Western and Souther brethren from attending. In the next, will assemble largely acquaintances and friends at a point central and convenient of secwell organized and under the direction of experienced and able officers, who will be sure to present a well matured and invitinprogramme of exercises. We, therefore predict nothing but a grand and brilliant success one that shall imparnew dignity and honor to the important educational interests therein represented may be urged by some penmen that this will not be essentially a pennien's convention by cause other commercial branches will be equally and perhaps more numerously represented. We trust that no penman will make so great a mistake as to absent him-

self from the convention upon such grounds Penmen will predominate, and penmanship will be conspicuous upon the programme of the convention We say penmen will pre dominate, from the fact that a very large majority of the proprietors of Business other penmen in their employ constitute at overwhelming majority, not only of the teachers and proficier t penmen in the coun try, and breause most of these are inter ested in other commercial branches wil detract nothing from their standing and in exact in the convention as penmen hence a convention of commercial teachers must be eccentially an assembly of neamen

We anticipate, as there certainly should he, a large convention. No teacher, author or penman specially interested in any branch commercial education can afford to be absent. Great good has come out of the as sociation of authors and teachers in othe branches of education, and why should there not from this?

No other one cause has so much injured Business Colleges in public estimation as their own petty rivalry and mean jealousy which has led many proprietors to always speak contemptuously or disparagingly of their competitors, who, in most justances more strangers This is conally true of penmen There has been wanting that ac quaintance, mutual respect, co operation and sympathetic feeling existing among other teachers and most other professions These annual gatherings, should they lead only to a more general and extended ac quaintance, would be highly advantageous but when we consider that here meets Greek, not only to measure swordbut to render more keen their blades and themselves more agile in their use, we can not overestimate the gain to those wh shall be present, or exaggerate the loss to those absent

Autographs.

Autographs are as varied as are the phy ognomics or dress of their authors Taste and character are about as much indicated by the one as the other Persons who exer se good taste in dress and other respect will usually write a tasty and legible auto graph, upon the other hand, bad taste or special eccentricity of character will seldom fail to manifest itself in a person's auto graph

Many persons are their beroes not only in dress, manners and customs, but even in their autographs. In numerous instances we have been able to recognize and name the master from the pupil's autograph also often meet with autographs which plainte indicate the writer's admiration for that of some celebrated and popular peronage. The eclebrated signature of John Hancock upon the Declaration of Independ once has been an ideal autograph to many an aspiring young writer, who, by constant striving, has to a greater or less degree approximated its style and excellence

The grotesque "Spinner" autograph is tending "A Lincoln" autograph is ofter Yet it is apparent that the great mass of autographs are moulded by taste bubit and peculiar genius or character of their writers, and are, therefore, world alike, or more resembling each other than do the persons and characters of their

Many business men are led to adopt cer tain marked and eccentric forms for their signatures supposing such to be a barrier ignited forgery which is often quite to the contrary. Especially is this the fact when they are executed with a slow or drawn movement. Such marked peculiarities are easily imitated by an expert, and thereby secome all the more deceptive. The odd hieroglyphics used by Spinner are most easily imitated by any expert, while the aceful and masterly off hand signature of John Hancock is well nigh mimitable. Sig natures gracefully written with a rapid off hand movement are most difficult of all to

A good hand-writing opens many avegues

Pen Paralysis

Frequently persons who write rapidly during long periods of time are afflicted with a numbness or paralysis of the finger that are in contact with the holder, which affection frequently extends to the wrist and arm to such an extent as to utterly in capacitate persons for writing This par alysis has been attributed to various causes chief among which has been the supposed electrical effect resulting from the use of a steel pen and steel tipped holder, by some to the exhaustion of the muscles of the fing ers from over-exercise.

Our own observation leads us to believe that there are two principal causes . First-The use of a pen-holder which is too small necessitates a tight grip of the fingers up on the holder to keep it in a proper position, thereby subjecting the muscles in con tact with the holder, to a severe and con stant compression, which prevents a proper circulation of blood, producing first numb ness and then paralysis. Second-The over taxing of the muscles from too long rapid and laborious exercise necessary to execute writing rapidly with the finger movement We have yet to learn of any one using a large sized pen-holder and writing with the muscular movement being in any way af flicted with pen paralysis

Preiness Writing

The term "husiness writing" is often used as if it were something distinct from other writing, which, to a certain extent, is true, certainly, as distinguished from the set stiff hand of a school boy or of that of most persons baying a limited practice What we understand by a hand" is a flowing, easy compact style. legible and entirely without any superfluities. If there is one thing more than an other abhorred by business men, it is careless enrawing letters obscured by superfluous The tendency in all business writing is to make the very simplest forms of letters possible using such forms of letters, so far as is practicable, as are made continuously What is known without raising the pen ess writing results from large and ex tensive practice, by which the hand has been so exercised and disciplined, that, from the more force of habit, it repeats with almost uncrring precision all the forms and details of writing, and it is quite nat ural that where speed and legibility are of paramount consideration, as they are in business, that all difficult, complex and un necessary forms should be avoided, and that those selected, from being so often reneated should take on that air of ease grace and uniformity which characterizes what is known as good business writing

Writing in Public Schools.

That writing is the most miserably taught of any branch in our public schools is always conceded without a question hence it is with pleasure that we hail any plan that is calculated to improve the method and efficiency of teaching it.

Some months since we published the description of a plan originated and practiced the public schools of Newark, N. J. which, at that time appeared to us to be the best we had known. Since then the me plan, with some improvements, ha been adopted in the schools of Rochester N Y , where it is said to have proved a marvel of success. We certainly advise all superintendents of writing and of city schools to read carefully the abstract, given in another column, report of Superintendent of Schools in Rochester, setting forth the plan and com menting upon its success

Hospitable Reception.

The officers and executive communities of the Business College Teachers' and Pen mens' Association, who met on the 25th ult in Philadelphia, will remember long with pleasure, the more than generous hospitality extended to them by Messrs E. Soule, President of the Bryant and itton Business College, and H. Peirce, President of the Union Business College, their courteous generosity did honor even to the City of Brotherly Love.

A New Rook of Alphabets

We now have in the hands of the binder, and which will be in readiness to mail o or after May 5th, a new book of alphabets It comprises thirty-four 7x11 pages, giving thirty-four complete alphabets, with monograms, horders, topographical signs and niscellaneous lettering, also instruction for the use of India ink transferring &c. It is specially adapted to the use of penmen, arsts, architects, painters, engravers, &c., sent post-paid on receipt of \$1.50. See cut giving specimen letters from a portion of he alphabets on page seven. We believe this to be the best and most comprehensive work on lettering ever offered at so low a

Special Attention

is invited to a report of the proceedings of a preliminary meeting of the officers of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Convention in another column. It is to be hoped that a large number of the active teachers and authors of practical education will respond favorably to the invitation therein extended to become charter members, and to the invitation which will be given by the secretary to take an active part in the proceedings of the Convention. Every Business College in the United States Canada should be represented, and every author and teacher of writing should be present in the Convention

Prosperity of the Journal.

During the month of April we have reeived the largest number of new subscrib ers to the JOURNAL of any one mouth dur ing its existence. This is undoubtedly large ly owing to the desire of many to begin their subscription with the very practical course of lessons begun in that number by our associate, Professor Kelley We are con fident that the interest thus manifested will be sustained to the end of the course, and all interested abundantly rewarded by the practical instruction therem given

"The Album of Pen Art,"

which is a worthy successor to the Pen n's Help, published by Will Clark, Toledo, The new Iowa comes to us in fine style. heading, which is photo-engraved from a pen drawing by F W H Wiesahuhu, of St Louis, is very artistic, while the whole paper is filled with interesting and well chosen matter Hs editor charges the Jour NAL with unfriendliness, in which he is en tirely mistaken. We wish the Album, as we certainly did the Help, the most abundant success, and hope it will long be a regular visitor to our sanctum

Crall's Patent Drawing Verifiers.

We invite the attention of our readers to Crall's Patent Drawing Venifers, advertised in another column, having examined them, we are very favorably impressed with their utility and believe any one interested in teaching or studying drawing, will find one dollar, the price of a set, sent to E L Crall, No. 9 Cooper Institute, well invested

Elegant Penmanship

During a visit recently to Philadelphia we had the pleasure of inspecting several specimens of professional pen work excenby Prof H W Flickinger, at Soule's Business College, which for delicacy of fin-ish and real artistic effect are rarely conalled

'Davide' Inks

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement in another column of Thaddens Davids' luk Company, whose inks have a world wide celebrity Their iet black school ink is the last in use

Twenty-eight Numbers

of the Journal for \$2. All numbers from and inclusive of the September number, 1878, and the advanced numbers to January, 1880, with the "Lord's Prayer" as a premium, will be sent for \$2.

Art Education

BY JOEL H BARLOW

"A thing of beauty is a joy for Nationalities may be considered as vast corporations without souls. Such a body may have brains but it cannot have a heart Its life is incapable of the sentiment quoter above, though a poetic truth, is "but a dead letter to such a body." It can only be moved by appenls to its national interests-to subjects that directly influence its acres, its coffers or its battalions. It is wisest then, to address it in this light. Our nation is like a young grant, overflowing with misdirected It is expending its Herculean force in the most prodigal manner It can no weariedly travel tramunes distances and carry heavy burdens. It is like the brave, but youthful son of Ulysses, in need of a mentor to guide his head and direct his steps By enslaving of the forces of nature it has nearly emancipated human muscle. labor-saving machinery is now mostly directed to increasing the quantity of manufactured products, rather than the improvement of quality

It does not sufficiently appreciate the fact that the value of its products is lowered by increased quantity and raised by improved And on this point it needs instruc-The quality of it can be improved only by increased skill. Such skill is the result of artistic culture. As a nation, we produce bandle and export mostly raw products. The value of these raw products is infinitely in-creased by artistic skill. In the markets of the world rade manufactures cannot compete with those embodying skill and taste

The cost of transporting a hale of the raw product "cotton" to market is as great as it would be if skilled labor bad transformed it into the same weight of the finest muslin or embroidery But what a difference in the value. We send to foreign markets the products of rude labor, and exchange them or those embodying skill and taste. How greatly would it contribute to our material advantage if this condition of things could be changed. Taking the article cotton alone how vastly would it increase our national wealth if all that could be exported be trans tormed into the finest tissues and fabrics by the employment of skilled labor in its manufacture. Some figures, which, it is said never he, might be given to demonstrate Suppose, for instance, we cite the ex ample of France By the employment of educated skill and taste her manufactured products have long maintained a world-wide colubrate

Answers to Practical Questions of Last Month

BY PROF. J. T. KNAUSS

- 1 Writing is simply the art of forming letters and words with a pen or pencil, while penmanship includes everything necessary to execute all kinds of pen work, lettering flourishing, designing, engrossing, &c.
- The muscular movement is the most powerful movement in writing
- 3. Culpable indifference, laziness and down right carclessness, in nincteen out of twenty cases prevent writing a good hand.
- 4. Legibility of writing may be spoiled by making the letters too small.
- The most important things which should be thoroughly learned before the pupil can hope to attain any great degree of excellence are position, manner of holding the pen and
- 6. In writing, the bend of the body should he made at the hip the center of gravity
- 7 The feet should be placed firmly on the sor, that a sure and solid basis may b tablished
- 8. To trace over a correct copy is more im portant for a beginner than to pattern from correct copy
 9. Prof. E. G. Folsom, of the Albany
- Business College, first introduced chiryth mography into his classes in penmauship Chirythmography is a system of means of the metronome, an instrument will a pendulum set in motion by clock work, to measure time (See Spencerian Key, page
- 10 By want of flush, one letter is often mistaken for another

11. The dress of any letter will be spoiled by zigzag slopes, or by not having it corres pond in its angle to the line of writing

- 12. Small letters should receive much more attention than capitals, because they used more. They should always be carefully and smoothly formed
- 13. The slant of 30° is called the connec ive slant, because most of the downward strokes in the small letters are connected
- by it. 14 Turns are connecting links between the principles,
- 15. Practice in penmanship gives facility and accuracy to execute letters readily and surely
- 16. Writing should not be taught merely for the purpose of copying, but for the em
- dinient of our thoughts. 17. The different classes of letters are dis tinguished from each other by the kind of
- arves which compose them. 18. Good shading may be secured in the capital stem by turning the hand well over to the left and bringing both points of the pen squarely to the paper, with the slope of the stem oval
- 19. The small letters comprise the principal hody of all writing.
- 20 The small e is used more than any
- other letter in the alphabet
 21 The letter J is used more than any other of the capitals.

in point of fact they are not so instructed. it has already become a question as to who is responsible for the failure

Here we find one of the four fundamental branches of our school system, so taught and practiced that the acquirement of a good business handwriting at school is scarculy conidered as within the range of possibility.

Teachers freely admit their imbility to struct in writing successfully, however ficient they may be in other studies, while operintendents and parents have long ceased to regard as unusual, the acknowledged fact that penmanship is a shamefully neglected branch.

If we are able to discover some of the auses tending to produce this, we may pos sibly suggest methods of practice which if carried out might in a mea

In the first place, then, experience has roved to me beyond a doubt, that any scholar, willing to practice, and possessing sufficient capacity to learn the other branches, can connly be taught to write a plain, uniform and reasonably rapid style of penmanship.

The ability to combine with the essentials amed, the additional elements of graceful form and artistic finish may not be so clearly within the reach of all, but as these are pri marily of less importance this feature of imment may be safely left to become the uatural outgrowth of future practice, especially when based upon a correct knowledge

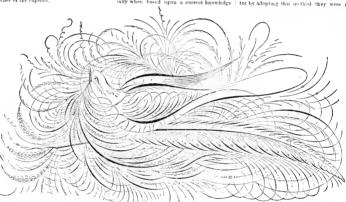
ting the truth of this, it cannot be reasonably expected that scholars who have never been taught to pay the slightest attention to it could succeed; and yet we find that by actual test not more than five per cent of the scholare in public schools do hold the hand and in correct form or in a position which might render it possible even for them to acquire the movements or command of hand necessary for good writing.

Having the position right to begin with, a correct foundation for successful practice is secured, and by the use of exercises properly arranged and graduated, it is by no means difficult to develop and firmly establish the free natural movements, and through this drill and discipline to obtain an almost perfect control of the muscles of the hand and arm in writing.

With this movement as a basis for practice. the rest comes naturally enough, for if we have command of hand there can be no real difficulty in forming the letters.

The recognized success with which Busi-ness Colleges have taught penmanship is due directly to the fact that they bave always followed this method of tuition.

The managers of these institutions have quite generally been fine peumen, and having learned by experience the value of position and movement, they have invariably made it a condition and insisted upon it in practice for by adopting this method they were not



The above cut represents a page of flourishing in the "William's & Packard's Guide" - the original was flourished by John D. Williams

22. Writing is a science, because it admits of a system of analysis almost as complete as arithmetic, geometry or algebra.

23. Writing is akin to music, because it is, like music, a subtle science as well as an ex-

24 People who write poorly themselves are nost apt to find fault with poor writing When they write, their work is often so care lessly executed as to puzzle an expert to decipher its meaning, and when they receive a poorly written document themselves they grumhle

25. Every teacher of this important branch should desire to see the cause of penmanship promoted-to stand by it every time-and if he is willing to do his part, he will help to dispel the prejudices which yet prevail h against it, and hasten the time when a true knowledge of penmanship will be re-cognized by all classes as a necessary part of every person's education

Penmanship in the Public Schools.

BY CHARLES B. WELTS.

subject of penmanship in the public chools is a question to be regarded I think, in a light which recognizes writing as an imortant and useful branch, rather than as

Writing is essentially good if it is done leg ibly, uniformly and rapidly, and who can question that scholars have the right to expect that in the public schools they should be abled to become thus qualified at least? But of the foundation principles. I conclude, therefore that it is not the fault of scholars that they do not learn

Named in the order of their unportance as well as natural sequence, instruction in penmanship may be classified under four headings Position, Movement, Foruntion, Arrangement, and any method of tuition which fails to recognize this order in practice will not according to my experience, result satisfactorily either to teacher or scholar

The rapid easy and graceful movements of the pen, so indispensible to good writing, depend almost entirely upon the position of and and arm; in fact the manner of hold ing and conducting the pen is of such imporbance that with rare e ceptions all efforts to acquire a good style of pennianship without special attention to this point are practically a waste of time and material, as it an attempt to teach the application of a theory not yet acquired, the results in practice must be mainly of an unsatisfactory

It is a fact I believe that every promon or teacher of peninniship who has ally profession in this art, has held the hand pen in substantially the same penatron, and so far as my personal observation goes, an acquaintance with nearly all the heading mon of this country for a period of over twenty years has not in a single instance dis-

It may appear therefore that with them a orrect position of the band has been deemed au essential condition of success, and admitonly able to obtain much better results, the actual time and labor required in teaching being greatly diminished, but in addition it was found that pupils who were properly instructed thus far, rarely failed to become proficunt

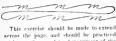
There are no valid objections, no especial difficulties to overcome, which should prevent a successful application of this highly approved method of hand training and movement drill in any school where writing is taught, while it is clearly evident that a system of teaching, which wherever applied has een uniformly successful, could not well fail to accomplish a change for the better . and although the period of instruction necessary in schools where only a fraction of the time is given to writing would be longer, still, as the principle of tuition is correct, the same

as the privacyse, conditions in practice would altimately proceedings in practice, and the the same results, disce the same results, the entire the same results. It entire the expected, I pressure, that every teacher will, or should be required to, write a perfectly energy to the condition that proceeding the proceeding of the practical burst shorter with the proceeding of the fully understand the nature and value of the fully understand the nature and value of the standard position, did have a practical burst had been described by the proceeding of the various movements required, but the proceeding of the various movements required, and an addition the disposition should be thrust that every writing scholar swall not make the processing the same of the processing the same processing the processing the same processing the same processing the processing the same processing the processi county trained in the execution clean the for-sity of the control of the control of the control of the successful practice, the results would be far more astifactory, but, what is not likely ter a very large percentage of the scholars so instructed would ultimately become pre-ficient penmen.—School Bulleten

AVANT SLOWBENAVA.

Writing Lesson DV S F RTITES

The following exercises are designed to aid in the further development of the finger, muscular and combined movements



across the page, and should be practiced with a continuous lateral movement of the forearm, introducing the movement of fingers and thumb in forming the m



The above is mainly an example of ellipti cal movement of the forearm, used in th formation of many of the capital letters



The combined movement should be used in forming the letters of the above exercise, while the line encircling them should be made by a purely muscular movement



The combined and the muscular mosnents should alternate in the practice of the above exercise, which is rendered somewhat difficult in consequence of repeated change of direction

Having thoroughly practiced all the excr cases of the previous lesson, together with those given above, until a fair degree of ac enracy and uniformity with freedom of movement have been secured, we are prepared to examine, more critically, the forms e are expected to imitate. These, at first, should be simple and brief

The letters of our alphabet are made from the following forms which are called principles, and are designated by numbers as seen

They are also named in then order the straight line, the right curve, the left curthe extended hop, the capital O, the invertea and and the capital stem.

The list four are formed by combination of the first three, as are all conceivable torms in promisiship or any department of art. These three lines may therefore be denominated the primary elements of writing or act delineation.

In order to understand the proper inclina tron or slant of the principles as applied in writing, we introduce the following dia



senting a quarter circle in which th main slant and connective slant are given

As every circle regardless of size is sup-posed to be divided into 300 - a ter citele will represent 90 Signt is reckoned from the horizontal or base line The general or average shut of the principal parts of letters being 52" and the conneetive slant of slant of lines connecting downward strok's of the letters, or letters with each other being 30.

In France the main slant of writing is stablished at 53 7 49 from the horizon tal this short being the hypothenuse of th right augled trangle whose base is 3 and situade 1. In our own country the shut of writing, as represented by the various pub lished systems, ranges from 45 to 60 Ti matters little, within these limits, what the slant may be but when once determined upon, should be rigidly adhered to, as a lack

of uniformity in this regard is among the greater imperfections of writing. If writ ing be more nearly horizontal than 45 becomes less legible, or entirely illegible, and, if more than 60', is more difficult of execution

The alphabet of small letters may have three divisions, as follows -contracted let ters, a, e, e, t, m, n, a, r, *, u, r, w, s extended, il, p, q, t, extended letters, h, f, g, h 1. 1. long 8. 4. 2

The horizontal line to which letter ad downward and upon which some por tion of nearly all letters may be said to rest is called the base frue

The horizontal line to which the contract ed letters extend noward is called the hear

The horizontal line reached by the ev tended betters above the base line is called the upper extension, and the horizontal line to which the extended letters reach below the base line is called the large extension

These horizontal bu s may all be real, or all imaginary, but are usually imaginary except the base time

Before attempting an imitation of the forms of the letters which follow, special at tention should be given to some of their general characteristics. All small letters except c, n and x have straight lines which are of the uniform slant of 52, and are made downsund

These straight lines are connected with right or left curves, or with both by short turns of one-sixth of a space in length, equally apportioned to the two lines that These times are seen at extrem ities of letters or parts of letters, and are nearly always of the same size and degree of When found at the upper extr ities of letters they are called upper turns and when found at the lower extremities of letters are called lower turns. is greater uniformity of slant and regularity of form maintained than by strict attention to the direction of the straight lines and the formation and position of the upper and lower turns

In the following analysis and description of the small letters, alphabetical order by given place to similarity of form, progress ing as far as may be from simple forms to more complex

The small letter it is formed by a right cutve beginning at the base line and extending on a conpective slant to the head line, where it joins angularly with a straight line descend ing on main shart to the base line, uniting with a lower turn to a curve extending parallel to the first curve and to the same boids. The dot is placed at twice the height of the straight line, and in the duce mon of its slant This letter is the unit of

The letter a may be considered as two i's united, with dot omitted and the terminating line of the first forming the initial line of the second. The distance between the two straight line measured horizontally is a unit of width and is three fourths as great is a unit of length

The letter w has the first four with a right enrye, touching the head lim one half space to the right of the second straight line at which point a slight dot r made from which a horizontal right curvis extended one half space as a connective Height one space. Width, one and our half spaces



C. Hills Limmville, O., inclosed se-ery creditably executed slips of writing

dos Foelier, Ashland, Pa., sends several yearted in time style

P. Harmuel, penman at Nelson's Bosin folloge, Cincinnati, O., sends a very gra-fully flourished engle.

J. M. Van Patier, Louton, Ont., writes a handsome letter, in which is inclosed credit-able specimens of flourishing.

A. A. Clark, who is teaching writing in the public schools of Cleveland, O., sends several elegant specimens of plain writing.

J. W. Pierson, teacher of penmauship in the public schools of Mecca, O., sends a gen of flourishing in form of a hird and quill.

H. W. Beares who is traching writing with S. Preston, at Bridgeport, Conn., sends veral skillfully executed specimens of cards and flourishing

Triah McKee, Principal of the permanship department of Oherlin (O) College sends a handsomely written letter in which he inclo-ses a fine specimen of flourishing

J M Willey, teacher of writi Business College, Pamesville, O, writes an elegant letter, in which he incloses several superior specimens of flourishing

E. L. Burnett, teacher of penmanship at the La Crusse (Wis.) Business College, sends an imperial photograph of a very fine and complicated specimen of pen drawing and lettering, size of the original 22x28.

A package of specimens received from A package of specimens received fro Jackson Cugle, penman at Moore's Busine College, Atlanta, Gu., exhibits flourislan off-hand capitals and drill exercises for pupil All are graceful and materly, and the ex-cises are well chosen. Moure's Business



Any one desiring to purchase a well-located and paying Business College can learn of an opportunity of doing so by addressing the editor of the Journal.

S. R. Webso'r has opened a Penman-lip and Commercial School at Rock Creek, O. Prof. Webster is an accomplished writer and teacher, and deserves success.

Moses Kowner & Gooder Propriet the Indianapolis (Ind. Business Col-publish a restimonal signed by the e-State Legislature strongly commending institution as being therough and practic

At the change of the evening session of the New Jersey Pusaness College, Newal S. J., Prof. C. T. Miller, one of the prince pulse, delivered an address upon the "Pur-poses of Lafe," which received a very fac-torial denotes from the Newark Durly Register.

A recent number of the American Trad A recent number of the American Trade Review contains a highly complimentary notice of 8, G Grier & Son's Business Col-lege and Writing Academy, St. Louis Mo-S. G. Grier, the senior principal, has find settensive experience as a bank teller, ac-count our and author, and maloulite dly inertia all that is soul of him by the Review.



A Wilder is teaching classes at

B. M. Worthington is conducting a writing academy in Chicago. He ranks high among the skillini writers of the country.

C. W. Robinson is superintendent up in the public schools of Lafayette He is a good writer and reads the dot is

C. L. Ricketts is teaching writing in the formal School, at the Olio University, (thens O. Prof. R is a good writer and Athens O. Pre popular teacher

Prof. I. Freuch, has just closed a large class in writing at Viyos, find, where, judg-ing from the large club of subscribers sent-he has awakened quite an interest in writing

t' H. Pierce, principal of the Normal Pen marship. Institute, Keokak, Iowa, has re-cently issued a new capy-book for ose in the public schools, an which he is instructor in

(i) W. Mitchel, Valparaiso, 1nd., is o e of the most successful trachers of the west, as is remost by the large number of his graduates now occupying conspicuous positions as teach-ers and permen throughout the country.

A recent issue of the Wheeling (W. A recent issue of the Wheeling (w vi) -Aors Letter contains a lightly complian obey notice of Prof. J. S. Haines, who is conduct ing classes via that place and vicinity, judging trom his sperimers and other reports we think the notice well deserved.

D. J. B. Sawyer of Olfawa, Ont., has sus-ended the publication of the Pennan e Liter-og and Act Journal, which he started some norths since. He promises to be come a con-clustor to the JORES C. M. Sawyer is a buter to the Jours et . My Sawyer is a oil writer and will undoubtedly be an inter

During the past month our sanctum has been honored with visits from more than the usual number of distinguished knights of the

quill, among whom were H. C. Spencer of Washington, D. C., J. E. Sonle of Philadel-phia, Shaylor of Portland, Me.. Thomas E. Hill, author of Hill's Manual, Aurora, Ill.

Prof. J. T. Knauss, principal of the Easton (Pennsylvania) Business College, is conduct-ing, to an interesting and spiry manner, an edu-cational column in the Easton Weekly Argus. the issue of April 18th be has an article on thing in public schools, which we com-duct the attention of all public school ters. officers

Mr. J. T. Granger, who was the official stenographer of the Femman 8 Convention held in this city in August last, and whose report was in a stration as short hand writer in the office of the General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Omaha, Neb. Mr. Granger is a skillful reporter and a thorough ceutleman, and will undoubtedly win, as he descrees, the esteem of his comployers

descrives, the esteem of his employers

Prof. J. M. Mchan, who has taught penmanshap in the public schools of Creston,
low, neeries a warm commendation from
the Creston Gazetts. It recommends the
continuance of his service, and says that
there has been marked progress in this department during the past year. We will add
that a large collection of specimens of writing which we have examined by the pupils
of Prof. Mehan in he public schools fully
sortian the good opinions, and in advising
the school beautiful retain his services.

the school board to retain his services.

F. W. H. Wiesehahn of St. Louis, Mo., has established an "Institute of Fen Art" in connection with Jones' Commercial College of that city. The photo-lithographic copy of his circular which we have received exhibits a rare specimen of lettering and artistic pean work, a noto-cable feature in which is tic pen work, a noticeable feature in which is the entire absence of flourishing and other the pen work, a noticeable feature in which is the entire absence of floorishing and other such ornament as penimen have been such as the such armonic and the such as the such as the billion of the such as the such as the such as fortishing. He says: "We are now nedex-oring to cultivate in taste for the leantful in adapted a plan by which, "discribing," will be sunored, and our style of ornamenting or em-ledishing specimens will be stridy classical or conventional. Until the penuen make up their minds to reforme or rather conform ther their productions will never be recognized as saything more than a simple 'mechanical' production, or at farthest a part of a 'com-mon' effective. We have long ago dis-not' high set's and proposed of the sun of the sunday of the sunday of the sunday of the will look upon it as nothing more than a 'skillful widding of the pun.' We must do nore, and we are pleased to intorny you that not 'high art' and people of cultivated tasts will look upon it as nothing more than a 'skillful wielding of the pin.' We must do more, and we are pleased to inform you that our efforts in this respect are adready bearing good fruits. The permen unst get up to realize the fact that if they wish 'pennan-ship' to be recognized as a 'fine art' the old mp to be recognized as a 'fine art' the ob-say of getting up specimens must be dis-arded, and they must study and adopt such orms us constitute true art. forms us constitute true art, and embody the same in their work."



M. E. B., Akron, O., You write a very good and tolerably correct hand your loops are a little too long, the lower turns in your m's, and n's are two round and open.

H. E. C., 8t John, N. B. All back num-bers of the Jorasal can be furnished since August 1877, twenty numbers in all, those with the remaining eight numbers of vol. III will be sent for \$2

T. B. B., Merrition, Ont., You lack case of movement, your loops are crossed too high, causing them to look diminutive; the connecting lines of your writing are too straight, giving a sameness to all your huses

J. C. P., Union, Miss., We can supply you with portable black boards of compact, flexible shated cloth, mounted on rollers, which can be rolled up the a may For sizes, price, A.c., see our supply list on the 8th page.

price, A.c., see our supply into on the sto page.

R. M. S. West Fairles, V. L. S. it proper to draw an outline with a pencil, of any design to the executed—with a pen? That will diepted upon the kind and extent of the design to be executed. Simple dissigns for for flaurishing and drawing should be executed with the pen without the aid of the pencil II is clustomary to outline the more complicated designs with a pencil.

C A P. Lowdon, lows -Should left handed pupils be required to write with their

right hand? This would depend largely upon the extent to which one was inclined to use the left, and ignore the use of the right hand. Except there was a positive inability to use the right hand, we should advise its use. Few things can be more awkward than writing with the left hand, the slope and construction of writing being specially designed and adapted to being executed with the right hand, its execution is particularly difficult for the left hand.

difficult for the left hand.

C. E. C. Yandhia, Mich.—When and why were the principles in the Spencerum writing changed from eight to seen? The principal dropped was 6, used to finish 6, H. M., & former standard styles, for which have smalled forms in the standard forms for the standard forms from the form of the first principle in their formation. The old 6th principal forms of caps are now reckoned among the variety rapp, and may be conveniently referred to as derivations from the equal O. The present imprire forms of Caps are the first present among the variety caps, but were gradually throught to the front as stundards until the two classes. variety caps, but were gradually brought to the front as standards until the two classes were finally made to exchange places, in noterest of both simplicity and utility handwriting

> DEER LOBUE, M. T., Marsh 10th 1870

Editor Pennancs Art Journal

Data Sts Through the kindness of J. R. Holcomb & Co. of Ohio, I received a copy of your Any Joennay, and after a basty exmomation being convinced of its merits I visited the County Feachers' Institute, which hap pened to be in session at the time, with what esult the enclosed list of thirteen subscribers, with a money order for \$13, will show

I also enclose a list of teachers not present and, if you think advisable, would be pleased to have you send each of them no

H S Reen

Packard's Business College.

It is a notable feature of Parkard's College that whatever is considered of importance in the way of business training is supplied, if not by the regular faculty, then by such specias may be at command. The lectures, which from time to time are given by emi sent speakers, are worthy of notice as a force neution Among the names of these lecturers standing out conspicuously are those of Ehlm Burritt, Dr. Bellows Peter Cooper Judge Davis, Judge Larremore, Hon George Ondyke and others

Recently Prof. A. E. Willis, of Chicago gave two very interesting discourses physiognomy and its cognite subjects the point of which was to instruct students in th art of reading character from the features and their expression. Whatever may be the facts as to the serines of physiognomy and phrenology, nothing is surer than that every intelligent person indulges more or less in character reading. Even children, judge of character by outward signs, either of bedures or action, and as they are more upt to judge rightly than otherwise, it is evident that their judgment is founded upon indication that may by study and observation be brought into something like a system. It is, of course, vain to presume that any rules of in terprelation of the countenance can be established so as to make at impossible for any one versed in the same to mistake a person's character for men will often "stead the livery of howen, to serve the devil in. . The recent multitudinous exposure of thieves, ditaulters and various qualities of very bad sin ners, who have been able to entry on their meoneervable wickedness for years and years without exciting the least distrust, and whose honest faces and unsuspicious manners have pointed them out as fit candidates for high places in heaven, only emphasize the fact that there are no methods yet known by which the secrets of men's hearts can be discerned by then fellow men. However this does not weaken the assumption that to a certain extent, in a's characters are written upon then persons and exhibited in their acts

Whatever may be the force of Prof. Willis's assertion that the eye alone or the nose, or the month taken separately can be made to tell the story of one's inner life, it is true that a close study of these features in their combination and under varied circumstances, and especially when taken in comnection with movements and acts, will go far towards giving a fair estimate of character

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At all events, such lectures are useful in etting young men and women to thinking for themselves, and the more a "business course " is varied by the thoughts and suggestions of such men as Prof. Willis the better -- Y Y School Journal

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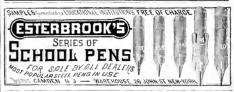
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pont, Manister to England
I in very nutreresting.—Hon, Alonzo Taft Ez-U, S.
See, of War, Washington, D. C.
It is a beautiful work of set—How B. H. Bristow,
Ez-Nec, U, S. Transvry, Washington, D. C.

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B F. KELLEY, American Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1879.

VOL III. NO 6

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How to Succeed in Business.

A LECTURE.

Delivered by Prof. Thus, Powers, to the Stuments of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Commercial College, Friday, Jan. 31 1879.

What will my hearers give to know how to succeed in business, or to become wealthy and respected? Now I will not say that the following rules will enable every person who may hear them, to acquire wealth, but this say . that if ever a man does grow rich by honest means, and retains his wealth for any length of time, he must follow and practice the principles laid down in the following remarks, and I strongly commend them to the attention of every young man. as afterding the true secret of success in attaining wealth and honor. Although wealth often appears the result of mere accident, or a fortunate occurrence of favorable circumstances, without any exertion of skill or foresight, yet every man of sound health and uned mind may become wealthy, if he

of requisites are honesty and strict integrity in every transaction of life. Let a man the reputation of being fair and upright in his dealings, and he will possess the confidence of all who know him. Without these qualities, every other merit will prove up availing. Why then is honesty the best policy? Because without it, I venture to say, that you will get a bad name, and everybody will shun you in business affairs, or dealing of any kind, and a character for knavery and deceit, will prove an insurmountable obstacle to success in almost every undertaking Needy men are apt to deviate from the rule of honesty and integrity, under the plea that necessity knows no law. This course is suicidal by destroying all confidence, and ever keeps them in poverty, although they may possess every other quality necessary Punctuality, which is said to be the soul of business is another important element in money getting. The man known to be very exact in the fulfilment of his engagements gains the confidence of all. Therefore he prompt in all your promises and on gagements and you will be trusted without Order and system in the management of husiness must not be neglected. place for everything, and everything in it place: a time for everything, and everything in its time. Do first what presses, or is mined what is needed most, and having dete to be done, and how to do it, lose no time Without this method all will in doing it. he hurry and confusion, and nothing ac-complished with despatch. Next, a polite, affable deportment is recommended. Agree able manners contribute greatly to a man's success. Be gentlemanly, kind, obliging and conciliating in manner; these in a great measure are the great secret in the success of business, or why some are successful and others unfortunate in business. A man with a pleasant disposition finds friends everywhere, and makes friends where persons of a contrary nature make and find enemine Good nature is one of the sweetest gifts of Providence, and should be carefully culti-We are now to consider a very imortant principle in the business of money getting, indefatigable attention to business. Persevering diligence is the philosopher's stone, which turns everything into gold. Constant, regular, habitual and systematic

application to business, must, in time, if operly directed, produce the desired results. It must lead to wealth, as sure as idlenes, luattention to business, intemperance and gambling, lead to poverty and wretchedness It has been truly said, that he who follow these instead of his business, will soon bave no business to follow. money-saving is an important part of mon ng. Without economy and frugality, no one can become rich, With them, would be poor. Those who consume as fas as they produce, are on the road to ruin.

As most of the poverty we see, grows out of idleness and extravagance, so most large fortunes have been acquired by industry and The practice of economy is neces sary in the expenditure of time as of money They say that if we take care of the pennies the dollars will take care of themselves. Q. if we take care of the minutes and hours, the days and months will take care of themselves The acquisition of wealth demands as much impaired mind may become wealthy, if he self-denial and as many sacrifices of present takes the proper stops. Foremost in the list pleasures as the practice of virtue

Men fad of fortune often because they are anwilling to deny themselves momentary enjoyments for the sake of permanent happiness in the future. Lastly, stick to the bus which you are regularly employed. Let speculators make their thousands in a day or a year, you should be engaged only in your own regular trade or business. Never turn to the right hand or the left. Your own business you probably understand as well as other men, other people's business you probably do not understand. Therefore it is better to have nothing to do with it. Let your business he some one which is useful to the con munity. All such occupations possess the element of profit in themselves. Let it be deeply impressed on your mind, how perilous is false hood; when once concealment or deceit has been practiced in matters where all should be fair and open as the day; confidence can never be restored any more than you can re store life in the dead. How true is this, and what a sadly neglected truth? Falsehood is not only one of the most humiliating vices. but sooner or later it is certain to lead to With partners in trade, with partners in life, with friends, employers, and with all by whom we are confided in how ssential that all guile and bypocrisy should he guarded against. How many young men's hopes have been crushed by one false step, ich having been taken can never be re traced-Fort Wayne Gazette.

"Barring all Transcendentalism" and "Long-Winded Documents." Editor Penman's Art Journal:

In the May issue of your valuable paper, my attention has been called to the recent action of the officers and executive committee, with reference to the ensning Conven. tion, to be held at Cleveland on the 5th of August. It is highly gratifying, no doubt, to all lovers of practical education, to learn that the interest in the new department of education is becoming so general, and that so early a movement is being made to secure a large attendance

In looking over the report of "ye editor in pursuit of an item," and of the letter of Chairman of the Executive Committee, I th/ observe a few points which are deserving of One very prominent point made was the gratifying fact that our next Convention is not to be inflicted with "long-winded documents," poems, and the like-gratifying. I say, to all members, unless possibly those who, at some little expenditure of time and effort, prepared these essays. It is not improbable that after repeated urging to prepare these papers, which were faithfully done, they may regard this want of appreciation a rather poor requital of honest efforts, sophomore though they may have been. It is still fresh in the memory of many how near these 'long-winded documents," so-called, came near being decapitated without judge or jury. It is noticeable, however, that the momb o moved, and the member who seconded, to slaughter these innocents, were not among those who were to contribute to the sacrifice Now, "ye editor" will not, of course, take offence at "ye" report, because I believe will not, of course, take that it breathes the real spirit of the meeting recently held at Philadelphia.

But there is, I notice, a still more remarks ble feature in connection with that meeting, as set forth by the encyclical from the Chairman of the Executive Committee. In the

main, it is a good document. (I will not call it "long-winded") and full of hife and worthy intent. Retaining vividly in mind an incident in the last Convention, our worthy Chairman could not forego the opportunity to make a sportive fling at your correspondent. do not lay to heart, observe, but I could hardly believe that a Committee, representing a Business College Teachers' and Penman's Convention, was really attempting to strike down "free speech!" Our worthy Chairman says: "Barring all transcendentalism, what substantial facts can you present to the next Convention." Now, this word of reproach among small philosophers, was incidentally introduced by your correspondent in his "long-winded document," and he has not forgotten the attack made upon him, simply because of its use. I doubt if our Chairman of the Executive Committee is quite prepared to take the logical sequence of his osition. Perhaps, with his conception of the word, he should be excused in his attempt Possibly, "barring transcendentalism " his notion of it is not unlike that of the gentleman who, while journeying on the deck of a Mississippi steamer, defined it to his fellow passengers thus: "See the holes made in the bank yonder by the swallows. Take away the bank and leave the apertures, and this is transcendentalism." Now, your correspondent, "ye editor," protests at any sand-bank-swallow-hole theory of transcendentalism. To me it is the science of selfevident, axiomatic, necessary truths, which is backed by the most robust philosophers of the world, among whom are Coleridge, Wordsworth, Mansel, Sir William Hamilton, Leibnitz, Kant and Lotze-men who have never been heard to "sing the wooden songs of Why, the grandest pillar in materialism." the temple of Christianity to day is a trus transcendental philosophy. Most theologians, too, of to-day-and our worthy Chairman I understand is one-are basing their theology in these very axiomatic truths which trenscendentalism teaches. Willingly do they go back to Aristotle, Hegel and Kant, in defence of truths that transcend experience, for that is all that is meant by this philosophy. all of our necessary, self-evident, axiomatic truths have a transcendental origin. All such That every truths transcend experience. effect has a cause, and that, things equal to the ame thing are equal to each other, are truths that transcend experience, simply because they are universal, and are just as true in Orion as upon this earth.

But our worthy Chairman of the Executive ommittee informs us that, at our Cleveland Convention, we are to have none of this transcendentalism, none of these necessary, elf evident, axiomatic truths. Perhaps they will not be needed; possibly, however, it may he found that even book-keeping science lights its torch also at the burning mount of transcendentalism. How about the axiom that every debtor has a creditor? Is there any transcendentalism in that? It certainly would be just as true in commercial relations at the North Star, as in the husiness affairs of this earth. That, then, we affirm is beyond experience, and, therefore, is a transcendental truth. All this is true, also, of the axioms: If to equals, equals be added, the sums will be equal; and if from equals equals be taken, the remainders will be equal both of which are applicable to double-antry journals, ledgers and trial-balances.

Again, I look in vain among the "topica to find any allusion to the for discussion" subject of book-keeping! One would naturally suppose that, in a Convention of Business Colleges, that the "Science of Accounts, which is the chief branch of the business curriculum, would be the chief topic of dis-Your correspondent has, he thinks, cussion attended all the Business College Conventions and he regrets to say that, in his judgment, the Science of Accounts, as a topic of dis cussion, has not by any means received the attention that the importance of the subject demands. It is down, however, among "the subjects to be taught," during which exercise nay be the design of the committee that the theory and science shall receive due

Finally, trusting and hoping that the coming Convention will prove a brilliant success, am, fraternally, E. G. Potesson,
Albany Business College.

AT-BANY, May 22, 1879.

SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.

The Spirit of Beauty unfuris her light And wheels her course in a joyous fight; I know her brack brough the balony sit By the blossom that chatter and skillen there; Sur leaves the lops of the monital u green, And getts the variey with crystal sheen.

Att more, I know where she rested at night,
For the insees are gualing with dewy dengist;
Then she mounts again, and round her dings.
The transport of the special point of the special section with the spirit is draink with the music on high,
This time of like it with eastery.

At nome she hies to a cool retreat,
Where bowering class over waters meet.
But dimples the wave where the grees teaces di
As it similarly curle like a maided's lip
When her tremulous bosom would hive to vain,
From her lover the hope that she loves again. oaves dir

At one she hands over the western sky
Dark clouds for a glorious catopy,
And round the skirner a steepened fold
She paints a lorder of purple and gold,
Whise the lugaring squibe and stold
When the lugaring squibe and stold
When their gold in his glory has passed away.

She hovers around us at twilight hour, When her presence is felt with the deepest power; She slivers the landscape, and rowds the stream When her presence is felt with the deepest power file elivers the landscape, and roweds the stream With shadows that fit like a talry dream; Then wheeling her flight have the gladdened sir, The spirit of fiesuly is everywhere. —Rufus Date - Rufus Dasses

The Writing Class BY I W PAYSON. v

TALE TO TEACHERS

Legible handwriting is the logical result of educating both the mind and the hand in the forms of the letters. The pupil who rightly comprehends will be best able to execute. The intellectual grasp of the written characters will control the practice, and legibility will become the same unconscious law in writing as grammatical purity in speaking. Illegibility of style betrays imperfect knowledge of form. Such writing is in reality a picture of the conception of the letters in the mind of the wri-

It is becoming more apparent to educators that penmauship, as a special branch, should be better taught. But many who readily acquiesce in the need, do not see clearly the means to be employed. We would simply suggest that, if the primary justruction be a orough exposition of correct principles, the higher grades will have something solid to build upon. Let the very first effort be directed to the primary departments. Here is where cramped movement and vicious practice originate, and here is where the educating force should begin. To allow scholars to start wrong, and work under a bad system during the most impressible school period, and afterward to devote time and labor to remedy this false education, does not smooth the way of the pupil, lighten the task of the teacher, nor produce satisfactory results.

The primary teacher has the advantage of laying the foundation. To do this success. fully, call, for the same amount of time and thought as are given to other brauches. It is not enough to require careful observance of the engraved copy. The pupil must be taught to know the lines in each letter before he can have a clear and intelligent idea of the letter. To simply practice the written forms without any analysis, would be to repeat over and or again the same errors until confirmed But to know the elementary parts, and to care fully execute each in building up the whole letter, incites the best, because intelligent effort of the pupil. Such practice is both natural and progressive.

former having no interest beyond mere routine duty. But let the teacher fully comprehend that a beautiful art lesson is included in one of the most practical that can be given, and the task will be relieved from any dryness and monotony. When the teacher once fairly enters into the spirit of the work, the pupils will be easily attracted. There is a fascination to children in the very idea of being able to express their thoughts in writing. Enthusiastic effort will secure, in even primary classes. earnest workers, whose progress will be a pleasant surprise, and a proof that succ the writing-class depends largely upon the quality of instruction.

The engraved models of copy-book enhance the necessity for mental application. Here are correct forms, subject to laws of proportion, be studied, analyzed, and reproduced; while black-hoard illustration, oral instruction and criticism, are demanded of the teacher. The material is all at hand, but the work is in no sense accomplished, nor is there given a royal road for teaching.

THE LESSON

Spacing is another essential point in writing. We have only casually introduced it as yet, since slant also regulates the width of letters. In attempting too much with young pupils, we fail to make positive impressions, and confuse the mind. We have spoken of the slant as something easily understood, and have avoided any abstract treatment. This familiar method best appeals to primary classes.

"Children, we come now to a lot of looped letters, which make up the last two groups of



the small alphabet. The tall and gracefullet ters in the upper group have a strong family They are all, in fact, built after one model,-the upper looped stem, which has the place of honor at the head of the five letters. Now, if you will look at the Italic h k, l, b, and f, as I write them on the board von will see that each has a long straight stem for a main line. The written letters have the me long stem. But to make them es write, and to connect with other letters a long right-curve begins each. This first curve extends almost to the top, where a short upper turu leads to the left, and combines with the long stem, thus. Here you have the upperlooped stem, which is wholly above the bas line. The main line, or stem, is not straight the whole length, because that would make a straight-backed, ugly letter; but shove the height of one space it is slightly curved to the left, so that above this point the stem is the left-curve, and below this point it is the straight line. The stem should cross first curve at just the height of one space. loop is two spaces tall, and adds another story to each letter of the group. When you write this principle, make the first curve just like the first curve of i up to height of one space; then slant the curve a little less, to the turn Half space, or half the width of u, is the right width for the loop. In writing the long upward curve, you have to reach out or extend the thumb and fingers; in writing the long stem on the downward movement, you have to draw in or slightly bend the thumb and fingers. When you learn this graceful finger movement, you will be able to make graceful letters. But you will need to practice the principle some time before you can make it properly. Hold your pen or pencil lightly, and move your fingers easily and nat urally, and you will not tire your hand. Wrong practice is hard, while right practice

The intersecting point of the looped stem governs the proportions of the principle. The division is always into thirds. The decreased slant of the connecting curve above the height of one space brings the main line on to the main slant, and preserves the sym metry of the principle. The following resume of the construction will suggest the plan The writing-lesson is often unsatisfactory of teaching the separate letters of the group.

and tedious to teacher and pupils, from the | In h, the last part of n, or third principle, finishes the looped stem. The second part of k is quite difficult, but first impress the char acteristic form. Italic k is finished by the meeting of two short curves in an angle at

The script letter has essentially the same characteristic, but the vertex of the angle meets a short connecting curve instead of the stem. This connecting line runs up from base of stem, is on decreased slant to height of our space, and thence is nearly horizontal, in order to combine with the up per curve of the characteristic; the narrow loop resulting therefrom is almost horizontal The last part of this characteristic is the first principle modified; the main line is on decreased slant, and begins with a short turn. In /, the looped stem is finished like the last part of i, or first principle; in b, with the norrow turn at base and last two curves of v In f, the stem extends below base in a slight curve, and unites in a short turn to the right with an upward right-curve which crosses stem at base. A combined shade (gradual ly increasing and diminishing) is given to the tem below hase. The elegance of the letter depends upon the correct slant and slight curvature of stem.

We treat the lower-looped stem similarly to the preceding principle, illustrating to the loop results in the extended left-curve instead of the right, and in the lower instead of the upper turn. In both the looped principles, the turn is added to the long, sweeping curve a part of the connecting line. This is the only instance in the small alphabet where the turn is not part of a main line. The ground-plan of the four letters in this group is found in i, n, and a, and their construction will be at once apparent to the teacher. The looped is not modified, except in z, where it begins with a short upper turn.

The practice on the above groups is an admirable preparation for the broader move ment of the capitals. General practice on the latter previous to a thorough and complete drill on the looped letters is a violation grading, inconsistent with real progress. Primary Teacher.

Office of Old Dominion Business College, Richmond, Va., May 13, 1879. Editor Penman's Art Journal;

The abstract of Mr. Wiesehahn's letter. published in your May number, gives us the dea of a chaotic sea, upon which the penmen of our country have long been tossed; but happily, through his inspiration, the waves ereof are about to become petrified, and thus enable the misdirected mariners to reach the coast of the beautiful "classical" land dry shod, where, from its great elevated es, they shall view with gladuess the nchanting vale dotted with the tombs of the flourishing" pens.

It would be no extravagant metaphor to affirm that others see more with their minds than it appears Mr. W. sees with his eyes. Notwithstanding flourishes are but fan lines, they are still of such a character that we no sooner receive their impress than we feel them to be acting upon our sympathies, without our knowing why or wherefore. We naturally infer, however, that their mysterious power is owing in some way to their poetic influence, and we rationally conclude that the spirit from which so many beautiful produc tions have arisen is still teeming with others and perhaps more beautiful, that only want n or excitement to come forth in all their exquisite dash, grace, and harmonious arrangement.

assert that "flourishing" is solely mechanical" is to falsify our conviction masmuch as we find it appeals to our imag which cannot be touched without awakening by its vibrations, so to speak, the untold myriads of sleeping forms that lie within its circle, that start up in tribes, and each in accordance with the congenial instrument that summous them to action

It cannot be a matter of controversy whether "flourishing" belongs to "true belongs to "true art," since the greatest penmen that this country has produced he ve recognized its connection, and cultivated it as an affinity with their hearts and intellects. Admitting that the prevailing tendency is

to render it too general, and that Mr. W.'s admirable drawings supersede the necessity for it, still we are no less unwilling to permit

the Eureka of Mr. W. to inveigh us into

Numerous are the instances where a few irregular lines have invested works of pen menship with the most unsstisfying effect; vet these same little lines would have pro duced a most pleasing expression had their wondrous power been tempered, as it were, to our mysterous desires. Who, then, would commend the Quixotism of him who felt called upon to avenge the perversions by attacking the impregnable ramparts of the knights of the artistic quill?

The greatest geniuses are generally found to be the widest likers and the excellence of their predecessors and contemporaries contributes to their powers; not as presenting models of imitation, but as shedding new light in their own minds, and opening to view their hidden tressures.

Very respectfully, GEO. M. NICOL.

Writing.

Everybody, says Chambers, to write, and there are probably few perconbelonging to what are called the respectable classes who do not imagine that they can write a letter fairly, both as regards caligraphy and correctness of expression. Our opinion is somewhat different. There is an immense amount of bad letter-writing. In a vast number of cases coming under our experience persons of good education do not know how to write their own name intelligibly. We have seen a letter written by a 'tinished' voune lady in her nineteenth year. The penmanship itself was ugly, ungainly, and awkward; the spelling of s everal ordi nary words was incorrect; small letters were used where capitals ought to have been; and we wondered as we perused the ill-composed, badly-written document how a being of even moderate shilities could send forth enviling so imperfect. Yet this young lady had been for years at a high-class school where masters had taught English in all its branches, the mistress of which was also a person of refinement. Penmanship is far too little attended to in schools even of the bust class. No doubt ornamental writing is often taught : but this style generally untits the pupil for the plain everyday process. The best model for daily use should be placed before the young lady for at least one year before she leaves school, and after she has emerged from the regular text and half text copies. Epistolary composition should also be studied as a distinct complishment, if the pupil have no natural talent that way.

Good peumanship is as necessary for a lady or gentleman as a good style of talking or reading. If a man is owner of a large estate, with servants, money and influence at command, we wonder all the more if he writes a mean, cramped or illiterate hand. We take up his letter with a feeling of surprise, and saying: "what! is this the production of Soand-so? It looks like the wretched scraping of some poor laborer with a scarcity of ink to hoot." Bad writing has the effect upon the eye that discordant tones to music have upon the ear. - N. F News.

Cause of the War of 1812.

The manner in which a pig caused the war of 1812, was as follows :- Two citizens of Providence, R I., both of the Federal school of politics, chanced to quarrel. They were neighbors, and one of them owned a pig which had an inveterate propensity to perambulate in the garden of the other owner of the garden complained that his neighbor's pig-sty was insufficient to restrain pig, and the neighbor insisted that the garden fences were not in good repair. One morning, as the pig was taking his usual ramble, he was surprised in the very act of rooting up some valuable bulbous roots; this was the last feather," and the owner of the garden instantly put the pig to death with a pitchfork. At the coming election, the owner of the carden was a cambidate of the Lucis and his neighbor, who, but for the quarrel, would have voted for him, voted for the Democratic candidate, who was elected by a majority of one. At the election of a United States Senator, a Democrat was chose by a majority of one; and when the question with England was before the Schate, it was declared by a majority of only one. Historical Magazine.

THE QUILL.

B C BART BARTES O'er earth's wild waste a bird of wonder flow, All gold and enow aga not the sembre blue;

Civild such a vision, fair, and deet and grand, Should pintons, shedding sublight on the les, Float sat of vision, and forgettee be?

Nay, not for this the beauteous bird went forth-

Then slumbering world's awoke to new delight; While shipper mervels sorene from tablets whit Far over the sea the glorious wonder spread-Far as you heavenly heights that bird's wings tread! And as the supleams flash from hill to hill, so spread the story of the golden culti:

Till all the world was filled with joyous light.
And fluttering with truth's winged pages white I

The Convention

The following topics have been adopted by the executive committee for discussion at the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Convention to he held at Cleveland, Ohio, August 6;

The minimum amount of education necessary to make one eligible for admission into a business college as a student

2. The minimum of qualification which will permit a pupil to graduate from a business college.

The relation of business colleges to their gra luntes 4. The place of business colleges in the

educational system. 5. The relation of business colleges to the

husiness community 6. The relation of business college grad-

uates to the business community. 7. The capabilities of a business college 10. Flourishing

11. Engrossing

12. Short courses in book-keeping and erithmetic

13 Rusiness evithmetic Partnership settlements.

15. Short methods in calculation.

16. Business correspondence, 17. Business etiquette.

The following persons at this date have signified their intention to be present and take part in the proceedings, Packard, New York: Hop. Ira Maybew. Detroit, Mich.; J. C. Bryant, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C.; E. G. Folsom, Albany, N. Y.; G. W. Elliott, Chicago, Ill.; C. Clagharn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; II. C. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. R. Rathbun, Omaha, Neh.; J. W. Van Sickle Springfield, O.; J. H. Palmer, Youkers, N .; A. J. Taylor, Rochester, N Y: Sprague, Norwalk, O.; D. R. Lillibridge, Davenport, Iowa .: C. E. Cady, New York D. T. Ames, New York; W. A. Miller, New York : J. E. Soule, Phi'adelphia, Pa.; T, M Peirce, Philadelphia, Pa.: F. W. Weisehahn. St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Duff, Pittsburgh, Pa S. R. Webster, Rock Creek, O.; A. P. Root, Cleveland, O.; H. W. Shaylor, Portland, Me.; A. H. Hinman, Boston, Mass.; L. P. Spener, Cleveland, O.; L. L. Spragne, Kingston, Pa.; J. H. Lunsley, Elizabeth, N. J. Many other responses to the circular of invitation are expected by the committee from those who will desire to take an active part in the proceedings.

There can now be no doubt that there will be a large and enthusiastic convention

other difficulty is due to the causes which render the Egyptian historical writings more herd to enterpret than the bistorical. Yet, thanks to M. De Rouge's patiencs and skill, the general purport of the work is now understood. It is throughout text and commentary and curiously, the text usually simpler than the commentary, which, by its allegorizing method, renders the obscurity of the subject greater. The theme of the ritual is the story of the man's fate in the nether world, and the text consists of a series of prayers to be said in each of the several zones through which the soul was to pass on its way to judgment, and the confession of innoence that was to insure its acquittal. might be supposed that so great a matter would have been treated in the loftiest style of which the language was capable, with the simplicity of the Egyptian memoir, the pati of the dirge, and occasional grandeur of the writings and the religious hymns But it is far otherwise. Nowhere is the lower element of Egyptian religion so evident as in It is obscure and mysterious withthe ritual. out elevation or dignity. The student seeks in vain for a single passage worthy of the ideas conveyed through the eye by the pyramids and the tombs of the kings. He wanders through a labyrinth peopled by the forms of the lowest superstition, and the idea forces itself upon him that the negro element of the Egyptian mind is here dominant, not always in the thoughts, but always in their expression. Nothing more forcibly shows the strength of this element, not even animal worship. Side by side with the ritual we find enother

work relating to the underworld, the "Book

"But," continued the egent, delighted at the style in which he was crowding the Professor, "I doubt not but that certain energetic polarizations of the molecules in the mineral deposits have an attraction for the electrically charged clouds."

At these points the Professor, who had heen knocked around the ring and crowded to the ropes, so to speak, became fairly roused to his position, and slogged for the other's nose et once

"Ah, exactly my friend; in the ledge are vast deposits of minerals. Found in volcenie matrices and disintegrated by the upheaval of plutonic rock and semi-fused masses of cious alumina, mingled with homogeneous debris of porphyry, the molecules of keelined feldites, with a slight potesh base, the decomposition of the feldspar is most affected along the line of the horizontal cleavage, and necessarily the liberated oxide of mangenese combining with the percolation of the alkalis which permeate the entire mass causes n pronounced state of polarization, which connot fail to account for the peculiar attraction in the vicinity. I might further explain the intricate chemical properties of the belt by illustrating the-

By this time, however, the book egent, who during the round had been verbally pasted in the jaw, smashed in the nose and biffed in the eye, rose from his seat, paid full price for his balf-eaten meal, and sh the place. Andy said he examined the Professor, found his pulse regular, no signs of perspiration, and his mind intact.

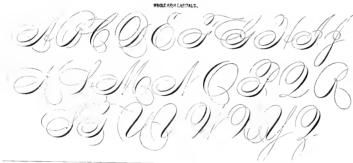
We have found no boy's composition of late which seems to put the Father of His Country on a stronger moral basis then this one. It serves the still further purpose of showing that where there is real, irrepressible genius. great ideas somewhat precede mere knack of epelling :

george Washington was a little boy what act lived in Virginny what had a nex give him by his old man. Wen george he got the nax he cutted a tree what had cherrevs up on and eat the cherreys he and a nother boy. When georges old man foun out what george an the nother boy done, he called george too him an he sais, george Washington who cuttod tha hark ofen the cherrey tree! george sais did Tha old man sais you did george sais i did and i cannot tell a li. Why cant you tell a li sais the old man. Coz sais george if i tell a li this here fellerl blow on me an then ill be spanked twict. thats rite sais the old man venever yer git in to trouble the esyist way out is the hest

The late George Bidder, the London enseer, once known as "the wonderful calculating boy," at the age of eight, could answer almost instantaneously how many pence there are in £868, 424, 121. Zerah Colburn was another "lightning calculator" of the same generation. Once he was asked to name the square of 999,999, which he stated to be 999. 08,000,001. He multiplied this by 49, and the product by the same number, and the to tal result he then multiplied by 25 He raised the figures to the sixteenth power with case. He named the squares of 244,999,755 and 1,-224,998,775. He instantly named the factors, 941 and 263, which would produce 247,483. He could discover prime numbers almost as soon as named. In five seconds he calculated the cube root of 413,733,348,677.

A remarkable convict in the Rhode Island State Prison is David Peters a colored man who in 1869 received a fifteen years' sentence for assault. He was ignorant, but when allowed the use of the prison library he soon made astonishing advances in learning. He mastered arithmetic, algebra and geom etry, took a course in logic and rhetoric, and then turned his attention to languages. He acquired a fair knowledge of French, German, Latin and Greek, and then took up jurisprudence. He is now reading law, and for a change studies Hebrew. He delivered at a Thanksgiving celebration in the prison a year or two ago an oration which was pronounced a remarkable production.

One of the finest puns was made by Ers-Seeing an old tea chest, he wrote on it the Latin inscription, "Tu doces." This bit of classic lore, when properly translated, means "Thou teachest,"



8. The public need of a business college, and the sport and manner in which the public announcements and advertisements of these institutions shall set forth their

claims for patroinge and support 9. Civil government as a study to be pur-

sued by a business college student 10. The extent of arithmetic embraced in a business college course.

11. The minimum amount of commercial law belonging to a business college course, and how shall it be taught.

12. Political economy in the business col-

13. Phonography, a business college study 14 The importance of penmauship m a business college.

15. The relation of ornamental penmanship to business writing.

16. The discipline of husiness colleges

Business honor and morals, 18 Intercommunication by students of different colleges.

SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT.

1. Initiatory methods.

Journalizing.

3. Business practice

Banking. 5. Peumanship the members of the assciation sitting as a class of beginne

Penmanship—the members of the asso ciation sitting as an advanced class in a public school

The essential points of business penman-Penmanship-class drill in movements

and exercises

Egyptian Writing. HOW THE ANCIENTS PREPETUATED THEFE THOUGHTS Writing was as old in Egypt as architecture and sculpture. The papyrus reed furnished

the most ancient material for paper in the days of the oldest monuments The dry climate has preserved a great number of ancient rolls, of which most are religious, and of these again the greater part copies of one book the "Ritual," which Freuch scholars call the "Funereal Ritual" and the Germans the Book of the Dead." It is a work evidently compiled from time to time, aivided into sections, originally separate books, and chap ters, each chapter being usually illustrated by a representation of its chief subject above the text. Part of this book has been found of the date of the eleventh dynasty (B. C. 2000), and, according to its own statement, which derives collateral support from a mogeneral assertion of Manetho, one chapter was discovered in the time of the great pyramid building kings of the fourth dynasty. can be no doubt that the greater part is of extreme antiquity. Two great difficulties assail us in the en-

avor even to construe this book. It was held to be specially advantageous to the mummified Egyptian that a copy should be deposited in his tomb. Consequently it became the custom to write these copies in great numbers and, as they were not intended to be read, the scribes were careless in their copy-Hence arise a multitude of errors which

of the Lower Hemisphere," describing the journeyings of the soul after death through twelve zones corresponding to the twelve hours of the nocturnal sun. This book was in fashion at the period to which most of the tombs of the kings (nineteenth and twentieth dynasties) belong, and their pictures afford the illustrations of its chapters .- Contempo. rary Review.

Vanquishing a Book Agent.

Yesterday evening, says the Virginia (.Vev.) Chronicle Professor Stewart went into the Delmonico restaurant and asked Andy, the irrepressible head steward, to bring him some stuffed mutton and parsnips. No soon-er had the Professor fairly scated himself at one of the small tubles than a hook agent came in and took the other side of the hoard. The two men were strangers, but, as a matter of course, this hook pedler couldn't keep still, and presently made some conversation vance to Stewart. "Are not these meteorological disturb-

ances somewhat peculiar for these latitudes? The Professor paused a moment, as he was mashing a potato, and replied :-

"Guess it's shout the same thing every veer

"In seasons of atmospheric depression alternsting with unexpected horeal excitements and rapid changes resultant on sudden acations of moisture, such dispositions of the storm belt are not, in my opinion, entirely uncalled for.

"Exactly," remarked the Professor, lifting a fly out of his coffee.

9. Blackboard exercises in penmanship. , at every step emharrass the student. The





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We haps to make the Journal so interesting and attractive that no penman or teacher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but me want them to do more even than that, we desire their settre co-operation as correspondents and agents we therefore offer the following

PREMIUMS.

To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further notice, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayer 10×24

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NEW YORK, JUNE, 1879

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of our regular subscribers we this month mail an extra copy of the Journal, which they are requested to reach to some friend most likely to become interested in and subscribe for it Although our subscription list is large and increasing it is yet far short of what it should be then are many thousands of teachers and pupils of writing throughout the country who should and would readily subscribe were the matter properly presented to them; will not our friends, who receive an extra cons each do us the favor to use it with their bes efforts to induce an additional subscrib The effort will cost each but a trifle and will make a splendid aggregate for us

We also mail several thousand copies of the present number as specimens to teachers and others most likely to be interested in its specialty, whose carnest attention is myited to the claims of the Journal, for their many tropage as an advocate and enide to the successful teaching and practice of writing To all who wish to more fully test its merits we will mail the seren remaining numbers of 111, with the selendid premium of the Lord's Prayer, 19x24, for fiftycents. The preminm alone is worth twice the money. These seven numbers will contain all information relating to the second Penmen's Convention to be held in August, and a full report of its proceedings. Each number will also contain one or more illustrations with genus of per

Luck is a good thing, but of always afford to wait for it. Pluck is better thing, because it is always ready to begin.

Impositions and Impostors. Few articles have appeared in the col mns of the Jounnal which bave elicited so many and earnest commendations, as the communication, with editorial comments thereon, in the last issue, under the heading of "Dead Beats" It touched many wh had been made tender by numbers of aimilar fraudulent or hegging postal cards. We know from a personal experience of many roors as a conductor of a business college that proprietors of these institutions, wh hemselves, or who employ penmen of repute are literally bored out of all patience by applications, under all sorts of pretences. for specimens of their "best plain and orna mental penmanship," right from the pen Since we hegan the publication of the Jour NAL dead-heads and frauds have been our greatest plague; no one, not having had a similar experience, can imagine the extent number and phases of the genus dead beats and dond beads It is actually sufficient were all applicants favored to the full extent of their requests, to consume our entire time and resources. Some apply almost monthly by postal card for specimen copies of the Journal, others beg or secure by fraud opecimens of penmanship from other and superior writers which they send to the Lumber to be noticed as their own. Among the specimens thus sent by one person, no less than six different penmen who have exawined the collection in our scrap book o specimens, have recognized their own handwork. Requests for criticisms of writing upon postul cards, and answers to ope-side questions, in the columns of the JOURNAL y persons who apply by postal card for the subsequent number to learn if their modes request has been granted, are multitudinous We do not, however, infer that all these ar essentially dishonest or meau, but many are thoughtless young persons, who having nev r employed their time in any occupation of manner to teach them its importance or val ue, do not realize that time can be of more count to others than it is to themselves They imagine that the specimen or favor which they ask will require but a few me ments or a trifle of money, which they, in most instances would give just as freely as they ask it from others, but they forget that the same reason that leads them to ask specimen from a penman whose rare skill has rendered him famous, leads hundreds and perhaps thousands of others to solici the same favors, sufficient in the aggregate to weary and impoverish him were he to at We are sufficiently char tempt a response. stable to believe that by far the larger num her belong to this class but our muntle of charity is not sufficiently ample to take all within its folds. Persistent and well laid chomes to defraud, in some instances furn ish evidence of moral obliquity not to be gainsaid, overlooked or forgiven, short of egine works muct for repentance. The lat ter class we do not regard as sufficiently promising subjects for missionary labor to arrant our efforts in their behalf, but we trust that the former class will be sufficiently wise to take these gentle bints, and "comright over.

The Value of Good Writing.

It is safe to say that no other one acco plishment will so greatly and readily aid a adv or a gentleman seeking employment as a good hand-writing. It is an accomplishment that always speaks promptly and well for its possessor, opening many ways for a beginning. and when supported by other valuable attai ments, united with industry and integrity, arries its possessor forward and upward to places of profit and distinction. Many of oninent business and prof-see men are indebted for their first position and early success to a good hand-writing; and ow many applicants for places as clerks owe their rejuction to an awkward hand-writing it is impossible to tell. Where applications for positions are made by mail, those written in a good hand alone receive consideration. A good or bad hand turns the scale, and opens the way to success to the one, and sechars it to the other. When we thus reflect upon the importance of writing a good hand, and the ease with which it may be acquired by the proper study and practics, it is indeed

surprising to witness how few really good writers there are, and how indifferent are most teachers and school officers respecting the proper instruction in writing. We think. however, that the signs of the times are im proving in this respect

Writing in Normal Schools.

It is to the normal schools of the land that wa look for models of successful instruction in our public as well as private schools, ye so far as teaching writing is concerned, if we are to judge from the results obtained by teachers and pupils in most of our nor mal and public schools, the success as a rule is not remarkable; indeed, so far as we know, very few of our normal school employing really representative teachers of writing, or attacking anything like due importance to system, and modes for skillful instruction in this important but badly neg lected department of education. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we note exceptions to this rule. For several years past the State Normal School of New Jersey has employed a most efficient and skillful teacher of writ ing in the person of Professor D. H. Far We recently examined specimens of lev. writing by one hundred different pupils in this school, which are indeed remarkable their aggregate degree of excellence was the highest we have ever seen for so large a number of pupils. If all our normal schools could show equal results we should look for a new crop of teachers who would not disgrace the school room with their own awkward writing and utter untitness for teaching it.

How to Profit by our Writing Lessons

For the benefit of the many who are endeavoring to improve their writing through the aid of the lessons now being given in the offer the following suggestions:

Many pupils fail to become good writers from want of sufficient patience to study and practice upon one thing until it is ther oughly mastered, before taking up some thing new; the real secret of success, in all things, is absolute thoroughness.

If each reader, who seeks to profit by these lessons, will bear this in mind, and, by study and practice, make himself master of all that is given in each lesson, which be ean easily do, he will, at the end of the course, have a thorough knowledge of writ ing and the ability to write at least a good legible hand; and if he really has a genius in that direction he may become an accomplished writer and teacher. The one thing essential is to master the lesson of each month. And bear in mind that we have on file specimens from about one thousand reader and the one who presents the best specimen of improvement at the close of the lesson will get a handsome premium, and have the honor and pleasure, to say nothing of the advantage, of being the best one in a thousand, and how his name will shine in the columns of the Jounnal. Remember, that toil is the price of excellence.

Instruction by Mail.

We are in receipt of a large number of olicating instruction in writing by mail, which we have neither the time nor inclination to give, certainly not in the form, nor to the extent to be called in struction; but as a large number of these communications come from persons who are already well advanced, being really good writers, yet having a few faults, of which they are either anconscious, or did not know just how to remedy, we are led to believe that we can do such persons considerable cornice by criticising their writing pointing out its faults, and offering advice for their correction by mail, and especially to those who are seeking to practice from, and im prove by the course of lessons now being given through the columns of the JOURNAL Such as desire to try the experiment, and will comply with the following directions, we will serve to the best of our ability:

Write the specimen for correction upon a letter sheet in your best and most perfect g not over three-fourths down the sheet, leaving at least one inch upon each margin, to give room to note correc-

tions and suggestions, then inclose \$1.00. We are confident that many of our aspiring young writers would find this a very profit

Red Penmanshin.

Anecdotes of bad penmanship are again in order. The first Napoleon hed so little mastery over bis pen that his letters from Germany to Josephine were at first sight taken for rough maps of the seat of war. John W. Brooks, the railroad manager, wrote to a man living on the Michigan Central route, threatening to prosecute him forthwith, unless he removed a barn he had run upon the com pany's property. The recipient did not read the letter, for reading it was impossible, but he made out the signature, and arrived at the conclusion that the manager had favored him with a free pass along the line. As such he used it for a couple of years, no conductor on the route being able to dispute his reading of the document. H. W. Beecher can hardly be considered a model scribe, seeing that one of his daughters owned that her three guiding rules in copying his manuscript were that if a letter was dotted it was not an i: and if it was crossed it was not a t: and if a word began with a capital it did not begin a sentence. Horace Greelev's discharge of a compositor by note, we all remember was used as a recommendation of character which brought the bearer bonor and position. Theodore Parker, who was about the worst writer hereabouts within the last thirty years, took the premium when at school for the best penmanship.

Marvellous Specimen of Pen Art.

The attention of our readers is invited to Mr. Barlow's advertisement in another column, of his remarkable centennial picture. a conv of which we have received. It is unquestionably the most claborate and com prehensive pictorial presentment of American progress ever executed; to attempt to describe it would require columns of space in the JOURNAL, which cannot well be s ed at this time. To it was awarded a diploma and medal at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, the highest premium awarded to nenmanshin in the art department at that exposition.

Kibbe's Magic Lettering Tablet.

We are indebted to Mr. Kibbe for one of these ingenious and practical devices for aiding in the construction of the standard Roman alphabet, to which purpose it appears to be well adapted. We judge it to be of service, principally to the learner or inexperienced letter writer rather than to the adept. We have, however, been too pressed with other duties to give it a sufficient study and trial to judge fully of its capabilities or real value, but, to say the least, we are favorably impressed with it. For more full information see advertisement in another column.

Obituary.

We are deeply pained to announce the death of Mrs S S. Packard, which occurred on the 28th instant. Mrs Packard was ex-tensively and favorably known among those ave been identified with the Bryant and Stratton chain of colleges, by whom she was highly esteemed as a lady of rare merit, and to whom news of her death will cause unfeigned sadness. She was a woman of large heart and generous impulses; an earnest and charitable friend, a devoted wife and mother.

To Mr Packard and the entire circle who mourn their irreparable loss, we extend our warmest sympathies.

Seven Numbers of the Journal and a Salendid Premium for Fifty Cents. As an inducement to teachers, pupils and

others interested in good writing to try the JOURNAL, we will mail the remaining even numbers of Vol. III with the Lord's Prayer premium, 19x24, for fifty cents. The premium is an elegant and valuable picture, and has actually been sold by age one dollar per copy.

Communications

to the columns of the JOUBNAL, regarding any department of teaching or practicing writing. or upon any branch of practical education are respectfully adjicited.

PENMANS

434 513 800

Art Education No. 3.

BY JOEL H. BARLOW.

IN TODING AMERICA A DULL BOT

The fact cannot be denied that his position in the school of progress, (at least in art,) is at the foot of his class. The great lessons given the world by the different Universal Expositions, he seems very slow in learning England, full of confident anticipations challenged the world to a comparison of in dustrial products in 1851, and found to ber surprise and mortification, that in product involving skill and taste, she ranked below all her European rivals and above the United States alone.

The result aroused the government as from a lethargic dream Immediate and energetic action was taken. The Privy Council organized within itself a new sec tion, called the "Department of Science and Art," having for its special object the popular dissemination of science and art as applied to industry.

In 1852, in furtherance of this object, the South Kensington Museum was established at an original cost of \$6,000,000 and with an annual grant from the government of \$500,000,

This is intended and arranged as a Normal Art School, where students, selected for ability and fitness, are prepared for art masters in subordinate schools. Such abook were organized in all the important industrial towns of the country. Their progress was watched with eager interest and foster ing care by the government. At the end of ten years of their existence, in 1862, England again invited the world to her expos-This time she had good reasons for confidence. Her lavish expenditure, wise and energetic management had produced commensurate results The progress shown in the application of the arts of design to the industrial arts were so marked in originality, skill and taste as to excite the aston shment of all her Continental neighbors France, in particular, was almost electrified. she found that she could no longer depend upon her ancien' prestige. Her artistic su premacy in the markets was in serious danger from such progress by her ancient rival

The next year the I mperor appointed a large and able Commission, divided into sections, to investigate the subject of technical education in particular. In 1865 this Commission exhibited an exhaustive report of the situation at home and in all parts of Europe They declared that " drugging with all its applications to the different industrial arts, should be considered as the principal means to be employed in technical instruc-

The government immediately put into se tion the advice of the Commission, and the art instruction of France, so long known a the most efficient in Europe, was made much better still - The other European nations have not been idle on this subject. Im mediately after the war with France, the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a circular, calling upon the au thorities of the principal industrial towns to follow the example of France in the orga nization of Drawing and Industrial Schools Their attention was called to the industria importance of these schools, and to the fact that they form the true basis of the wealth of France Austria, at took immediate action Austria, and even Russia also

The educational arrangements of Austria which were pronounced by Herace Mann to be among the very poorest in Europe thirty ats ago, are to day declared by Proto-John D. Philbrick to be the best,-best in organization, course of study, and best in the character of their instruction. In th light of such facts, the seething activity of all Europe on the subject of art culture The unilions in enthusiastic drill with im plements of art for the championship in grad industrial tournaments, can Young America stand by, an indifferent spectator and expect reasonably to escape the charge of dullness of Is there nothing that can arouse his interest? Let us present the ease to him in dollars and cents Take the example of France, with a domain smaller rance. than Texas, produced for exportation in 1874, according to L'Economiste Français. a total value of \$775,550,600. United States, according to the Bureau of Statistics, 602 000 000

Manuf'd exports of France. Un'd States, 16,000,000 America exports raw material and imports manufactured. France exports mostly skilled manufactures. It must not be supposed that France is deficient in agriculture In 1869 her total production of wheat was 297,000,000 husliels, 67,000,000 more than was produced by the whole of the United States. Her produce of potatoes, same year, was 275,000,000 bushels, which was 155,000,000 bushels more than the United States. It was owing to this condition of things (to her culture in skill and taste), that when crushed and bleeding at almost every pore, after her defeat by Prussia, she ould spring as if by magic from her pros trate position, and so quickly pay her for-feited milliards. Thus it is to be seen that Art Industrial Education is the basis of national wealth and power.

Awkardness.

It is the nature of some folks to be awk. ward. Grace is a quality which no amount of persistence can ever drill into their souls to speak itself in conduct. They cannot learn it. It is beyond them. They are not devoid of ordinary comprehension, but they cannot learn this. You may study and study and strive and strive to teach them the lesson of grace, but you cannot It is a gift. It has its capabilities of growth, development and vast infinitude of gain, but it is a gift. It must be implanted with the gift of life It is as natural as the breath to some; never can be acquired by others. It is like

sense, except the sense of grace, and the lack of this dulls the fineness of every other quality. She can do good work, and honest work, but it tacks the touch of nicety which should complete it. She is thorough and faithful, and even overdoes some things, but there is a stiffness of appearance about every-thing she touches that fairly makes one's soul ache. And she cannot learn better. It is her way. She cannot set a chair back, or bang an article upon a hook, or do the simplest little thing without doing it awk wardly. The very gift of sight is different with such a person than with another. The whole individuality lacks a woman's finest essential. You think it a babit that might be overcome. You suggest improvements and ode of making them, but you cannot change the order of nature. It is a fixed fact. Individuality and originality are themelves the finest of all graces, but they must he real qualities and not affected. must be a foundation at the hottom of them Imitation as an exercise for the culture of originality and development of new ideas is both wise and noble. Imitation servile and parrot-like, is degradation. Lower than all degradation is that imitation which wins its name and fame by theft from another person's capital stock of thought, and another person's grace of method, effort or nobility of conduct If we make a mistake, why not confess we did and hear the blame of it: Surely we are not infallible. Why then lay claim to another person's points of infalli bility, and thieve from him a greatness which, with us, could be merely an outside sham with emptiness and vacuity beneath it? Candor and honesty should stand for them

Writing Lesson. NY B F WELLEY



111

The letter n begins with left curve, and is connected by an upper turn to a straight line descending to base line where it unites angularly with second left curve, joined like the first to straight line, united by lower turn to right curve and continued to head line on connective shunt. Left curves parallel; straight lines also parallel. Height, one space; width, one space.

In this lesson we continue the analysis of

The letter m is the same as n. with first two lines repeated. Height, one space; width, two spaces.

The letter v is formed by lines of the same form and slant as the third and fourth of n, and the fifth and sixth of w. Height, one space; width, one-half space

The letter x is precisely like the last three lines of m or n, with the addition of a straight line one space in length made upward from a point at base line, equally distant from the two points of contact of left curve and lower turn with base line. and terminating at count distance from upper turn and end of right curve. one space; width between straight lines at each extremity, one-half space. This letter may be made without lifting the pen by



ve cut is Photo-engraved from pen and ink copy executed by Prof. Fielding Scofield, Penman at the Bryant, Stratton and Clark Business College, Newark, N. J. Prof. Nochichlar recognized as one of the leading penmen of the country; his writing and bourseling contine ever, grace, artistics skill and taste in an insurand degree.

the gift of song or poesy, or the blessed gift Some persons accustomed to stance which adds to grace can never learn to do a graceful act. They intend, perhaps, to do you a kindness, and trample on your feelings They wish to ask a favor, and come cringing after it in a manner the most insulting, or stride up and demand it is a manner equally insulting in an opposite sense. He who cringes in a sking a reasona ble favor insults the pride of the party addressed The cringing implies expectation of refusal, whereas, if refusal be the expectation, why should the favor be asked? if the favor be reasonable, why not reasonably expect it will be granted? If one does expect a thing, why pretend the reverse o, if one has no right to ask a kindness, why stride up and demand it? Some people, with the best intentions, are born bung They cannot say, or do, or conceive a pleasant thing. This is how the good man too often overtures in any direction scorned while the bad man "wins the fair lady." He knows how to do it, that is all. He hides his viciousness under a seeming better than the reality. The awkward, good man steps in his own light, and puts it out with his own bungling. How can be help it? he knows no better He lacks tact. Many a woman has good ability and discurnment in every

selves as angelic graces. Shame-facedness at honorable effort, even though subject to criticism, is toadvism. Perfection is before and above us to be struggled after, and not to be picked up at every odd corner by everybody without an effort. Grace is to be sought and studied as a fine art. but in whatever we do, let us he ourselves. Do not let us lie. Do not let us steal. Do not let us make our selves awkward with pretense, hypocrisy, aud guilt. Let us keep the grace of purity and the inborn grandeur of truth. In thought, word and deed, in labor and in ambition toward success, let us be true. The grace of truth in the fine, clear eyes will atone for a world of bangling in acts, and the streng of honor will be to many a remedy for awkwardness Let us make the best of our circumstances and ourselves.

MADGE MAPLE.

Premiums Delayed

Owing to a slight delay in printing a new dition of the Lord's Prayer, it was no promptly mailed to a portion of the subscrihers received during the last month, we are now well supplied and hope in the future there will be no delay.

The best armor against temptation is to keep out of the range of its guns.

retracing parts of it. It may also be formed by uniting a left and right curve direct to a left and right curve reversed.

The letter o is formed by left curve commencing at base line and proceeding upward on connective slant to head where it is joined angularly to descending left curve, which is united by lower urn to right curve, joining left curve at nead line. The letter terminates with head line. horizontal right curve, one-half space in length. Height, one space; width, onehalf space.

The letter a commences at base line with left curve made at an angle of 27°, uniting with a left curve, which, retracing the first one-fourth its length con tinues to base line, where it unites with a right curve, meeting the two left curves at ton, from which point a straight line joins angularly, and proceeding to lower turn on regular slant is joined to a right curve, terminating at head line. Slant of oval 34" height of letter one space; width, one space,

The letter c begins at base line with right curve extending to head line on onnective slant , it is there united by short turn to left curve, which, continuing down ward on regular slant, crosses the first curve

extends, and is there united to a right curve ending at head line. Height, one space; width of loop, one-fourth space.

The letter e begins with a right curve extending upward nine-tenths of a space, uniting angularly with short straight line merging into left curve, and uniting one third space from head line, with right curve proceeding to head line, where, turn ing short it joins left curve and continues to base line, and is there joined to right curve on connective slant, terminating at head line. Height, one space; width, o half space

The letter r commences at bas line with right curve, which continues on connective slant one and one fourth spaces, at which point a slight dot is made and a compound curve continued nearly vertical to the head line where it is joined to a straight line on main shart proceeding to lower turn, which unites it to right curve extending to head line on connective slant Height, one and one-fourth spaces; width at half the height, one half space.

The letter * begins with the curve precisely like r, uniting angularly at top with compound curve similar to capital stem, which diverges from the first line until within one third space from base line where, by a broad turn it touches the ruled line and continues upward, uniting by a light dot with first curve, from which dot the letter is retraced to the line and termi nates with right curve continued to head Height, one and one-fourth spaces width, one-half spaces.

The pupil that shall never be satisfied until excellence has been attained, will practice, persistently and untiringly, all exercises le tters or combinations tending to that rosult and will not leave one for an other simply for the Sake of variety, not because some other may be executed more easily, or with greater degree of accuracy neither in the hope of receiving a higher mark from the teacher.

In the preceding lessons, the exercise have been too numerons for immediate and satisfactory accomplishment, and are not given with any expectation that the average pupil will master them in the time of an ordinary lesson, the design of this course being that each lesson shall be followed by practice for one month. Doubtless there are those among the number of our pupils who will not be content to confine them selves so long to practice of so apparently limited scope; but such pupils are those who arrive at excellence, neither is the result of this practice so limited as may at first thought appear. Permit me to give se illustrative of this point. While is Buffalo, in 1869, the writer of this gave les sons in penmanship to a gentleman aver forty years of age, who occupied a respon sible public position in that city, and whose good sense will be shown anon. A variety of exercises for free movement and forms for imitation were given him, and, amonthe latter, the capital stem. He seemed impressed with the importance of this partienlar form, and although many other copies were afterward given, he clung tena ciously to this, and for more than a month practiced nothing else. At the end of thi time he had acquired great freedom of movement and certainty of producing uniformly excellent capital stems, and not only this, but he, and the teacher as well, we gratified and surprised to find that in this practice he had anconsciously gained the swer to immediately and correctly produce other and dissimlar forms, and "he awoke one morning to find himself ' not " famous,

It is related of Porpori, a once famous Italian teacher of vocal music, that he once said to one of his most gifted pupils that it he felt the resolution to follow the plan he would suggest, he would eventually become a perfect singer. The student signified his assent "Porpori noted on a sheet of paper the distonic and chromatic scales, explained intervals, sustaining tones, trills and every feature of vocalization This was repeated the second year and the third. The fourth year the student began

promise. The fifth year came-the same heet of exercises. At the sixth they had not left it but some hints on articulati pronunciation and declamation were added. At the close of the sixth year the student supposed he had not vanquished the cle ments of the art, and was astonished when Porpori said, "tio, my son, I can teach thee no more. Thou art now the greatest singer of Italy and the world " The student was Caffarelli, once thought by many to have been all claimed for him by his instructor. The moral of this is, that even genins must be coupled with earnest effort to arrive at excellence.

More About Dead Peats.

Editor of the Penman's Art Journal: The prominent Colleges throughout the onntry have, no doubt, been written to in manner, by the several parties referred to in Mr. Cady's communication, as contained in your last issue of the JOURNAL. This single instance goes to show how Commercial College men are bamboozled into sending specimens of penmanship to individuals with fraudulent intentions, and to prove that this plan of scattering pen-work is unprofitable, send specimens to a postal card applicant, and the result is that every boy in that vicinity will write for the same It is a mistaken idea that the specimen will pass from hand to hand, and thus advertise the College sending them. On the contrary the receiver of a penman's favor, having but little taste or appreciation of the art, will take a casual glauce at that which has cost time

like a common handbill. A penman should put a value upon his skill, and instead of wasting it upon ou" jobs, should devote any spare time that he has after his class-room duties to profit by writing resolutions, cards, &c., or in preparing something for the Journal, in which case he will not be easting pearls before swine, but be letting his light shine for the benefit of the writing fraternity

and effort to produce, and then cast it aside

Institutions that make a pract -a of sending out specimens, not only follows injudicious practice, but encourage the postal card writ s to make a demand upon others who will not honor them and thus saddle a useless correspondence on them, which otherwisnot exist were it discountenanced by all. Our rule is, when worried for specimens of writing, to send a printed notice, stating that we will send a small specimen only upon the receipt of twenty-five cents. This fur nishes a test upon the sincerity of the person making the request, though it is at the same time a tux upon ourselves, as that sum will not compensate us for the time and trouble taken even in the production of a small

The columns of the Journay furnishes place to let light in upon impositions of this kind, and it is to be hoped that others wil mitate the good examp le of Mr. Cady and give the Commercial College community the benefit of any knowledge they may have of Deadheatism " as he | Mr. Cady) styles it.

WM. H. DUFF

Sr. Louis, Mo., May 6, 1879. Editor of the Penman's Art Journal;

May number at hand. The article headed dheats," is timely and to the point, al though a few "finishing touches" have made it still more viluable to house To my sorrow, I have to report that Mr Jones and myself have both b "honored" with the identical requests, and no doubt, others in this city have been "dealt with" in a like manner. Usually don't pay any attention to such "stuff." and let it gently enter into the waste basket, but this barefaced "non explosive" too much for me, and I emptied an entire battery on the writer-space then I have

What I desire to say is that such mer should be fully exposed, giving their history, pedigree and all, to serve as a lesson for others who may resort to such underhanded ways of trying to achieve their object

am daily bothered with requests for specimens, under all sorts of pretexts, and generally give them the benefit of the waste

one-third space from base line, to which it to murmur. Perperi reminded him of his hasket; but there may be an innecent and honest-meaning person, coming along, who may share the same fate of the guilty ones; and here is where the "ruh" comes in-How are we to guard against such mistakes?

I should like very much to have you write up this matter fully in your paper, thereby rendering great good to a "plague-stricken frateruity." I am. as ever. yours sincerely I am, us ever, yours sincerely, Wencenson

Numerous responses similar to the above have been received, the writers all having had the identical cards. We have seriously contemplated doing just what Prof. W. suggests, viz.: give the full names, address, pedigree and history of some of the wellknown frauds in the profession. We know of several who richly deserve it, and it is proper that they should be known, that those liable to become their victims may be upon their guard. We have ourselves within a time past, been most meanly victimized by some who have managed to win an enviable notoriety as authors and teachers; and so long as such knaves remain unexposed others are equally liable to be victimized. We are collecting some facts which will be peculiarly interesting to some of those fel s when we begin. We are nearly " ready for the charge



F. P. Preuitt, Kaufman, Texas, sends sevimens of copy writing

Mr. Gray, the forger, receives ten years or proficiency in permanship. A. E. Degler, Warren, O., incloses an attractive and well-executed specimen of flourish

Rusink, Gibbsville, Wis., sends some creditable specimens of flourished cap-

very creditab and card writing A. N. Palmer, New Hampton, N. H., see ge of well-written copy slips, also

nefully-written cards. Willey, teacher of penmanshi Business College, Painesville, J. M.

Cobb's Business Colle writes an elegant letter.

J. W. Pierson, Mecca, O., sends several slips of copy writing, which for ease of movement, grace and accuracy of form are

rely excelled.

Jos. Foeller, Jr., Ashland, Pa., sends a
hotograph of resolutions engrossed for the
th Reg. N. G. of Pa., which is a very creditable piece of work C. Kendall, principal of Normal Writ-

ing Institute, writes a very easy and graceful letter, in which he encloses an elegant speci-men of practical writing.

P. Hammel, Cincinnatti, Ohio, sends speciwriting, which are models lence; also, a very graceful mens of business writin for ease and excellence; specimen of flourishing.

specimen of nourishing.

S. T. Milone, Boothsville, W. Va., sends a very attractive specimen of flourishing and drawing; also numerous specimens of copywriting, which are very creditable.

F. J. Tolland, who is enjoying marked suc-ess teaching classes at Maquoketa, lowa, ends a superior collection of specimens of sental penmanship, written with the left hand

T. C. Temple, a graduate of D. L. Mussel-nan, is having good success teaching also man, is having good success teaching classes in the middle of Illinois. He is a fine writer and encloses a skillfully executed specimen or

C. I. Richette who is teaching writing of Atheus (O) Normal School, writes a very at-tractive letter, in which he incloses several handsome specimens of plain writing and visiting cards.

C. E. Cady, of Cady & Walworth's Business College, Union Square, New York, souds a package containing specimens of writing by each of the students in that institution, which indicates more than the average degree of ex-

D. H. Farley, teacher of writing in the tate Normal and Model School, Trenton, D. H. Farley, teacher or writing in the State Normal and Model School, Trenton, N. J., sends specimens written by one hun-dred different pupils in that school, which evince a remarkable degree of uniform exect-lence; indeed we have never examined so deed we have never examined so number of specimens, from our ant exhibited so good an aggregate coult. We have long recarded Prof. Farle s one of our very best writers and teacher as one of our very best writers and teacher; these specimens, as the result of his instruc-tion, serve only to confirm our high opinion. If the pupils in all our normal schools were under the taition of equally-killful and suc-cessful teachers, we should hope to see writ-ing in our public schools attain to, at least, a respectiable aggree of excellence. Fridently Prof. Farley is the right man in the right view.



M. Slusser is teaching writing at the Normal Institute Bridgewater.

F. O. Young the famous left hand writer, at Camden, Me. He writes an elegant

hand.

W. H. Kitto formerly of Platteville, Wis.
has gone to Soulsbyville, Cal., where he is to
act as telegraph operator and ticket agent.

Prof. C. H. Pierce of Keokuk, Iowa. is desirous of exchanging portraits with all the penmen of the country. He has received thirty eight during the past year.

thirty eight during the past year.

C. L. Martin, teacher of penman'ship and phonography at Chaddock College, Quincy III. also Secretary and Treasury of the college, is an accomplished writer. His average spect of long haud is thirty words per minute, has writen forty-eight words is glidly, per minute, for eight minutes on a trial of speed—who can do better.

do better.

We recently had the pleasure of a visit from J. W. Swank, who is the corresponding clerk of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. He enjoys the reputation of being the hest writer us the employ of the Government. Also a visit from M. V. Casy who is employed in the same department.

tover-meent. Also a visit from M. V. Casey who is employed in the same department.

F. J. Tolland who is teaching large writing classes at Mangoketa, fown, is highly complianced by the press of the property of the property

mensurate with his large personal merits. The Quincy (IL) Daily Whig of May 14th, says: "At the commencement exercises of Lafrenge college, which were held a few days since, the honory degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Frof. D. L. Musselman, of the Gem. City Busness college. Prof. Musselman is eminently worthy of the distinction, and the college will have no cause to regret its action. He has devoted many to regret its action. He has devoted many years to the education and advancement of years to the education and advancement of young men and women and the tille accor-ded him could not have been conferred upon a more deserving person." From what we know of Prof. Musselman we can most fully endorse the good opinion of the Whig.

Mr. C. Claghorn, proprietor of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Brooklyn, has by request of the house of Daniel Slote & Co., the largest blank book manufacturers in the the largest blank book manufacturers in the country, extabilished and assumed charge for them of a department of Business College aupplies and school blanks. Although his bound of D. Slote & Co., which is located in the lower part of New York City, makes it easy to manage both enterprises. His first work has been to make up a set of, blanks to easy to manage both enterprises. His first work has been to make up a set of blauks to accompany the revised edition of the Bryani & Stratton book-keeping, and he has pro-duced the most beautiful set of book-keeping blanks we have ever seen. Mr. Claghorn has land great experience in the bling in, and in the management of, Business Collegs, and is the management of, Business Colleges, and in ready to respond to any inquiries, not only with regard to the use of blauks, but upon my subject connected with business educa



O., Norwalk, O.—You write with un-ease and grace: your hading faults are ularity in size of letters, and not following the bne, many of the letters being half a space above.

J. T., Cranbrook, Ont.-Your for business needs no criticism. It is easy, graceful, rapid and legible. As copy writing it would need more criticism than we can

F J. S., Eagleville, Conn.—A. H. Hinman is now teaching writing in the Bryant & Stratton Business School, Boston. We can send you the Williams & Packard Guide for

\$2.50. Twelve leasons will constitute Prof. Kelley's course in the Jornson, ending with the March number 1880.

H. A. S., Syracuse, N. Y.—Do you, or can you, give instruction by mail? I am annious to improve my writing, and think a few hints from you would greatly aid me, Ans.—We have not attempted to give any instruction by mail other than the few answers to questions given in this column, but, when the second of the second property of the p

bluke eaggraining tool composition, we also asset forth in an article upon the fourth page of the Jorana.

S. O. H., Haldwan, W. = 1. When writing, should the back of the hand he turned upwards on so to he perfectly level, or should he perfectly the solution of the perfectly dependent of the perfectly dependent of the perfectly dependent of the first span the paper, and each under the same degree of pressure, which is necessary to give a smooth, shaded line, the start of the perfectly dependent of about fifty-free degrees, and with less habity of catching and spattering; the holder is nearly allowed to cross the finger above the handskip joint, where it is also more legible, and perfectly dependent of about fifty-free degrees. Method the perfectly dependent of about forty-free degrees, as when the more legible and whole one best perfectly dependent of about forty-free degrees. When the perfectly dependent of about forty-free degrees. When the perfectly dependent of about forty-free degrees. When the perfectly dependent of the perfectly degree degree has the written most rapidly, an angular or a round hand? Ans.—An angular hand.

To the Friends of the Journal.

FRIEND AMES: The many excellent features of the PLNMAN'S ARE JOURNAL Seem to commend it to every one interested in penmanship throughout the country. There are still hundreds and thousands that have never seen it. I myself receive a great many letters from young people all over the country asking if such a paper is published. For the benefit of such I propose to mail one thou sand copies of the next issue to those of my correspondents I know to be interested in writing, and hope to secure a thousand new If I can do this I shall be names for you very glad, for I know you deserve all the ss possible Would this not be a good plan for other of our teachers and penmen to adopt * Truly yours, G. A. GASKELL.

We think friend Gaskell's suggestion an excellent one, and shall take pleasure in supplying extra copies of either the current or ome back number to those who will take the trouble to use them to our advantage ED.

An Offer.

To the person who first journalizes correetly the following transaction, I will give a copy of the "Accountants' Guide," a popular system of bookkeeping, by M. R. Johnson, late bookkeepeer for Field, Leiter & Co. Chiengo.

Sold one-half of my business to John Smith, who b comes a partner and shares equally in guns and losses. I have on hand merchan-due valued at \$6,000, store and fixtures worth

Received in payment—cash, \$5,000, his note for balance, \$5,000

Omara, May 26, 1879. G. R. Rathbus,

Penmen's Supplies.

We invite the attention of penmen to our supply list on this page. We shall at all supply list on this page. We shall at all times endeavor to serve perment destring anything in our line to the best of our atolic V. Many small articles, upon our h t may seem to be placed at a high figure, but this is necessary to cover the postage and expense of tubing or baying necessary to protect the same in the mist. When arrivels are wanted assume in the mist. When arrivels are wanted assume in the mist. When arrivels are wanted which is placed to make special estimates. SPECIMEN LETTERS FROM AMES ALPHARITS.



The above cut represents specimen letters from several pages of "Ames' New Book of Alphabets," just completed, and now in the hands of the binder. It will be ready to mail on and after May 5.—Sent post paid on receipt of \$1.50.

Send Cash with Orders

All orders for books, merchandise, work or engraving to be sent by mail, must be accompanied with the full amount of cash. If ordered to be sent by express, at least one balf of the amount should be remitted, the balance C. O. D.

On Saturday, May 21th, the students and faculty of the Eastman Business College, Foughteepise, went on a grand event of which the Hudson and through New York Bay, stopping about five bours in this city, We return our thanks for the courteous invitation to be present, when pressure of other duties prevented our accepting.

Somebody says very beautifully, "A good life is visible philosophy

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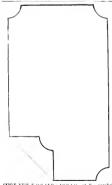
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XI.
TALK TO TEACHERS ON ANALYSIS.

What is the use of Analysis?

The use of Analysis in permanship is for classification, method, criticism.

Classification, in penmanship, consists in gathering the letters of the alphabet into groups of similar characters. The main part of every letter in a group is the framework, principle, or law of construction of that particular group. For instance, the Capital Stem forms the main framework of a large class of letters; on this one principle are built up the individual characteristics of each particular letter of the group. Thus classification groups the fifty-two seemingly diverse forms of the alphabet under a few well-defund principles.

Method, in penmauship, is a logical, systematic, and progressive presentation of the art of writing; such that the first efforts of

the pupil are made simple and easy, and that each step is a preparation for the next succeeding one. Classification marks out the grand divisions of the script alphabet; method arranges, organizes, and systematizes the work, filling in all the details.

Criticism, in penmanship, is the application of knowledge and judgment to a written form, tediscover where it is wrong, and where to remedy it. Criticism does for a letter what proof does for a mathematical problem. It looks at each separate step, to detect any possible error which would be fatal to the accuracy of the final result.

How does Analysis accomplish this purpose! Analysis frrmishes the basis of classification. It makes the main part of framework of each letter the standard of its construction. Analysis having first searched out the trancework of each individual letter, finds that there are but a few standard forms, each of which is the common principle of many letters. Analysis determines, as it were, the order of architecture to which each letter be longs, and assigns to each its proper place.

Analysis does not stop when it has determined the general principles of the letters, but it also separates the letters into their elementary ports. It thus goes to the foundation of penmanship, and opens up the entre subject. Method now has a chance to organize this material into a complete system, and thus lay out a short, practical, and easy rout to the acquisition of a good handwriture.

In criticiong the letter, we must compare it with some standard model which is before the eye, or else in the mind of the writer. To be of material assistance to the pupil in forming correct letters, each letter must be criticized in detail. If a letter is wrong, some elemental part or parts are wrong: and to correct the letter, such elemental part or parts must be corrected. Analysis is thus able to securituize every part of every letter, and to guide the pen at every stroke.

What must be the character of Analysis, in order to accomplish this purpose *

It must contain all the main compound parts of the letters, in order to serve the purpose of classification

It must contain all the fundamental viements of the letters in order to serve the purpose of criticism.

These compound parts must be classed together, and the elementary parts classed together; and these two classes must be kept entirely separate and distinct, in order to serve the purpose of method.

Does Analysis serve a proctical purpose is annualship?

In itself, Analysis is nothing, and if not a ans to an end, is absolutely useless, no matter how logical and ingenious. The object in view is to arrive at a legible and prachandwriting by the surest and tient direct route since it is to be not to an imme duate and practical use. Analysis has classified the script alphabet into groups of similar When the pupil has learned one letter, he has found the key to every other in the group, and has but to build on a com mon principle the individual characteristics of This lessens labor and facilitates pro But analysis does more than this. CTESS has arranged the letters of the alphabet in the order of their comparative difficulty, and bas thus marked out a methodical and progres ive course, which is the surest and only direct route to the final result.

Analysis has made the first steps in the acquisition of the art so simple, that writing is now begun in almost the lowest primary In peamsnship, primary especially should be arranged after the analytmethod. It does not follow that the wby and wherefore of every step must be fully explained, but the pupil should be led in the path laid out for him by science and at a ster stage of his progress he will be able to look back and appreciate what has helped him onward. The elementary analysis is of incalculable value to the pupil as a standard of comparison, and as an instrument of criticism. It points out the way at every step of progress, and is a constant check upon wrong practice. It tells the pupil just what to do, just how to do it, and just when it is done In no other branch can criticism be more simply and advantageously applied than in penmanship, and in no other can the pupir become his own best critic

To what extent should Analysis be carried?
The grand object of Analysis is criticism.
Hence, it should be carried just so far as will
serve the purpose of criticism. It is not
sufficient to stop on a compound parts, however
simple, because these are equally as susceptible of analysis as the letters themselves. Nor
should the division be carried so far as to destroy the individualty of the elementary parts.
But the analysis is complete, when it has
destribed those parts of the letter which are
units in its construction, and hence units of
criticism.

Any art, which is indeterminate and rague, cannot awaken enthusiasm. The analytic method, the outgrowth of analysis, is not a first property of the program of a carry into promanship, and stirs up the sleepers. Thought direct practice. Every line is an interpretation of an idea. And the mind thinks out what the hand executes. Primary Packer.

Extravagance in Language.

Extravagance in the use of language is a sign of ignorance or imperfect development of the mind on the part of its votary. fault more common to the young than to the old, to the illiterate than to the educated, to The ten barbaric than civilized peoples. dency of children and servants to fall into the error is so marked as to he proverbial, while the exaggerations of statements by the savage and semi-civilized nations are no less charteristic. But they are not the only violators of the law of moderation in language. This fault is marked by many gradations, and in a modified form is only too general among ordinarily well educated adults, and is only less pronounced in public speaking and writ ing, 'han in private discourse and correspon nce. How few speakers and writers are there who are careful to keep within the confines of precision! How many mistake ocurbed intenseness for effective strength Yet the effects of extravagance in the employ ment of language are the reverse of those sought It produces monotony, unito be abtained. formity, sameness, and destroys expression, comparison, life By abuse, language loses its wer, and statements their weight. It de generates into caut and becomes enfeebled so that in the time of need for intensity and strength, language is inadequate to expreseion, and its abuser is revealed its impotent slave. He who employs the strongest terms in treating of matters of trivial moment has no commensurate expression at command in affairs of the greatest concern. He is as one who underscores and italicizes all his words and phrases: none are raised above their fellows, but all are reduced to mean ngless level. It is with words as with men "familiarity breeds contempt." Certain words, phrases, and expressions should be beroes to all men except to the valets of literature and declamation. If, like the shepherd boy in Æsop's fable, we cry "wolf" when there is no wolf, like him, too, when the supreme moment of necessity requires, men will not nay heed to our words. Remember that by habitual exaggeration of language we make it mean; by monotonous emphasis we render it fachle and by abuse it becomes extremely difficult to employ it with effect.

These considerations should teach us that temperance in the use of language gives weight to our assertions, force to our arguments, strength to our expressions, and effectiveness to our tongue and pen. One should never employ a comparative when a positive will answer, a superlative when a comparative is all which the exigency de mands. To deviate from this rule is to render the degrees of speech of no account and is a vicious practice. But the fault to which attention is directed needs deeper probing than that which we have given it to cure and heal up the festering sore. Rules for the use of language will prove inefficacious unless we first discipline our minds, for words are but the audible or visible expression of thought. It is precision of thought, therefore, which should first be sought. From our minds we should put away exaggeration, extravagance and inexactness substituting in their place precision, moderation and as If the mind be thus disciplined the result will demonstrate itself in the snoken and written speech .- San Francisco Chronicle

Strange Methods Employed in Transmit-

ting Important Messages. The intelligence which enabled Cyrus to verthrow the Median monarchy was conveyed in the body of a hare sent him as a pre sent. The instigator of the Ionian revolt against Persia sent his agent, a trusty slave, ith verbal orders to shave his head, when the necessary orders appeared traced on the skin beneath. During Mohammed's wars letters of this kind were frequently plaited in the long hair of female slaves The medizeval fashion of writing in ink which only became visible when held to the fire is well known; but Cardinal Richelieu, surpassed even this by a device of a despatch whose alternate lines made an entirely different sense from that of the letter as a whole. One of the French chiefs of the Fronde war concealed an important letter in a roasted crab. Warren Hastings, when blockaded in Benares by Cheyte Singh, apprised the English army of his s ation by despatches written upon rolled up slips of parchment, which his messengers carried in their ears instead of the quills usually worn there. The letter which recalled General Kaufmann to the relief of Samarcand when besieged by the Bokhariotes in June, 1868, was stitched up in the saudal of a loval It is even stated-though the story certainly savors of a Munchs French spy, in 1870, carried a photographic despatch through the German lines in the bollow of one of his false teeth.

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

THE PEN BY MADON MARKS

The panting soul bath bersting bude That struggle toward their bloom, From wealth of thought-growth striv In search of larger room.

Immortal spirit specils them ammorial courage nervee.

They must have air, they will have space,
Immorial soul-strength serves.

The chilling blast of scorn blows cold; They shrink and pause with dread, They would not waste their worth on a On busks would not be fed.

A larger field, a purer sir Their bloom-weeks so a-Immortal faith's immortal a linth armor such for strife

vention, nerved and souled of faith Hath glory's wespon shaped, ith might to spurn the blast of scorn For each from doubt escaped.

Each, burdened with its fragrance rare, Hath skill defying space; Each speeds its way from clime to clime With triumph's deathless grace,

Each shorts its assectness where it will, With victory's prood sway. Lach coins its beauty into life Untrammeled by earth's clay.

To other souls, in other sir,
Their binom-life speaks its thought
in other fields, in other lands,
Their conquests now are wrought.

They speak and breaths to other fives.
With bloom of life a first glow.
They blush beneath their murn's first.
With young blood's ardent flow. n's first des

They tremble as a wind-awept bary With love-dreams fresh and put They lay their freightege at Love's In homage to endure.

They woo and thrail, they win hey woo and thrull, they w They conquer in proud st for vampires feast upon the tir leaches draw their life.

What is this weapon that dots bear Them on to triumph's van? Is it the rife, award or shell That wings the thought of man?

is it the camon's mouth of hell With all its raging wisth? Is it the errow's posoned tip That bloods the cont-thought's path?

Is it the poniard, spear or hook? The lattle-ax easit thrown? Is it the fell torpedo's fuse That fires the doom unknown?

Not these, oh, not no deadly steel Doth speed thought on its way— The keeper painted steel of peace Hath prouder, grander away

What is the steel of living life

it conquers un-een men? Is the swift ungaetic sha ext nuscen friends? The Whence speak the dead in high dame And words that cannot die, To some that hunger for their cheer And for their guidance sigh?

What music blinds the ages had With all their wealth of lore! What genns from their folly sp With records from its store?

The magic is the wondrone pen That speaks in hving light, The genius is recording lave Empowered with skill to write Thus speak to us the deathless dead

From pages pure and white, Thus shall we speak to ours unborn. When we have passed from sight.

ripped in the fajuid gold of heaven

od's best blessings center round to master mind that guides I tleaven's joys come down to earth forc'er his soul abidus!

Who is a Passenger's

This question has often been propounded in railway business. Lawyers have shown ingenuity and astuteness in raising it in mancases where it seems to have no busines Often it has an important bearing. there are rules that a passsenger burt by a collision can recover damages, but an employe or trespasser on the train cannot that a copany is bound to protect its passengers against violence and injury from other passengers, but not against misconduct of torce their way on a train , that a passi is entitled to so much baggage and the like All such rules make it often a mice question Who is a passenger?

A dead head or stow-away is not a passen get, and if he is just in a collision or team wreck he gets no damages. But it is not every one riding without paying fare who s under this rule. The question is not whether the person paid fare, but whether the company had come under an obligation to im safely Take a case of some one who is riding on a pass given him because he was going on the company's business. The stockholders of a company once sent one of their number to make an examination of the road, and the president took him into a special car free of charge, and they ran up the

road to see how it looked, and a down-train ran into the special car and smashed the in vestigating stockholder. He sued for damages which the company disputed, because he was not paying fare. In another case an inventor of a patent car-coupling was aegotiating a Portland with officers of a railroad to adopt it, and they asked him to go up to Montreal and see the superintendent abo ut it, and cave him a pass. On the way he was hurt by the car running off the track, and the company refused damages because he was riding free In both these cases the United States Supreme Court held he was a passenger. The company had undertaken for considerations satisfactory to them to carry him, and was bound to carry him safely

The pop-corn hoy's case is like these. He was a Massachusetts boy, who rode back and forth on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad to Hoosac Tunnel, on an agreement that he should have the privilege of selling pop-corn on the trains, and should pay \$30 : quarter and carry round ice-water for the passengers. Of course, he did not buy tickets. ain went through a bridge, and the popcorn hoy was drowned. The court held that he had all the rights of a passenger to be car-ried safely, although he did not pay fare. The same port of a decision was made in Cali fornia in favor of a bar-keeper on a steam He traveled back and forth without buying tickets, but paid \$200 a month for the privilege of keeping bar and use of the The court held this made him

A baby may be a passenger. The Grea-Western Railway in England has the rule that children under three years of age go free; chil dren between three and twelve must pay half fare. Mrs. Austin, carrying her little child, took a trin in which the train was wrecked and the child's leg was broken, and a suit was brough in his behalf. It then appeared that the ther bought a ticket for herself, but did not purchase any for the child. Yet the child was two months more than three years old, and ought, by the rule, to have paid half fare But the ticket-seller and conductor did not ask for any fare, nor inquire howold the child was, and the mother did not make any false statement. The company thought these facts were a good defense; they ought not to be decined to take any risk as to the child un less his fare was paid. But the court said Not so. The company undertook to carry the child, and were bound to carry it safely. they wanted fare they should have asked for or they might sue the mother for the fare The child was not to blame

Onite a number of cases of this sort have arisen upon what are known as "drover's Out West, where droves of cattle, Logs, sheep, or other live stock are sent to market over long railroad routes, it is common for the owner to go or send some one on the train to watch the unimals, and water and feed them on the way. This attendant pays no distinct fare. Freight is paid on the animals, and that covers the charge for carrying the man. Very generally these pass ontain a stroulation that the traveler assumes all risks of accident, and if he is burt even by the negligence of the persons in of the train, he will not demand dan But the courts have held these drovers' pass persons are passengers. The freight or we stock is their fare, and the co is bound to use due care. And as to their stundation, that may protect the company om damages for a mere accident, but no for negligence. The law will not allow companies to agree beforehand that they may be That would be too much like the Pope's indulgence in Lother's time

But all these cases are founded upon the that the company had somebow or other and rtaken to carry the person who was hart In cases where he not about the train by men mistake, or oversight of the conductor or enemeer, he has been held to ride at horisk, although perhaps he was allowed to ride How about travelers who are coming to a train or are walking away from it after a ride In one case the company ran a stage from the heart of the town to the station to bring pass This ride was free, Mr. wished to travel by the cars and he took seen in this stage to be carried to the depot. He expected to buy a ticket when he got there. but on the way, by the negligence of the

driver, the coach came to grief and he was injured. The company thought their risk did not begin until he had bought his ticket; but the court thought he could recover for the failure to carry him safely by the coach. And the passenger's right to be carried safely continues until he has had fair time and chance to leave the station and grounds of the road at the other end of his journey. If another train time to get across the tracks from his car or if there are holes and pitfalls in the plat forms in which he trips and is hurt, the com pany cannot refuse to pay damages on the dea that he ceased to be a passenger when he stepped out of the car.

There have been some cases about rowdies and trespassers upon trains. In general, a railroad is bound to carry all persons impartially. But there are exceptions. It has been held that a person who is so drunk as to be mnoying and disgusting to other passengers has not the right of a passenger to ride-the conductor may refuse to take him, although he has a ticket. But if the company consents to take him, they are bound to carry him as carefully as they must a soher man. braska a man sued a company for refusing to take him as a passenger after he had bought a ticket, and the company proved in defence that he was a notorious gambler, and wa riding back and forth in search of persons whom he could fleece at cards The judge said this was a good defence. A company is not bound to carry one whose estensible busi ess is to injure the line, one fleeing from instice, one going upon the train to commit assault or theft, or for purposes of gambling, or a person afflicted with contagion w dienas hy which other passengers would be endangered. - N. Y. Times.

Reminiscences of Napoleon.

In 1810—that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzic, Antwerp and Puris were cities of the same proud empire, Napoleon rought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with great enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, he revi the troops of the garrison in the Allee Verte, and as the different regiments defiled before him, remarked a grenadier, who bore the cherrons of a serjeaut-major. his black eyes blazed, like stars, from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, while an enor mous moustache rendered his appearance still more formidable, or bizarre.

When the line was re-formed, the emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers, and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his checks glowed

"I have seen you before," said Napoleon

Noel, sir," he answered with a faltering

"Were you not in the army of Italy?" "Yes, sir; drummer at the Bridge of Aroole '

And you became a serieant mai

"At Marengo, sir.

P Rut since h

"I have taken my share of all the great

The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the Colonel for a few mo ie quick glances of his eyes towards Noel showing that he was talking of him. He had been distinguished for his bravery n everal battles, but his modesty had prevented his soliciting advancement, and he had becu overlooked in the promotions The Emperor recalled him to his side.

" You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he giving him the one he "You are a brave man."

The errorder who at this moment stone between the emperor and the Colonel, could not speak; but his eyes said more than es Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a dead silence, and the Colonel turning towards the new knight, who with tremblug hands was placing his cross npon his breast, said with a loud voice: 'In the name of the Emperor, respect

Serweant Major Noel as sub-lieutenant in your ronks' The regiment presented arms. Noel seen

in a dream; and only the stern immovable, features of the Emperor prevented him from

falling on his knees. Another sign was made, the drums heat, and again the Colonel spoke "In the name of the Emperor, respect sub-

enant Noel as lieutenant in your ranks. This new thunder stroke nearly overcame the grenadier; his knees trembled; his eyes, had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears, and he was vainly en-

deavoring to stammer his thanks when he beard a third roll of the drums, and the loud voice of his Colonel

In the name of the Emperor, respect Lieutenant Noel as captain in your ranks.

After this promotion the Emperor contin ued his review with that calm, majestic air, which none who beheld him ever forgot; but Noel, bursting into a flood of tears, fainted in the arms of the Colonel; while from the regiment came a loud, united shout of Vive l Empereur!

The Volue of Antographs.

Mr. Mason, the numismstist, of Philadelphia is also authority on the value of auto-The letters which command the oranhs. highest prices are those which are termed "antograph letters signed," being such as are written entirely by the signer. Of the autograph letters of the President's those of Washington and Lincoln lead, Washington's bringing from \$5 to \$25, and Lincoln's from \$4 to \$20. The most ever paid for a letter of George Washington was \$115, for one written ay days before his death, and sunposed to be his last. Letters of Zachary Taylor are worth from \$5 to \$10; of John Adams from \$3 to \$10 of James Madison, \$3 to \$5; of Andrew Jackson and W. H rison, \$2 to \$4; of James K. Polk, \$1.50 to \$3; of Thomas Jefferson, \$1 to \$3; of J. O. Adams \$2 to \$3.50; of John Tyler, \$1 to \$2.50; of Franklin Pierce and James Bu-25 cents to \$1; of U. S Grant and R. B. Haves, 25 to 50 cents, and of Millard Fillmore, 25 cents to 35 cents. Of the signers to the Declaration of Independence, Th Lynch, Jr.'s, autograph is the most valuable being worth from \$50 to \$100; then George Gwinnett's \$25 to \$50; Hopkins', \$20 to \$25; Lyman Hall's and John Hancock's, \$10 to \$25, and so on, all of them bringing good prices with the ception of Robert Morris', which is quoted at from 15 cents to 20 cents. Koscinsko's signature is worth from \$5 to \$10; Edward Braddock's from \$4.50 to \$10; Cornwallis' from \$3 to \$6, and Burgeyne's from \$3 to \$8 - Roston Transcript.

Turkish Writing

Owing mainly to the scarcity of printed books though the supply in Turkey is now much larger than it was forty years ago-this particular art of writing is one of the most important branches of study throughout the East. Its difficulty is greatly complicated by the numerous varieties of penmauship in usc. Of these there are no fewer than six-that called the nessik, which is the base of all, and which is employed for the transcribing of the Koran and the other sacred books ; the s which is used in inscriptions for the interior of mosques and the fact dillades of gates, fountains, hospitals and other public buildings; ewani, employed for firmans and other official documents: the rik'a, or current hand for ordinary correspondence; the talik, or Persian character reversed, used in legal documents, and the sinkah, which is peculiar to the ministry of finance and its provincial subdepartments. These various styles are nearly as distinct as so many different systems of shorthand, and it often happens, thereeven an educated fore. that can write, it may be, two or three of them, is as much at sea with the others as a practitioner of Gurney would be with a page of Pitman. A kiatib, therefore, who can read and write the whole is, not unfairly, considered accomplished.

Hindoo scientists claim that the earth is 00,000 years old Ancient William Allen, of Ohio, says the earth is in better repair today than it was four years after it was n and he doesn't see why it should not last 4 000 000 years longer.

Angelic natures never deride, or there were derision in heaven at sight of the discord between men's perception and practice.



THE PENNY SMALL BOY

The room it was hot, And the room it was school; o the schoolmaster g it.
Fast aslespon his stool,
bile the scholars were baving a frolic
Bereft of all reason and rule.

When a ball, badly simed, Struck the exhorimaster's nowe, Which was long and quite famed. For its terrible blows: Then he scowled on these innecent scholars, In a way he could acowl when he chose,

"Come hither, my child,
"Come hither, my child,
"Thou art writing, I see;"
And the schoolmaster smiled,
"Come, now, right on my knee;
The up-strukes, you see are made lightly,
The down strokes are heavy and free."

While the small boy was tanned, fame his laughter—a roar, And the teacher, so bland, was now vered and he swore; For the way that the awful boy giegled was something unbeard of before.

The teacher was best
And deprived of his wind,
So he stond on his feet
That small loy, who just grinned,
And who showk with a night hist was jolly
And fell of his back which was skinned.

Aud reasons.

Now tell me, my e-n,
Ere this red I employ
Bre this red I employ
Muc again for thy lim,
Why this wonderful joy?
Who is joke, cried the lad, wild with laughter
who is joke, cried in lad, wild with laughter
If C. fiedge in Dirtoit Free Frees.

If C. fiedge in Dirtoit Free Frees.

Engrossing versus Flourishing

BY E. L. BURNETT.

So much has been said during the past few months in regard to floorishing, that it may seem folly for me to bring the subject to th notice of my brothers in pen art again. While I do not believe that flourishing is of much henefit, either to the pupil or teacher, I do maintain that the Colleges that send out the most and best specimens of that class of work do enjoy more of the public patronage than those who do not. During the past few years I have been over a considerable amount of ground in fact, some fifteen States-and have had an abundant chance to note the effect that different styles of penmanship have upon people in different parts of the country. I have found that permanship is like every thing else. in one part of the country they believe in one thing, and ooth ing can change them, whereas in another part it is entirely the opposite. While flour ishing is a branch of the art which, in itself. will not make many of our penmen rich, I think that it should not be entirely disce garded by them.

If a penman is in a locality where there is considerable engrossing to be done I advis him to drop flourishing. We well know our large cities are the places where the most of our engrossing is wanted, and also where a great many of our penmen direct their efforts to fill their pockets with the dollars of our dads by doing that class of work I have also noticed that the strongest objectious against flourishing comes from these places ow, then, to the penmen who is not blessed by being in one of these cities, and who de pends upon the patronage he can secure for the college for his dollars. I say flourish! Why is it that one of the leading colleges of the West gains the most of its two or three bundred scholars each year, one reason is, simply because it has the reputation of send ing out more and better flourished specimens from their pupils than any other college in the country, they see the benefit arising, kon sending them, and get their pupils, I do not claim that it is the best plan to use in every part of the country. I have not been over the whole of it, but for the majority of the places I have been in, I know it to be the best. I have found that flourishing in the large eastern cities, and in most of the west ein, is not of much account; but where a college draws its support from rural towns, there is no better way to advertise than by its flourishing, if it is superior. Many and many a time I have seen young men compare specimens received from colleges, and make up their minds to go to the one that sends the best. Why is it? It is because the American boys of the present day can see be youd, and they say, if they can afford a firstclass pennianship department their other departments must be the same. To those o have higher views I will say, do as little flourishing as you possibly can, and put the most of your time to engressing pen drawing, and in your teaching

If I have written any thing in this munication that does not coincide with the views of my brother penmen, I humbly await their criticisms.

Wonders of the American Continent.

The greatest estarect in the world is the falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rock in two volumes to the depth of 175 feet. The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where any one con take a voyage on a subterracean river and carch hish without eyes. The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,000 mdcs. The largest valley of the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 5,000,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of the globe. The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains 2,700 acres. The largest grain port in the world is Chicago. The largest leke in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles long and 1,000 feet deep The longest railroad at present is the Pacific railroad, over 3,000 miles in length. The greatest mass of solid iron is the Pilot Knob of Missouri. It is 250 feet high and two miles in circuit. The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College for Orphaas, Philadelphia. The largest aqueduct in the world is the Crotoa Aqueduct, New York. Its length is 40} miles, and its cost \$12 500 000. The largest do. posits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually and appear to be inexhaustible.—Coal Trade

Immense Size of the Pyramids.

A United States Naval Chaplein who has recently visited the great Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, weded in the deep sand fourte hundred feet before he had passed one of its sides, and between five and six thousand feet before he had made the circuit. He says take a hundred New York churches of ordinary width and arrange them in a hollow square, tweety-five on a side, and you would have scarcely the basement of this pyramid: take another hundred and throw in their material into the hollow square, and it would not be full. Pile on all the stone and brick of Philadelphia and Boston, and the structure would not be as high and solid as this greatest work of man .- One layer of blocks was long since remove to Cairo for building purposes, and enough remains to supply the demands of a city of a half mil-lion of people for a century, if they were permitted freely to use it.

District-Attorney Phelps, in the course of his admirable address recently delivered before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity at New Haven, urged vonag msa who were anxions to exer an influence in public affairs, to make a specia study of such subjects as pauperism and crime, political history, the legislation of States, local government, and, above all, political biography. He ridiculed two sorts of dandies-the literary and the social. "Culture with the first," he remarked, "means to dawdle about clubs and to fill vapid cars with equally vanid talk about art and literature



The above cut is photo-engraved, one half the size of the original, from a flourish executed by A. A. Clark, tracher of writing in the public schools of Cleveland, O. Frof. Clark is an accomplished penman and teacher. His specimens are models of grace and excellence.

Warning to Newspaper Stoppers.

We appropriate the good warning from ruthful Evchange: "A certain man got and at the editor and stopped his paper, The aext week he sold all his corn four helow market price, then his property was sold for taxes, because he only heard of the convention three days before it adjourn he lost ten dollars betting on Molhe McCarthy two days after Ten Broeck had won the race he was arrested and fined eight dollars for hunting on Sunday, and he paid \$300 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised two weeks, and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a leg like a derrick, to kick him all the way to the new-paper office, when he paid four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign and swear to an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again '

Let Your Light Continue to Shine.

To the many cornest and skillful teachers athors and workers in our profession, who have so liberally favored the JOURNAL with valuable articles and illustrations from their ens, we return our most carnest thanks, and trust that in future their light will con tinue to shine with increasing lustre through its columns, while we hope in the future to add many brilliant contributors to our present list

You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know all. But let all you tell be the truth .- Horace Mann

and music and nothing, having few ideas themselves, and conveying none to others continually trying to measure the ocean in a The other is the social dandy, half-pint pot. whose idea of culture is never to dune without; dress-coat. His activity never reaches further than the billiard-table, nor does his enthusiasm rise higher than a languid approval of a pretty face or fine voice in the street or on stage. These are the creatures who talk of politics as inconsistent with culture and refinement, and above the healthy, honest meaning of the words. True culture never avoids a duty, however disagreeable, nor does true refinement suffer by any necessary con ct with anything." He deprecated hypercritical judgments on either politicians or political methods. "You say," he exclaimed, that the debates in Congress are unseemly. and sometimes disgraceful, but contrast them with the sessions of a Preshytery!" He re-marked that an obstacle to the advance of oung men in political life is the arrogance which too many of them affect in their rela tion to public affairs. They are too apt to that because they are well read and cultivated that they may be at once assigned to command without ever carrying a musket in the ranks. From old soldiers hot dusty and begrimed with battle, the brightness of the new uniforms commands but slight respect

All orders for books, merchandise, work or engraving to be sent by mail, must be a companied with the full amount of cash. If ordered to be sent by express, at least one hulf of the amount should be remitted, the balance C. O. D.

How Rich Men Began Life.

Cornelius Vanderbilt began life with a said hoat running between Statea Island and New York, carrying garden stuff to market. With two or three thousand dollars raised from this source, he entered upon steadily increasing enterprises until he amassed the enormons snm of \$100,000,000.

George Law, forty-five years of age, w day-laborer on the docks, and now counts his fortune at something like \$10,000,000.

Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, the noted sugar refiners in their boyhood sold molesses andy, which their widowed mother had made, at a cent a stick, and to-day ere worth proba hly \$5,000,000 apiecs.

Marshall O. Roberts is the possessor of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000; yet until he was twenty-five he did not have \$100 he could call his own.

Horace B. Claffin, the emiacut dry goods merchant, worth, it is estimated, \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 commenced the world with nothing but energy, determination and hope, and see how magnificently he has invested them.—Exchange.

Wonderful Precocity.

The most noted case of childish precocity is perhaps that of Christian Henry Heinecker, born at Lubec in 1721. He could talk at ten months old; when he had completed his first year he could recite the leading facts in the Pontateuch and a mouth later had as quired the rudiments of ancient history, geography and anatomy; had learned the use of maps and 8,000 Latin words. When two and a half years old he could soswer almost any question in geography and history, and hefore his death, which occurred in 1724, at the age of four years and four months, had learned divinity, ecclesiastical history, and other branches of knowledge, and Latin French German and Dutch About a year before his death he harangued the King of Denmark, to whom he had been presented. In his last moments he displayed the utmost firmness, and attempted to console his grief-stricken parents.

A Double Negative.

TI.

Ten years

Puck.

Ago?

110 She. Ten years Ten years Ago, With tears With tears You said. I said. "Dear Ned, " Dear Ned. "No! No!" "No! No! I fied-Von flod Heart dead, Dear Ned. You know Mon beau ! And Jessie, you? How foolish you! You would Could not Not wed-You press? You could, Could not "Its said: You guess I could have, too, Negatives two, But tears With tears, Were shed Meant "Yes!"

Ten years

Ago

The empress of Austria was filled with wonder on meeting Mr. Kavanagh, M. P., for county of Carlow, with the Kddare hounds. He was born without less or arms. In place of legs be has six inches of muscular thigh stumps, one being an inch shorter than its fellow while his arms are dwarfed to perhaps four inches of the upper portion of these members, and are unfurnished with any termination approaching to hands. Yet he is a beautiful caligraphist, a dashing huntsman, an artistic draughtsman, and an unerring shot, an expert yachtsman and drives four-in-hand. In writing he holds the pen or pencil in his mouth and guides its course by the arm stumps, which are sufficiently long to meet across the chest. When hunting he sits in a kind of saddle basket, and his reins are managed with surprising expertness and case - New York Sun.

The virtue of patience bears such a preponderance in the things of God that we can neither fulfil any precept nor do any acceptable work without it .- Tertullian





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We hope to make the Journal so interesting and attractive that no penman or tracker who sees it can arractive has no leninan or teamer who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active co operation as correspondents and agenta, we therefore offer the following

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NEW YORK, JULY, 1879

The Convention

In about one month, August 5th, the sec and Rusi less College Tenchers' and Pen men's Convention will assemble at Cleve land, Ohio. It is to be hoped that there will be a large assemblage embracing al the live and active workers in every depart ment of education which will come before that Convention. That there will be a large and enthusiastic gathering we feel assured and that through the experience gained at the previous Convention, the present thorough organization and the well directed efforts of able managers, a much greater success may be reasonably anticipated, than at the previous Convention. Last year our western brethren were very slimly represented, no one being present from either Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati, from each of which cities there should be half a score at least this ye

There can be no well founded complaint that the location is not central or in any manner unfavorable to any section of the comtry: indeed no more central or favorable le cation could have been selected. We cm brace this opportunity to especially urge all touchers authors and persons especially interested in business education or penman ship to be present, and to come prepared to contribute in some manner to the interest and success of the Convention This may be done either by exhibiting results of their teaching, explaining the methods by which they have been attained, by the exhibition specimens of practical and artistic pen manship by teachers and professional pen men, of their own and pupil's execution also by careful preparation to discuss any one of the topics, published in the last merit.

number of the JOERNAL, and embodied in a circular which can be received free by any one who has not already done so, by ad dressing J E Soule Secretary of the Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Not only will all attendants profit largely by such a comparison of ideas and methods, but they will also derive great advantage and satisfaction from a new and extended acquaintance with their brethren and co-workers throughout the country; all will thus work more in unity and good fellowship toward a general unbuilding and nonularizing their chosen

Every teacher, in any department of eduation to be considered at the Convention, should feel that to be absent will be not only a great loss but an actual misfortune.

Complaints.

It seems unavoidable, among several thousand subscribers, that there should be some each month who fail to receive their JOURNAL and we naturally expect, more or less complaining postal cards, in which we have not been disappointed. In most cases and courteous language, while others have been not only uncalled for, but impertinent and insinuating. One gentlemanly writer asks. "What has become of The Journal? Has it suspended ? Has it proved to be an other failure? I have not seen a copy in over two months " Imagine our suprise, on referring to our subscription list, to find that the name of our indignant and greatly injured friend bad never graced that list, but that we had mailed him gratuitously several specimen copies. His card gives unmistakable evidence that we have sown some good seed on very unpromising ground Others have allowed their sub scription to expire, and then sent indignant notices that they have not received their paper, and, in some instances, when notified of the cause bave insignated that we were over careful to be afraid to trust them for the amount of one dollar, as if we knew that they desired to be trusted. We are pleased, however, to state that these reprebensible complaints are comparatively few, most are proper, and gladly received not that we are specially gratified by such mistakes, but having occurred, we are glad to know of them promptly that we may do our best to apply the proper corrective

We wish it to be distinctly understood that THE JOURNAL is mailed to every sub scriber the first week of every month, only once being as late as the 9th of the month We shall be obliged to any person entitled to receive THE JOURNAL, who does not do so on or before the 15th of any month, to at once notify us of such failure, that we may ascertain and remove the cause

King of Clubs

On June 26, we received from Professo Gaskell, Principal of the Bryant and Strat ton Business College, Manchester, N. H. a single club of therty-six subscribers to THE JOURNAL, and he has since sent twenty more, making fifty six names within two That is the largest list of sub scribers ever sent in one month to THE JOURNAL, anything like an equal number carb one of the business colleges of the country would materially inresources of THE JOURNAL, and would it not pay proprietors of these institutions to evert their influence to increase the circulation of THE JOURNAL ? It will do much toward awakening an interest in good writing every branch of business education, and the wider spread and more general the interest created in these branches of education, the greater will be the corresponding patronage the institutions in which they are taught. A hundred thousand copies of The Journal mailed monthly throughout the country would at once double the patronage of the business colleges. Yet there are some few proprietors of these institutions who appear to be in fear that Tue Journ at will circulate among their pupils and patrons. We suspect that in such instances it sheds an uncom fortable degree of light upon pretended

Vacations in Business Colleges.

For many years after the establishment of business colleges, it was the almost univer-sal custom to advertise "annual sessions." "no vacations." That method was rendered necessary under the life-scholarship plan, as studen's entered at any time for an en tirely indefinite period, there would be no time at which a collega could close its dours for a vacation without incommoding more or less of its patrons; but of late years many, and we believe the most sensible conductors of these institutions, bave ceased to issue an unlimited or life-scholarship, receiving their students for a definite period, and with reference to closing their O A 11 rooms at stated times for vacations work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, will it not also make a worn out, dull and stupid teacher? We do not see any good reason why tracbers in business colleges should not enjoy the usual seasons for rest and recuperation granted to teachers in all other educational institutions, and in most other pursuits. We think it a short-sighted policy that keeps up the old plan of "life scholarships" and "annual sessions" in any business college.

Specimen Copies of the Jonrnal.

Thus far, since the publication of THE JOERNAL, it has been our babit to mail specimen copies to all applications by postal cards, of course free, and we did not realize the extent to which we were being imupon, until recently we caused an alphabetieved list to be made of all such applica tions, when to our surprise we found six cards requesting specimen copies from one individual five each from several, four from others, while those who had applied two and three times were very numerous. For the benefit of these liberal and earnest friends who have thus so liberally patronized us, and to enable them to save their ostal cards in the future, we would state that we now have conveniently arranged the names of all who have been supplied with specimen copies free, and that their cards will not in tuture be considered a good and valid consideration for THE JOUR-NAL and postage, but will only contribute to swell the contents of our well-filled trash basket. Save your penny by sending a dime.

A Remarkable Connterfeit.

The Secret Service Division has, through the Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans, been placed in the possession of a counterfeit note of the denomination of \$20. on the legal-tender issue of the series of 1875. It has been executed entirely with a pen, and so thoroughly excellent is the workmanship that the average merchant would be deceived into accepting it. The geometric lathe work on the back will not decrive an expert, nor will the lettering in the border on the face of the note. The pertrait of Hamilton, on the left end face of is very fine, when the method of execution is taken into account. The signatures of John Allison, Registrar, and Jno, C. New, Treasurer, are perfect. The average work on the counterfeit, as compared with that of the genuine note, places the former beneath criticism. The fibre paper has been imitated by distributing fibre over the plain portion of note on the back, and covering it by a strip of fine tissue paper. It is on the wh a very remarkable production, and if the counterfeiter received the face value of the note, he was poorly remunerated for his

Complimentary to American Penmanship.

Hon. Joseph Wright, Ex-Mayor of Mac clesfield, England, and a prominent sills manufacturer, was, a few months since, presented by the silk manufacturers of Pater son, N. J., with a complimentary address, which was engrossed at our office In his etter acknowledging the receipt of the address, Mr. Wright says: "I have seen many such things in this country, but nothing approaching this for skill and taste

"We shall see you at the Convention," is what they all say. We bope so

The Essentials of Business Writing.

The first essential in business writing is legibility, secondly, rapidity of execution, thirdly, grace and symmetry. To be legible letters must be well formed and properly To be legible and be absolutely free from all spaced. superfluities. To be rapid the writing must not exceed the medium size, and the simplest type of each of the letters must be chosen and uniformily used, as a constant and frequent repetition of the same forms will impart to them special ease and accuracy as well as rapidity. It is this habit of ease and simple uniformity more than anything else that distinguishes a business man's writing from the vacilating and complex forms of the school hov.

Problem in Book keeping.

An error occurred in stating the problem given by Professor Rathbun in the last issue. It should bave read: "Sold one-half of my business to John Smith, who became a partner, and shares equally in gains and losses I have on hand merchandise valued at \$12,000, store and fixtures, \$8,000; received cash, \$5,000; his note for halance, \$5,000 " Those who sent a solution to the statement as it appeared last month, are reonested also to send a solution of it as stated above. To the person first sending a correct journal entry of the same, Professor Rathbun promises to mail a copy of the "Accountants' Guide," a popular system of book-keeping, by M.R. Johnson of Chicago.

Display Cuts.

We wish to remind teachers and managers of schools and colleges of our excellent facilities for getting up all manner of display cuts for circulars, catalogues, &c., &c., unon relief plates, which can be used the same as wood engraving upon a common printing press, also by photo-lithography, diplomus, testimonials, college currency, circular let ters. &c., &c. Specimens presented on application. Parties having pen drawings which they desire to bave reproduced, either by photo engraving upon relief plates or upon stone by photo-lithography, are requested to procure our estimates before giving orders elsewhere.

Situations and Teachers Wanted.

Now is the time that teachers and em ployers are seeking to enter into engage ments for the ensuing year. To facilitate each in their efforts, we shall henceforth re ceive advertisements under the above special heading for ten cents per line of space each insert on. Eight words make a line; twelve lines one inch. Allowance must be made for words and lines to be displayed.

The August Number of The Journal will be issued so as to be mailed on or before the first day of August. It will, therefore, he necessary for all persons having matter which they desire to have appear in either the advertising or reading columns to have the same in our bands on or before the 25th day of July. We shall endeavor to have Tue JOURNAL in the hands of all subscribers be fore the Convention.

Our Teachers' Agency.

We again call the attention of teachers wishing situations to teach any of the business collège branches, and proprietors de siring to procure the services of good teach ers in any department, that we will aid them to the best of our ability, on the receipt of their application, accompanied by a remit tunce of \$2.00,

Fine Card Specimens.

We have received an elegant assortment f blank cards from the N E. Card Co., Woonsocket, R. I. embracing plain, gilt, funcy, &c. Their stock is varied, and first class in quality and style. Orders are filled promptly, and at a reasonable price.

The second Business College, Teachers' and Penmen's Convention will meet on Au gust 5th, at Cleveland, Obio; a large assemblage and interesting proceedings are

once well known as nepman and author.)

Make each clown, in lessons short and easy, Dance like an Elisler, warble like a Grist,"

write like a Spencer or a Flickenger.

The learner must himself, or herself, do the

work, and "hear the burden and heat of

the day?" and the time required must ever

depend upon the tact and the energy of the

pupil. And let no tyro imagine that with

ont these alaments of success (if with) it can

To cause him by a course howe'er inviting

In lessons twelve to execute good writing,

fair deliberation by representative teachers from different parts of the country, with the

full belief that the time, place and circum-

stance would best answer the high demands

was an experiment, and at the same time a

The Convention held in New York last year

Under the circumstances it was

be possible-

of our specialty.

success.

Is Flourishing a "True Art"?

JOEL II. BARLOW

If it he deemed a matter of doubt that flourishing is a "true art," the question may be best determined by considering the meaning of the term "art." Art has a very extended signification, and is properly ap-plied to many subjects. Among these the "art of writing"; even plain writing is instly entitled to a conspicuous place. But writing, like many of the products of ha man industry, is as susceptible of decora tion or embellishment as a temple a house or its furniture, machinery, pottery, jew ciry, or anything the beauty of which can be enhanced by the application of cultivated skill and taste. Some form of what is termed "flourishing" seems the most ap printe ornament for manuscript. It would be entirely out of place to use pictorial matter with writing, unless it were to elucidate or illustrate the subject. There is no doubt that the bighest artistic skill and taste can be as appropriately employed in the embellishment of a piece of writing, as in the decoration of architecture or furniture. Raphael employed his almost divine skill not only in designs for tapestry, but in pottery and other of the industrial arts

Writing may almost be valued as the corner stone of the fubric of civilization. great extent it may be used in its plainest

But according to the gravity or dignity of the subject, it will be proper to add to it the skill of the decorative actics

forms have been generally modified, conventionally to adopt them to the subject to which they were applied.

For penmanship, the material used for or-namentation should be specially convention-alized and specially adapted to the subject. As an illustration of the value of artistic skill applied to penwork we may cite the exam ples of medieval work, before the art of printing was discovered. That was a period in which the knights of the quill and their were duly appreciated. It might then he truly said

Tie to the PEN alone we mortals owe All we believe and aimost all we ke

Then penmen were generally artists and artists were generally penmen. The greatest artists made the pen their favorite instru ment for first presenting to the eye the divine inspiration and the grand conceptions of their meteoric genius. Even Michael An gelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael, as well as other eminent artists, made their first sketches with a pen.

At a recent sale by auction of the great col lection of Didot, the celebrated printer at Paris, manuscript works sold as high as \$15,000. Forty-five ornamental manuscr and missals realized it is said about \$100,000

Communications

to the columns of the Jornay, regarding any department of teaching or practicing writing, or upon any branch of practical education, are respectfully solicited.

ascepds on and slant one space, and continues poward on main slant another space, from hich point a diminishing shade traverses the upper half of first line, and continuing in direct line unites with lower turn to right curve, extending upward one space on con nective slant. A straight line one space in length crosses the shaded line horizontally at three-fourths the height, one-third of its length being on the left and two thirds on the right.

The letter d combines the first three lines of a with the sec should not be shaded. Height, two spaces; width from oval to straight line at base line

line, proceeding one and one half spaces b ase line, then retracing to base line and finishing with third fourth and fifth lines Shade from buse line to bottom of letter by increasing pressure. Width be

line being continued one and one-half spaces below the base line, where it is united by a short turn to a right curve ex

The letter f begins at hase line

What Will the Convention Amount to Editors Penman's Art Journal : and and third of t. The avail Within a little more than a month the ond meeting of the "Commercial Teachers and Penman's Association" will be held at one space Cleveland. This meeting was appointed after a full and

- The letter n begins at base line with right curve extending two spaces in a direction more nearly vertical than the con nective stant, uniting angularly with straight

tween straight lines, one space " The letter q is formed by the first four lines of a the fourth next to impossible that the work-which, in the nature of the case, had to be to a great extent extemporaneous and unconsideredshould be wholly satisfactory. The most that could be reasonably expected, was the bringing together of a number of earnest, faithful teachers, in closer relations than the mere professional ones existing, and a comon of views and methods hearing upon our common work. It is but the simple truth to say that these ends were fully met. and that those who accepted the call in good faith and joined in the work of the con vention left with the feeling that time and money had been judiciously spent. Under this view, the adjournment to Cleve-

land was an actual necessary result, and there can be no doubt that those who voted for such adjournment, did so with the feeling that with a year's preparation, and a more definite idea of what can really be seconplished in a four day's deliberation, the convention of 1879 would prove a great advance on that of 1878,

The time is now at band when the ground of these hopes will be tested

There can be no doubt that those who have had the matter in charge have wrought with energy and intelligence and the work of the Convention as foreshadowed in the topics presented for consideration would seem to be placed beyond contingency. Is there reason to believe that these expectations will be met? There are, within reasonable cal-culation, one hundred live, earnest teachers who can attend the Convention, and who will do it if they can be assured that it will pay them. And the only pay they ask is additional knowledge and preparation for their work Will it be possible for this class of leachers to eather from the deliberations and exescises of the Convention this substantial investment/ There should be but one possible answer to this question, and if the labors of the Eexcutive Committee are apprecinted, and the ground they have laid out occupied there can be no doubt upon the subject.

One fact stands out prominently, both in the conclusions of the Committee and in the opinions of those who are most in carnest s to the outcome, and that is, that the time of the Convention should be given to practical discussions of the hest methods chool work-that for once, there should be less consideration given to discursive papers, however carefully prepared and however interesting, and new to the actual process of the class-room as practiced daily by those who speak thereof

this plan is followed, and every member of the Convention comes to its work with willingness not only to baten to what other may say, but to talk himself whenever be can s add to the general stock of knowledge, the question then asked as the tittle of there arks will be answered in a way that will send us all home with our hearts beating warmly for the work which is before in every pleasant rememberance of the Convention of 1879. "So mote it be."

Yours respectfully, S. S. PACKARD. New York, July 1, 1879.



The above cut is photo engraved from pen and ink copy, executed by Charles Rollinson, who has for some three years past heen an assistant in our office. Mr Rollinson is a skillful and promising young artist; in pen lettering he has few equals

Cardinal Wiseman, in an address to an as sociation in Manchester, England, in 1852, on the relation of the fine arts to the indus trial arts, said, "that it was highly impor tant the two should not only go hand in hand, but that the two should be joined in same individual Dr Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery of Berlin, when con sulted by a Committee of the House of Com mons, in 1835, upon the improvement of the "Arts" and Manufactures, said "it was necessary to bring about the condition of things that existed in the time of Raphael that artists should be more workmen and workmen more artists." It is necessary to bring a closer connection between the bean tiful and the productive art
The Cardinal said, "The art required to

enhance the beauty, and consequently the raine of the productive arts, is not low art, but high art, and the very highest art " The subject of the connection between plain and ornamental writing, or flourishing, is to extended for the space at our command in this number. The important points can be but barely alluded to Plain writing must be classed among the

industrial arts. For ornamental or decora tive penmanship, the same condition of things is desirable as for the industrial arts generally, viz , the combination of the ar tist and the pennian in the same person

For the decoration of an hitecture and the mechanic arts generally, when the objective material employed has been derived from natural forms, animate or inanimate, these Writing Lesson BY B F. RELLEY

We group the letters already given that their similarity may be more apparent

We observe that they are all of the height of i, except two, and are consequently one space in height, the letter i being the of measurement, the exceptions, r and s extend one fourth space higher.

The initial lines are made upon a slant of 30° the terminating lines have the same slant, except those of the o, e and w which are made horizontally. The straight line of the m. n and w are also connected by curved lines having the same slant. All the straight lines, except the crossing of x, are upon a slant of 525 None of the letters of this group are shaded except a; and there is no retracing parts except in a and s

Having practiced the above short letters with especial reference to their similarity in height or slant of lines, we may examin and reproduce the four letters t, d, p and q, called semi-extended letters,

tending upward to the base line and merg ing into a left curve, continuing on counce Width from point tive shout to head line of eval to intersection of straight line, base line, one space, width of part below base line, one third space

To form these four letters creditably re quires much careful practice and close criticism

In making the shade of t and d, a pressure upon the pen to open the nibs sufficiently to produce the required width of shade in widest part, should be given before moving it downward in forming the letter, that the shade may be bounded at top by a horizontal straight line, instead of curved line, or point at top and bulge below

The shade of p is the reverse of that of nd d, and may be considered a wedge with thick end downward while that of t and d has thin edge downward. In making the shade of p, stop the downward move as abruptly as possible, that the lower coundary may be a horizontal line. See also, that the straight ones above buse line are precisely parallel. In making d and q be careful to unite the oval to the straight line by a point only.

The question is almost hourly asked me How long will it take me to learn to write a good hand ?" This question is, of course utterly impossible for any finite mind swer, and I am not of those who believe there is any one on earth or under who can or could, (to use the language of Foster,



- A E. Degler, Warren, O., creditable specimen of flouris incloses a very shing
- L. M. Bates, teacher of writing, Edington I. Y., writes a graceful letter in which handleses several well written card specimens
- F. O. Young, Camden, Me., the somewhat famous left hand writer, sends a very attract-ive and well executed specimen of flourish-
- E. L. Burnett, La Crosse, Wis., sends several specimens of writing and flourishing which show that he is still improving; he writes well.
- L. L. Tucker, teacher of peumanship at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., sends several very creditable specimens of card writing
- Jos. Foeller, Jr., Ashland, Pa., sends a photographic copy of a set of resolutions en-grossed for a fire company; the work is skillfully executed.
- C. H Hills, Mansfield O., incloses several slips of husiness writing and a package of cards which for elegance, case and grace, are rarely excelled.
- A. A. Clark, teacher of writing in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, sends a gen of off-hand flourishing, a cut from which will be found upon another page.

Several elegant specimens of card writing and a gem of flourishing have been received from C. W. Rice, who is at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Obio.

Uriab, McKee, teacher of writing at the Oberlin (O.) College scods specimens of writing executed by several of his pupils which show remarkable proficiency.

A. H. Dakin, Tully, N. Y., sends a compli-cated and attractive specimen of flourishing and drawing. It is somewhat overdone; with one-half the work it would have presented a one-half the wor... better appearance

Answers to



by No communication maccompanied with the name and address of the strict will be noticed, no worked in their or spoth or colonne of the dressext, other will improve the the readers be numerically included in the colonne of the colonne of the colonne trickense upon writing be given to any but sub-tices no particular the colonne of the colonne been or particular than the colonne of the colonne trickense upon writing be given to any but sub-tices are particular to the colonne of the colonne trickense as not colored to the colonne of the work are related to the colonne of the colonne of the work are related to the colonne of the colonne of the work are related to the colonne of the colonne of the work are related to the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the colonne of the trickense of the colonne of the

NOTICE.

In this column, for the future, will appear in this communications, and answers there to, as we shall deem of general interest or in portance. The custom of criticising the writing of individuals will be decontinued. erring of individuals will be docuntinued partly because such criticisms are not of general interest to our readers but principally from the fact that since the circulation of the Journal, has become so large, requests for each criticisms have become to numerous to adult of our complying with them all, therefore, that we may be impartial and just the sum of the control of the co tion on our part, we announce, that any notice are desired rot the Jornan who desires to receive by mail a careful and therough criticism of their writing, with suggestions for practice and improvement, we will favor them with the same for one dollar.

- G. A. S., Moline, Ill. What is the postag VIA S., Monne, III.— Mutt is the postage on pictures and drawings made with a pen ! Answer By the amended Postal Law which went into effect May ist, peu drawing writ-ten eards, corrected proof sheets, diplomas filled, not signed, go through the mails at one cent per onnes.
- B T., Harperville, Miss. and others ask if B T., Harperville, Miss, and others ask if cenund receive a specimen of their writing and allow them to compete for the prizes directly for the prizes of th

W. P. M., St. Louis, Mo.—I. Who received the highest premum for penmanship at the Centennial'. Answer We are not informed where the contennial the premiums awarded to the various departments of penmanship at the Centennial. We give all the information we up

have, and if any having received premiums are not here mentioned, they are requested to inform us regarding the same. A diploma and medil was awarded, for our mount pendiguid to the process of the control of the cont



- H. C. Wright, of Wright's Business Col-ge, Brooklyn, N. Y., is rusticating in
- W. E. Dennis, Penman at Wright Busi-ness College, Brooklyn, N. Y., is spending his vacation at his bome to Chester, N. H.
- A. J. Couch, late principal of the Commer cial Department of the Academy at Sackville N. B., is spending a vacation in this city.
- W. H. Ward, a graduate of P. R. Spencer, Jr., has been teaching writing classes with considerable success at Freehold, N. J., and vicinity
- N. S. Beardsley, of Washingtonville, O. has engaged to teach writing at the Young-town, O. Commercial and Normal school, he is a very graceful writer.
- Louis Madarasz, the well knows young pen man, has been engaged at a liberal salary by Mr. Gaskell, of the Manchester, N. H., Busi ness College, and goes there September 1 This will be a fine opening for him.
- I. S. Preston has engaged to teach p at French's Business College, Boston. Preston is one of our most enthusiastic Mi and skillful writers, and will be likely to keep his competitors in Boston on the qui vire.
- F. Mooar, teacher of penmansh rd's Business School of Boston, fu is an accomplished writer, and enjoys the reputation of being a skillful and successful

George M Nicol, proprietor of the Dominion Business College, Richmond, Va., favored us with a call a few days since. He reports a tolerable degree of success in his college during the past year. He has the bearing of an accomplished teacher and gen-

- D. R. Lillibridge, Principal of the Da port, lown, Business College writes a letter in bis usual excellent style, in which he en-closes a specimen of drawing and flourishing executed by Mr. Hubn, one of his pupils, and now an assistant teacher in the college, which is very elegantly done.
- A. C. Monroe, Brockton, Mass., paid us a isit recently. He formerly, for several years, visit recently. He formerly, for several years, laught wat the formerly, for several years, laught writing, but more resently has been engaged and an accountant. It is his expectation to take charge of teaching writing in the public schools in his town next fail. He is a good writer and an enthussastic admirer of fine permanship, and will undoubtedly do good service in bis new position.

 Prof. L. 8. 78 no...
- Prof. L. S. Thompson, teacher of drawing and penuanship at Purdue University, La-syette, Ind., recently gave, before a large and appreciative audience at Lafayette, an atcressing and amusing illustrated lecture, which was highly complimented by the press for its wit, humor and upt cariestures of vari for its wit, humor and upt carientores of our nationalities and celebrated pe Prof. T, is evidently a master of his art
- A. W Smith of the Meadwile, Pa. Business College, has just completed a very skill ful and complicated piece of artistic penman ship in form of a Masonic Memiransini tol and compleated piece of arisis pennian ship in term of a Massors Mamiransum. Cuaar," which he designs to publish. It is 224xs, and is profusely and tast fully orna-mented with the emblems of that order, all inclosed in an ingeniously wrought border of seroll and emble mutic work. Upon the inclusion of the property of the other for its skill industrian property of effect either for its skill industrian property of the other for its skill in design, or exention
- C. W Childs, of San Jose, Cal., called pon us a few days since. He has been

eaching writing for some time past in Cal-fornia, and in the fall will take charge of teaching writing for some time; informia, and in the fall will take charge of writing and drawing departments in the California State Normal School. He is improving the charge of the c the present-visiting the leading normal and public schools of the East to observe and public schools of the East to observe and study their methods of conducting these de-partments. It is his determination to give to these branches attention commonsurate with their importance as a part of a public school teacher's qualification.

E. Baylies, Principal of the Baylies' Com-ercial College, Dubuque, Iowa, has been mercial College, Dobuque, Iowa, has been spending a vacation of seven weeks among friends in the East, during which he favored us with a call. He reports a substantial improvement in his college business during the past year. He is one of our two, enterprise and the college of the college o edly deserves his growing suc

edly deserves his growing success.

J. Cagle, formerly pennus at Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Ga., has opened in that city an institute of Pennuan-thip. The Atlanta Standay Gazette speaking of Professor Cagle says that "be has for many years been acknowleged to be the finest pennasu of the South. He has not only the most equisite power of execution, but he has the harpy faculty of teaching this admirable art to faculty of teaching this admirable received, and what we have learned concerning Professor Cagle. we can most fully iog Professor Cagle, we can most fully endorse what is said by the Gazette. His writing is among the best received at the office of the Jorsey. riting is amon



Chambers' Business College, Harperville, iss., is warmly commended by students who are in attendance

The students and teachers of the New Jerey Business College, Newar lourishing literary society.

A catalogue of Folsom's (Albany, N. Y.) Business College bas been received. It is a quarto pamphlet of twenty pages, got up in excellent taste and style.

We are glad to learn that the special pen-manship department at the B. and S. College, Philadelphia, Pa., conducted by J. E. Soule and H. W. Flickenger is bighly prosperous, as it richly deserves to be.

C. Clark, formerly of the Forest Business College, Rockford, Ill., has chased of M. J. Goldsmith the Pottsville, Business College, of which he at once

T. T. Potter and S. R. Manning bave es T. T. Potter and S. R. Manning have es-tablished at Neenah and Onro, Wis., schools known as the "Students' Counting House," in which they teach commercial and acade-mic courses. Their Counting House Quart-erly is a well edited pamphlet of states.

pages. The Spencerian Business College, Washington, B. C., conducted by Henry C. Spiencer, closed for its summar treations, June 17. He closed for the summar treation, June 18. The Lancoin Hall, and consisted of music ensurements of the control of the college of the control of the college o

The fifteenth anniversary and commence nent of the Bryant Stratton and Sadler, Bal ment of the Bryant, Stratton and Sadier, Bal-timore Business College took place at the Academy of Music, July 1st. The valedicto-ry address was delivered by the Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D.D., of New York. The gradu-ating class numbered one hundred and sixty. six; we return thanks for an invitation to be present, and sincere regrets for our inability

Special Gifts vs. Industrious Effort BY URIAH MUGFE.

Thousands are dissuaded from attempting to learn to write well, because they imagine they lack "the special gift." They seem to think that writing above every other acquisition requires special talent, or a degree of mechanical ingeneity which they do not

I have little faith in this idolized "gift." I know such a thing exists, and when it is not abused its possessor may well be grateful for it, not only in peniusuship, but in any other calling. But where one, really pos sessed of natural talents in a large degree succeeds, two fail. Of course they do not necessarily fail, but fail because they are aware that nature has done more for them than for others, because they depend too much upon their natural talents, and do not favorite flower of the writer, placed in the make that effort which is absolutely indispendent for the card and envelope.

sible to success, though possessed of the most evanisite cening.

To any person of common sense who will carefully follow good instruction with a corresponding example and persevere in his practice, success is an absolute certainty. Give me a young man with a will and indus try, and I will give you at least an excellent business penman. Or let my pupil be possed of real love for the art, together industry, even though be may lack this highly esteemed gift, and I will guarantee not only an excellent business hand, but a high degree of perfection and beauty. To him who would become an expert in the "art" in all its branches, the qualifications above mentioned, viz.; love for the work, industry and perseverance are positively necessary; while genius, or natural ability, is not only unnecessary, but in most case hindrance to its possessor, from the fact that it is seldom accompanied by that industry, "stick-to-itiveness" and other necessary qualifications which are indispensable to a bigh degree of success.

Manchester, N. H., June 25, 1879. Editors Penman's Art Journal:

The recent articles and communications in your paper in reference to those who are continually plying penman with requests for specimens." are very timely and to the point; but there is another class of frauds that are still more worthy of the Jouanal's righteous wratb. If some of my corespond ents are to be believed, there are several penman traveling about the country, whose plan of operation is this; They go into a place and form a school: then decamp with the money collected for tuition-going over the same "course" in each place they visit It is further claimed that one or two of our best known penman are engaged in this high-toned business, one of them, too, recent and very promising convert of Mr. Moody's.

The only way to put an end to such business is to publish these parties. For me, I should deeply regret having to do it myself, but rather than see the entire profession discredited by reason of these fellows, I would do my whole duty in the matter believe, however, that there is no class of men with higher principles of honor than we see among peuman , but there are some scaly fellows among us, who need a little strict discipline

Let us bave the experience of those who know more about their plan of operation. G. A. GASKELL

[In any instance where well-supported acts regarding pounten who have defrauded their patrons are received, we shall not best-tate to give such facts publicity through the columns of the JOPENAL - ED.

St. Louis, June 20, 1879.

Editors Penmans' Art Journal:

Owing to the severe pressure of business I am unable to reply to the communication of Mr. Geo M. Nicol (which appears in the June number of the Jounnal in time for the July number, but you may state that I will embody all the points of controversy in my address to the Penmen's Convention. would have been a great pleasure to me to bave beard from other peumen on the subject, I really had expect ed such, and am a little disappointed in finding only one, who would openly vindicate, and declare "flourishing" to be a true art. No doubt there are any who take the same grounds as Mr. Nicol therefore I would request them to come forward and let themselves be heard , but whatever arguments may be offered, let them be based on some authority outside of the ranks of "penmen" I make these re quests for the purpose of embodying in my report, every point of argument that may be submitted, and replying thereto. As I have not the time nor the inclination to reply to each case "seriatem."

I am yours, in haste.

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Complimentary to Ames' Alphabets Ames' Alphabets is an admirable arrange-

ment of alphabets in great variety. Its thirty three fice plotes represent the Romac, Italic Romac, Gothic, Old English, Tuscau, Egyptian, Mediseval, and other styles German text, Church text, three charming rustic alphabets, and a number of ornate and nseful original designs, including sign pain ters' letters, monograms, topographical signs, and architects' alphabets. We recommend it as a complete and artistic work which will offer much assistance to any one doing fine lettering. It also gives useful hints for draughtsmen upon the points of tracing and transfering and preparing India ink .- Amer-

This is a new book of alphabets, and in some respects is altogether original in its methods and contents. Several plates are especially adapted to the use of architects and draftsmen, for the purpose of lettering their drawings. The styles of letters prescuted for the purpose are easy of execution, and are arranged in words and phrases in most common use upon drawings, so that, if desired, many of them can be used by direct transfer There are several plates of shaded and fancy letters, especially designed for sign painters' use, and some plates of rustic letters, which exhibit fine taste and ability on the part of the author, and which are designed for use as initials, &c .- Curpentry and Building.

This is an attractive book, which cannot fail to commend itself to everybody with a tuste for the artistic. Many styles of letters are given, from the plainest and simplest to the most elaborate. Teachers are learning to make their school rooms attractive by mottoes and other ornaments. All such will find this a valuable manual. Even for simple black board work, it will soon pay for itself in adding interest and attraction, -School Rulletin

This work was prepared by Professor Ames, the celebrated Engrosser and Pen Artist of New York, and is adapted to the use of architects, augravers, engineers, artists sign painters, draughtsmen, &c. It contains thirty different styles of alphabets, many of which are original, and now appear in print for the first time, -Canada School Journal.

It presents a remarkable variety of alpha bet designs, a very necessary book for engravers, draughtsmen, sign painters, and others. Sunday Herald, Boston.

It is a useful book for penmen as well as others, as there is a great number and variety of alphabets and styles suitable for en-grossing.—Album of Pen Art.

INVISIBLE INK FOR POSTAL CARDS, - The Elustricte Generalizationg proposes the use of what may be called "postal eard ink," for messages which are sent on such cards or are otherwise unscaled A solution of nitrate n ebloride of cobalt, or chloride of copper, mixed with a little gam of sugar, produces a "magic ink," which is made visible by warming, either by holding against the stove or over a burning match. Potassium ferrocyunide in solution may also be used, but this requires a developer, for which either copper or iron sulphate may be employed. With the former the writing will appear in brown, and with the latter in blue color,

According to the Pharmacist, an ink that cannot be crased even with acids is obtained by the following recent: To good gall ink ald a strong solution of fine soluble Prussian blue in distilled water. This addition makes the link, which was previously proof against alkalies, equally proof against acids, and torms a writing fluid which cannot be crased without destruction of the paper. The juk writes greenish blue, and torns black

An aqueous solution of soluble todide of starch is being sold under the pame of Eucr our les Dames. It is especially intended for haltes' love letters. In four weeks characters written therewith disappear, preventing all abuse of the letters, and depriving the lover of all documentary proof to his possession of the heart of his mistress. The signers of bills exchange who use this mk are freed from all obligations in the same length of time. Greer's Stationer.



Alphabets," just completed. Sent post-paid on receipt of \$1.50

Union, Miss. June 24, 1879 Editors Penman's Art Journal:

I am delighted with the Jounnal; would not be without it for five times its cost. I think every teacher should take it. I would advise all persons interested in writing to send for the Pennan's ART JOURNAL. fact I believe it should be taken by every family in the land Let every subscriber work for the JOURNAL so that our favorite paper may have a circulation equal to its marita

Keep the ball m motion, let the good work

Fraternally yours, JOHN C. PORTE

Cats and birds do not mind being laughed it, but dogs and horses are sensible to ridi-Siducy Buxton relates in The Anima World that his pour gets very cross when disparaging remarks are made upon him, and comes furious, stamping about his stall. putting back his cars and attempting to bate if he is openly laughed at , whereas praise greatly pleases him. The Spectator believe that dogs, and probably horses, know the difforence between being laughed at in derision and being laughed at mademention, and enjoy the latter as much as they resent the former. but repards it as questionable whether som parrots do not understand and enjoy the practice of making fun of their bunnin sequant ances- do not appreciate the art of duping and take pleasure in it.

A correspondent asks if we know of a chemical ink that is invisible after writing but is visible after a fluid or powder is thrown upon the writing !

One method is to dissolve a little tannin in ome water, and write therewith, which writing, if brushed over afterwards with a small brush containing time, of iron, will appear distinctly.

If you know the acids or other tests that are used on safety check papers to prove its ability to prevent raising, please name them Ns. - Dilute a small quantity oxalic or mu-

ratic acid. apply with a small brush and blot off with a blotting pad. Possibly the method adopted most by forgers is to use oxygenated or muriatic acid, as by this means the texture of the paper is not altered Equa quantities of nitre and vitriol distilled and anphed will have a like effect. A very neat little method as used by forgers is to rub the ink with a little ball made of alkali and sulphur. Geor's Stationer.

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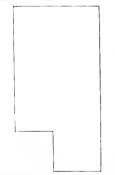
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"PENMAN S ART JOURNAL" (R. O. FERBER)

Penmanshin

Address delivered by Prof. A. F. Bod., Superintendent of arting, public schools of Caveland, O., before the time tender (Saschard, Association at Warren, O., June 14, 1879).

There are 5.900,000 adults enumerated in last United States census, who could neither read nor write. This means that about one-seventh of our entire population are in need of instruction in these useful and important arts. That this vast number can ever be reached by professional penmen, is entirely out of the question, and the thought naturally comes, how is this problem to be solved : There are 250 000 teachers in our public schools, who are supposed to devote early one tenth of their time to writing. This is equivalent to the entire time of 25.000 in this branch. Of the 250,000 teachers, 200,000 are female, and 50,000 are mal-Assuming that the whole time of 95,000 teachers be given to instruction in penanship, we have an average of 236 pupils to each teacher, or, forty-seven per hour-

Hence, it must be seen that a more general plan than the socient one of individual instruction, must be resorted to." That our public schools should be purseries of the art, I do not think will be questioned; and that the burden of instruction must fall upon the regular teachers is to me, equally To diffuse, then, more generally clear. among the people a knowledge of the art and to stimulate a bealthier public sentiment toward it, are prime factors in the problem. The question is not difficult. Let Boards of Education, Boards of Examiners, Superintendents of Schools, and all persons having control of educational interests, make a posi tive demand that every applicant for a position in either primary or grammar schools, shall pass a thorough examination in both the theory and practice of Penmanship, T.of them insist that no certificate be granted to those found incompetent in this branch. Put the writing on a level with arithmetic, gram mar or geography, and make it just as essen tial an element, in the examination for promotion of pupils from grade to grade, let teachers and pupils feel the same responsihility for it as for the studies named. Week this done, I venture the prediction that results fifty per cent better than those now obtained, could be had, and that, too, without extending the time of special lessons. But the objectors to all this may say: First. The demand is unreasonable-impracticable; we could not fill our ranks with efficient teachers the wheels of our educational machine might be blocked-and with what? the sin ple art of writing, and some have gone so far s to say the lowest of all arts. Second Public sentiment would not support us in such a radical demand. Third It is an art like music or drawing, a gift of which all are ossessed, and hence many might fail in reaching such a standard of excellence as would enable them to mass, were at seriously considered. Fourth. Individuality—the no tion that no two persons can be made to write alike-that writing should express character. and, therefore, it is not desirable to force taste by requiring all to be measured by common standard: and more serious still with not a few, that to write with extreme nicety, or to be very exact in what one does is a mark of a small mind. Fifth. Really writing has not much educating power or teaching force, and therefore hardly worthy to be dignified as a study. I have given what I believe to be the real objections to placing penmanship where I think it belongs, and will endeavor to answer them briefly. First. That the demand is unreasonable or impracticable I do not believe. If applicants for positions in our schools could know, even a mouth beforehand, that they were to be examined in writing, and that such examination would be thorough, that no certificate would be issu to them if found incompetent in this branch I do not think one out of fifty would fail of reaching an entirely satisfactory standard, far as knowledge of the art is concerned. That the art is lowest of all arts, or the very simple art some imagine it to be, I deny in toto. If such be the case, let him so think ing try to master it, or to teach it, and I can assure him he will find it neither very simple nor extremely low, on the contrary he will have need of all his faculties in full play if he make an eminent success of it. It is one thing to know-quite another to impart. Few

knowledge-many from inability or lack of skill to impart what they know Public sentiment would not support us in so sweeping a demand. May I ask who is to dame for the existence of such sentiment if it do exist (and I deny that it does to any serious extent) who has the moulding of public opinion if not they who have conrol to a very large extent of educational affairs? I think right here is the main difficulty, and something should be done to hange the current of opinion if it is setting in the wrong direction. Public school men should awaken to the fact that writing has strong claims upon them as an elementry study, and that it can never rise to its proj level until it is given a fair and equable chance: that they personally have a work to do in this direction quite as well as profes-sional penmen. Third. That ability to write well is a gift any more than all our faculs are gifts I deny. Indeed, there is less diversity of talent here than in reading music, or drawing : less than m arithmetic or spelling even, as I have frequently proved to my eotire satisfaction. Hence this plea to my mind falls flat when we look it squarely in the face; and yet, the idea that some are born with a strong leaning toward Spencerian and per force, must write well still lingers in the minds of many, like some old worn out super-Fourth, Individuality, This, in any practical sense, is the curse of penmanship striving for it I mean. Who of us has not seen or felt perhaps, the evil of learning to write from a half dozen or more different teachers each baying his own peculiar style? How ofter what might otherwise have been an excellent hand, has been spoiled completely by trying to mutate somebody else. I think of no bet ter illustration of this point than the average boy or girl in our high schools. Notice how they chase after oddities, how full of quee fancies-how prominent the notion that genins and greatness are always marked by eccentricities and originality, How they seem to feel that these qualities must coloral they do if a mark is to be made in the world aps you will say all this is but a natural Per) exhibition, or reflection of that hypersensi tive condition of the physical organism inci-dent to the age of such boys and girls. This is true, no doubt, in part, but far more is it due to wrong educational training, false ideas of life and false social tendencies that induce persons to seem what they are not, writer has said : "The soul in its first and purer nature hath no idiosyncrasies which are not competent to others of the same kind and condition." I think he was right in such objection-certainly not so far as the work in our primary and grammar schools is concerned Beyond a certain point writing purely a practical art for the use of all, in which distinct formation and facility of execution are to be combined and I do not think any one will question, that to begin in early childhood with a good style and from that style never change, is safer than costantly to vibrate between good, bad, indifferent and execrable. Again, that to write with extreme nicety, or, to be very exact in carrying out to the last degree every little detail in whatever we do is any evidence of small mind, is, seriously, absurd. There is too much disposition altogether in this country to ignore littles in our struggles to rise in the world. We seem to forget a very old but

at all is worth doing well. In the lowest forms of organized life of which man has knowledge (and no doubt serving an equally infinitessimal purpose in creation) the Almighty has set an example worthy our following; every structure is perfect and the sam display of infinite skill in every minute detail. however unimportant seemingly. Our profession (the penman's) is unfortunate in being burdened with quacks, (pardon the word, for I think it fits.) and, as in medicine, I think we are too apt to judge all by an experience it may be, with one or two. As well may we condemn religion because we happen to know a person that prays long and loud on Sunday at during the week cheats his neighbor and violates in every act of his life the Golden Rule. The fact is nenmanship is an absorb. ing art if one undertakes to become highly fluished in all its branches. So much time consumed in securing the necessary mechanical expertness that none is left for anyelse, and hence, it too often hap nens that a disrelish for improvement in other directions is created. Fifth: That writing has not much educating power or teaching Before answering this objection, I force. desire to define briefly my position. I certainly do not wish to be understood as having any desire that it should rank with astronomy, geology, theology, or medicine. These, are grave subjects that demand for their understanding a strong intellect, added to a life time of hard study and patient, persevering research. Even at the end of such a life one can but feel how far one has fallen short of complete mastery. Hence, it would be silly to compare penmanship and astronomy. They are not comparable subjects. Writing is an elementary art, and as such is justly entitled to strong claim upon us. Any technical or scientific view of it, should be confined to primary and grammar schools. Beyond these deal in generalities. Therefore, I would not if I could, give it any undue prominence, but would put it squarely on a level with arithmetic, grammar or geography would have teachers and pupils just as enthusiastic over it and serious about it, and would make it count just as virtually in an examination for promotion from grade to grade. Now, what are the facts of the case? The superintendent, principal or teacher knows (if compe tent to perform the feat of introspection) that way down deep in his heart, is a resolve to promote his pupils upon the basis of their tery over arithmetic, grammar, and pos subly geography. This being his fixed pur pose gives color or want of color to all of his More, pupils are not aliots. through the open windows of the teacher's daily course they read his design, and with American practicality they place their work just where Oukes Ames did his Credit Mobilier stock, "where it will do the most For this they cannot be blamed. The fault hes with the teacher, or, the teacher's official superior who has formed a wrong determination and vainly hopes to hide it. Whether writing has any educating power or teaching force depends on what education If it be samply the unfolding of certain faculties and a neglect of others, that is one thing; but if it means the symmetrical development of all to the end that one may have the largest practical use of his power, that is quite another. The latter view I believe to he a correct one. If true, then what fail as teachers, comparatively, for want of wholesome saying that what is worth doing ever secures order, method, exactness, self-

control and a critical use of the eye are absinternal occessory adsordements in the edu-tion and training of the child. What other common branch in our schools tends more di tly to the cultivation of the qualities camed than writing if scientifically and skillfully baught? I do not think one can be mentioned Good penusuship is the embodiment of law and order of good taste, and as thoroughly scientific as geometry, just as susceptible of authematical demonstration. As to its teach ing power. I do not think there can be any truestion. It is almost axiomatic, that our regu teachers who obtain the finest result in writ-ing succeed thoroughly well in other branches. A teacher having good success in arithmetic. grammar or geography do a not always teach nonumushin well Make ber an element nenman and teacher of the art and I twenty-five per cent improvement in other branches as the consequence The fact is no branch taught in our schools requires the excise of more patience, skill and persevering effort to att on the highest success than west ing. Make a child, pantstaking and careful in all his written work, and he will be less likely to make a mistake and blunder in othe things. The skellful teacher will sook at all times to get her pupils ratu a thoroughly receptive state before proceeding to instruct the Prop r lessons in penmanship and greatly in securing this end Why is there so much slopping over in teaching children if it is no that right conditions are wanting. At this point, I think, is a vital question worthy our most scrious consideration. What those con ditions are, and the methods of securing their are problems we must persistently seek to e. This much is clear viz. That atten tion and self-control are of prime importane The child's mental wealth is but a hundle, of disconnected and floating ideas, and the work of the teacher is not alone to stimulate thirst for knowledge, but also to regulate control and direct his mind-currents so the he may be enabled to see advantageously the lattle he does know. How should be proceed to this? Manifestly by observing the order The child is a combination of matter and mind, and strive to ignore it a we may, the law for the first fifteen, or more years of life is physical first and intellectual econd, the two always in harmonious relation, the physical however, predominating In childhood and youth the most active tores are at work laying a strong foundation of which the mind can rest in perfect scennty Wobster once said "So long as a man re mans green be can grow," and I think this truth can be applied very aptly to the educational problem of to-day Our duty as edu entors does not and with the head, but should embrace the man as an entirety. One shrivel and dev up the life principle in earl years, by establishing a wrong relation by ween body and mind and you make it for ever turns this to see to the constant if right relations had existed. An instrumen at of time cannot give forth the sweet harmonies, though touched by an ane limids. Therefore, mental and physical enmusts. Insertors, in order and physical end ture should go band in hand. That this was the design of nature there can be no doubt and, in training the child, one of the firs things found necessary is to combine play sural and mental action in some agree form, such as making sample marks, printing writing the drawing of rude pictures, light gymmetres, &c Why is this done, if not of the principle that mental poise is better so Why is this done, if not or cured by the forces acting together than sep arntely. Neither most we forget that we ar dealing with the sense period of life, that of all the five no other, is in a broad sense, so important as seeing, that it is through sense avenues we must reach the intelligence of little children. If this colorist correct and I think it is mainly , then the proper training and intelligent use of these orgasequence, and they become powerful educational forces. Now let us see what part pen manship can be made to play in this problem First It cultivates neatness stimulates pridin one's work, begets contempt for desurder and slovenimess, secures system and method stimulates self-respect and mokes one precistritles. Muchael Annalo onco and to a frank cetthat trifles make perfection, and per taste, makes the eye critical and discrimina-

ting, and journases the love for the heantiful in art and nature. A great writer says: "All art is nature better understood," and is it not ven of writing? Third, It is an excellent discipline, since it requires the control of both mind and body. One must think and act at the same time, by forcing chedience of arm, hand and fingers turough the exercis of his will. Hence, it assists greatly in se caring a right condition for good instruction in other branches. Fourth, It is not simply in the ability to form letters distinctly that peo sup makes its strongest claim, but in the fact that if a pupil is properly trained in th art it helps, as few arts can, in fixing by con stant use in daily work, those habits that are absolutely necessary to high and permanent success in all the common walks of life. Of the children in the schools of the larger cities scarcely more than one per cent ever go be youd the fifth year, and of the remaining nine ty-more per cent one half at a rough estimate eave with no more schooling than is gotten in the primaries. Therefore, somethin grammar, geography, spelling, &c., is necesary. Through all must run a strong vein of practicalness—the shility to evecute as well as to plan, and to methodize as well as to ac We are too much inclined to live in theory land and deal too little fact, givtoo much attention to what and too little to how. I aver it would be vastly better if no child under two lye or fifteen years of age werever permitted to do anything hastily or in a manner as to be conscious of slight or neglect; that the habit of thoroughness is of prime importance, not alone in a few thingbut in all, "even unto the least." We must tember that the first years of life are very largely habit years, and that they may give color or went of color to a whole after Failures in business in one's profession and in almost every direction are not for war. of brains so much as from lack of organizing power, self-control, order, poise and the ins bility to utilize in their fullness the facultie we do not possess. The educated man should more readily adapt himself to any business in life to which he may be drawn than the uneducated. Is this true to such extent as it ought to be? I think not, and why The answer to this question (in part at least) may be found in the notion that some are born to be lawyers, while others are as strongly in clinced toward theology, medicine, &c Hence carly in life, we are led to the neglect o common things in our mistaken ambition to reach commence at a leap of genius, or by ome grand coup d'etat, instead of by slower but more natural processes. If a boy is e pecially bright in arithmetic the teacher is oo apt to push him forward in that branch at the expense, many times, of other nece work Right here I think we make a cray and serious mistake in the education of the young, viz.: In making the distinctions w do as to what is important and what is not I hold that under the age of twelve or fifteen vents no effort should be made to cultivate special talent for any one thing, but on the contrary, we should seek to equalize by placing most strees on the weaker points, and on the stronger strive only to guide or prop erly direct them. We should fix the idea is child's mind that average success in life is best secured by a broad culture that taker reguizance of the whole quite as well as a part that nothing permitted to be taught in the schoolroom is, in the smallest degree, un important whatever its seeming, that cor science is an active quality that ought to find pression in every act of his life. Once let the child feel that neglect or slight in any work is allowable and where will it

Once let the child feel that neglect or slight in any work is allowable and where will it end—too often in failure and bankruptey. Show me a buy that is alspaced, indiff-cent and slovenly in bis writing, and in eight out of every ten such eases you will find him the same in any work where question is possible. If this assertion seems too strong, make a fair but searching best in your classes say from the A or B primary grades, and I will stand or fail by the result. Go further, if you will, take two classes from A primary or D, erummar grades, one baving had the lest of unstraction except in writing, another having, bad the hest of unstraction except in writing, another havings. Test them in spelling and you will get proof plenty that good writing helps spelling, and yet many professional

penmen are poor spellers—a paradox surely. I deny, however, that a penman in any true sense of the term is either the poor speller, ibito or supremely superficial being that many seem to think him. The difficulty lies in the fact that they are entirely superficials as penmen—they see nothing in good writing beyond the simple form of a letter, and us wonder such a one is held in low sets ren.

I have used the expressions properly taught rightly taught, &c., because many penmen m to know as little of true method in teach ing the art as a beetle does of Greek When ne art as a neerie does of Greek. when good penmanship means more than the asking of simple letters, I am sure a spirit of fairness and candor will accord writing a place in the curriculum of our common schools at it has never held bitherto. A few general words in closing. I believe in education the broadest, highest and hest, that every improved method and appliance of the age can aid us in obtaining, whether in the primary grammar, high school or university.

I believe the public schools of America best in the world, and that no class of pro fessional men or women are more devoted to their work, heart and soul, than our superin tendents. principals and teachers gen Neither do I mourn the departure of father of grandfather days; for good as they were they could no more meet the demands of the present than a dog-cart can supplant the steam railway. I believe inst as strongly however, that we are weaker at the b than at the top-that in our anxiety to stimu late in the runds of children a commendable ambition to continue on and complete a high er course of study than is afforded in c primary and grammar schools we are in dan ger of neglecting those fundamental princi oles that he at the threshold of all true and permanent success. I believe that we ente too much to the notion of hims or heat of mind in our children, and thereby create a disrelist for much mental food that is best suited t the age and condition of the child. Lack of mental grip, so much complained of is due in great measure to the fostering of this idea be fore indepent and reason are developed. 1 tends to make the child discontented with what is best for him, and nonrishes our in dulgence in caprice, whim or fancy, and hence that sort of prevish mental grap, like the sharp sump of a possile, rather than the clinging, never give-up grip of the bulldog It leads the child to easy discouragement, lo of fortitude and self-reliance all of which is too much a characteristic of the mass of chil drop in our public schools

Because one is brillmat in arithmetic and because one is brillmat to arithmetic and the former or neglect of the latter. In such a case, with proper direction the arithmeter as case, with proper direction the arithmeter will take care of itself—the writing won't. We have already too many installanced and one-sided men and women in this country Let us, as educators. have no hard in swelling the number. Plouting on the crest wan't being the number. Plouting on the crest wan't help the man that's drowning undertreath the wave. We must dive to the bottom it may be if we would save him, and, though lest me the attempt, 'tis duty nobly done the best could do no me.

Forged Autographs

The London Times, having r ference to the late sale by Messrs Lotheby & Co., London, of Baron Heath's remarkable collection of autograph letters, says:

Important and highly interesting as the collection andoubtedly is, it proved event tors and historians, in bringing to light several letters which were known to h been made many years ago in unitation of the handwriting and the language employed by the celebrated men whose autographs they These very letters, which pretended to be had been long lost sight of, are smong those mentioned in the Dictionnaire de Autographiques' &c., of MM. Lalanne and Bordier, and on reference to that work we find that they formed part of a lot sold about 1837 by a certain Letellier to Charon, the dealer, as having been discovered in the cabnet of M. d'Hozier, the great genealogi-t of the time of Louis XV They afterwards appeared at a sale in Paris in 1847, and were then believed to be quite genuine and were purporting to be of Dunois, the celebrated sold at high prices, the autograph letter of Jean, Bastard d'Orleras (1492-1468), which

Rabelais, the identical one in the present sale, then bringing £37. It was this letter that, about the year 1847, led to the discovery of the formeries which bad been practised of the lorgeries which had been photosed.

The purchaser had the currosity to compare
it with the writing of Rabelais in the University registers of Montpellier, where he was professor, and the result was unfavorable to its authenticity. But more than this the letter bore the date and place of 'Phusance, Avril, 1538," purporting therefore to be written in Italy and addressed to the Cardinal du Bellay, announcing to him that the Pope had asked the Duke of Savoy to surren the fortress of Nice, which has been again declined and referring to other political news Now it is ascertained that at this date Rabe lais was not in Italy, but at Montpellier : and, moreover the whole substance of the letter has been shown to be a pasticolo made of phrases and words taken from authentic letters and imitating the style of the great writer. To those who are not aware of the extraordinary skill with which these things are done, it will be interesting to point out how it is that excellent indoes and enthusiastic amateurs are deceived. The artist forger first provides himself with paper of the time— this is indispensable to his craft—and thus old paper is sought and long has been all over the world, at high prices. He next takes an ink which, as far as chemical ingredients can help him, will assume quickly the decomposed appearance frue ink acquires with age odels for working from are apt to be found and are of course necessible in any of the great national libraries, and some of anfortunately, been stolen for the purpose An abundant source also is available in the facsimiles contained in the great Isogharhies des hommes celebres,' Paris, Delarus 1812. The close imitation of these is a study of a life, and it leads to such perfection that it demands very great skill nable an expert to detect the falsity where the forger has not ventured so boldly upon his work as to coin an original letter, and then he is pretty certain to make a mis us in this case of the Rubelaus' letter The R in Rubelais' signature has a pe

suliar long tail, prolonged downwards with firm stroke, and this wanted something of freedom and decision in the specimen now sold, as well as the flourish added at the end of the name, which is equally singular in the true soundure. The water mark of the paner ometimes condemns the forger, but generally be takes care to be right as to this, we observed that the paper of this letter bore a mark which very closely corresponds if not identical, with that on a letter of Michael Angelo, in the British Museum, dated Rome 1555, while this letter bore date more than 26 years earlier. The weak point, however of the forger lies in his ink. No chemical knowl educe has yet enabled hum to obtain the ne culiar look of old rak which has decomposed gradually, and which shows the thinner and thicker flow of ink as the pen laid it The false rick decommoses cannot the letters being of the same regular tone of color, but often varying in depth, from pale and thin to dark and thick in places. regards the possession as well as the disposal of these particular letters, there is no doubt whatever that the late Baron, Heath believed in their authenticity, as so many others had done, and that they were offered bona fide in this public side. It was only at the moment and when it was observed that the French experts present did not become purchasers of them that the interesting disovery was made. The Rabelas letter, there fore, when it was put up met with one bul of £5 from an English dealer, and was knocked down to him without a single advance, much to the amusement of M Charavay and the other Paris dealers. Had it been true, it would have brought perhaps 20 times the With two or three exceptions, these mitations were by the same elever hand There was a letter of Charles V of France 1337-1380, which sold for £4 18s., relating to the chromeles of King Thibault, and supscribed to Gilet Malet Inotre valet chambre, accompanied with a certificate as to its authenticity by M. A. Teulet, an expert and dealer in Paris long since dead, who authority was also appended to a similar letter



was now sold for £1, such a letter being worth, if genuine at least £100 the same hand pretended to be by the Duchesse d'Etamps, mistress of Fraccis I., and another was said to be of the great Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, killed at the battle of Poletiers The andacity is flying at such bigh game as this, however, was surpassed in the letter of Bayard, the famous Chevalier, complaining to the king Louis XII. of the eries in the town of Vicence by the troops of the Emperor Charles V of Gor many, which sold for £13 5s. This was also ied by M. A Teulet, who, it is now known, was the beau freer of the artist who devoted his talents to this sort of work. That he was not alone in his craft was to be observed in the specimens of older masters such as the letter of Charles IX of France-1550 1570-and that of Charles V. of Ger many, written to de Montfort, in French, and referring to a letter in cipher, and directing him to bern it after having read it."

The Art of Letter Writing.

Recent allusions in a clever English weekly endeavored to show that the art of letter writing has become altogether obsolete. If the writer meant that there are few or ions now a dura who write letters in the style of Cowper and Madame de Sevigne he was pretty nearly correct. Each of those in dividuals had the time to write voluminously and the motive for writing candidly. The same opportunities and stimulus do n exist as frequently as they did in those days Nevertheless the art of letter writing has not quite died out, and it never will, so long a people interested in each other are kent apart.

Lovers, for instance still write letters, and nowhere else in the world is such burning rhetoric to be found as in the epistles they interchange. Thank heaven, the era of let ters written crosswise has almost expired but it gives the fancy plenty of room for work in depicturing the tender solicitude with which the eestacies expressed in those intersecting lines must have been approvelled

With what different emotions do we perus the letters written by friends equally Here is one, for instance, comp sed with an amuable light-heart doess which takes for granted that all the world is gay, because the sender never felt a pang worth mention The periods are well rounded, the oblective de riptions are nicely turned, and jective descriptions are meety turned, and over the whole lingers an atmosphere of elf enjoyment that leaves altruistic considerations out of the question. It is just such a letter as men or women in love with themselves, and who have never truly known what it is to love anybody else, are given to inditing. Yet it is worth receiving. it is characterized by good temper and gladsomeness, which are always in order, and if it does not descend to the depths or reach up to the heights, it is a pleasant specimen of cheerful nore me langure correspondence,

Very different is this almost impassing and vigorous piece of writing, in every sen tence of which occentricity and a burning sincerity are displayed. It scorelies the inagination in the reaching, it touches the heart bals the tears flow, sends brightness to the eye and a flash to the check and leaves the reader punting with pleasure. Yet it is not etter. The first epistle (we will say) was an agreeable, well-balanced handshol this, of which we are speaking, is a cordial e, a momentary embrace Its unmistakable emotion darts through you like a consunning fire. The other lays you out on ice are specimens of two schools of correspondence, each interesting in its way You cannot blame the north pole for no being the equator. You have no right to find fault with frost spangles on a mountain side for not emulating the crimson blossoms that gleam in the rifts, below -N, Y

As a motch for a sentence of furty-three recently published in this column containing all the letters of the alphabet, the following of only thirty-three letters, which also fulfils the same condition, is given -

The Writing Class.

BY J. W. PAYSON v

The capital letters give clearness, strength, iversity, and artistic character to writing. They introduce broader movement, fuller curves, greater breadth of design, and more marked distribution of light and shade, than we find in the small letters. New principles are introduced into the architecture of the capitals, and hence their classification is different from that of the small letters. straight lines are now mostly climinated, and flowing curves take their place. The grave and beauty of writing are largely centered in the capitals. Artistic chars cter is not the least desideratum in neomanshin ulthough it must of course yie'd precedence and value to a simple and legible style. However, these merits are not incompatible, but are happuly blended in the best writing.

In the spoken signs of language, only aim at clear and correct enunciation, but we cultivate taste and expression. written signs of language demand equal consideration, and have the same restbetic bear ing. We could easily teach the child the mere disposition of the lines in the characteristic forms of the alphabet, and leave out alto gether any ideas of symmetry and beauty The letters can be made stiff and regular they can be stripped of many of their grace ful lines, and remain bare signs of language But we aim at something more than this. We not only wish to give the pupil a clear and intelligible handwriting, but we also desire to



" Here we have the Capital Stem followed by the capitals A, N, and M. See how much se three letters are like the same italies All of the script letters, both small and capital, come from the italic ones; but the script letters have more lines; and, in their capitals graceful curves take the place of nearly all the straight lines which you see so often in the italies. I want you to look sharp at the Capital Stem. It is only a long curve and an But these, together, make one of the must beautiful forms that we have in writing You know that an oval is shaped like an egg This base oval rests on its right side. I wish now to cut off this oval finish of the Capital Stem, at the base line, so that we can study the long curve. Tell me if it is the same curve all the way down?" Some say that it is ome that it is not. "I will change it a little, so that you can tell better about it," it tensifying the curves. "What do you say ow? Is it the right or left curve?" "Right bright eyes can see both curves. both these curves unite to make a single line I now draw a horizontal line through the centre to mark the curves. "What is the upper one?" "The left curve." "The lower one?" The right curve," "You see that the curve eet at the centre of the stem. This beauti ful curve, made of two opposite curves, is often called 'The Line of Beauty.' It come com two ovals,"-writing one heside the other, so that the adjacent curves touch at the make it pleasing to himself and to others, centre. I then trace the upper left curve of To accomplish this, we must create in his the second oval, continuously with the lower



truth the sooner will we find our credit es-tablished upon a firmer and more solid basis. -Baltimore Every Saturday,

Humor of Newspapers.

The American journalist possesses a fund of dry humor which he knows well how to apply. He is famous for insulting by implifew understand the art better. California editor invested in a mule, and the fact was chronicled under the heading, "Ke markable Instance of Self-possession." one Milwankee editor of another. "He is one of the few journalists who can put anything n his month without fear of stealing anything;" and when a Western editor We cannot tell a lie; it was cold vesterday his rival quoted his remark, with the ad dition, "The latter statement is incontrovert ible - but the former " Sail on Idebo ionmal "The weather has been hot again for the last few days. The only relief we could get was to lie down on the Herald and cover ourselves with the Bulletin-there is a great coolness between them." This kind of coolness often brings about an amusing interchange of inci vilities A Michigan journalist declared in his paper that a certain editor had seven toes, The s'undered man thereupon relieved his mind in a "leader," denouncing the statement as unwarranted, and its author as devoid of truth and a scoundrel to bont. offending gentleman replied that he never wished it to be understood that the seven toes were upon one foot, and the victim of the sell was thoroughly laughed at are living at this moment under a despotism." His opponent kindly explained:-" temporary means to say he has recently got married ' A newspaper writer asserts that his ancestors had been in the habit of living a hundred years To which another re-sponds:--" That must have been before the introduction of capital punishment." proprietor of a Western journal announced his intention of spending \$50 on "a new head" for it. "To not do it." advised a rival sheet: "better keep the money and buy a new head for the adstor "-which im phed a good deal - Printers' Circular,

The speed of a railway train must depend very much upon questions of grade, condition of tinck, &c.

The swiftest nutrond trains are run in England, according to the German government report, a speed of fifty miles as hour being common between London and Dover, London and York, and London and Histings. Trains go at forty two noles an hour on one of the Belgian bines. The fastest in France and G russey do not often exceed forty, and in other European countries thirty is the maxmmm.

Some of the rollroad riding on our near-by roads is very fast. The Pennsylvania run ome of its express trains from New York to Philadelphia about ninety miles, in less than two hours, and there is also fast running or the Bound Brook rout. A rapid rate of speed is much more expensive than a moder rate rate because it involves such a heavy wear and tear of machinery, tracks, &c., and much more fuel

A young lady graduate in a neighboring county read an essay entitled "Employmen of Tane," Her composition was based on the text, "Time wasted is existence, used The next day she purchased eight is life." ounces of z phyr of different shades and commenced working a sky blue dog, with sea green eyes, with a pink tail, on a pince of yellow canvass. She expects to have it don by next Christmas - Norr storm Herald.

Any one might reasonably suppose that half a dozen kinds of steel pe s would suffice for the reasonable wants of a community. The public, however, are as fastidious in their requirements in writing as in anything else: and to satisfy the different tastes the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company provides over one the larger expenses, for these he can calcu- hundred and fifty different styles



mind a good ideal of the letters. And this last right curve of the first oval, to point out the

THE LESSON

with all of the small letters, and we have now ome to the grown-up letters, or capitals. mean by this, that capitals are the largest let ters we have in writing. Let us talk a little about the use of capitals before we learn how to make them. Now, if you will look at your reading books, you will see that every tence begins with a capital; and that the words I and O are written with capitals, and that some other words have capitals. Is not this much better than to have all small letters m your bnoks? How much easier it is to see where sentences begin. How much better the pages look to have some capitals sprinkled in among the smaller letters — How it would look to begin your name, or the name of the place where you hve, with a small letter, for on the board with and without capitals. Which looks the better? "The capital one," is heard on all sides.

Would you like to know why thes letters are called capitals? It is because they stand at the head of every sentence, just as C quain stands at the head of a company of oldiers. Now we expect a great deal of a Captain. He should be a capital soldier, or he is not ht to be a Captain. Just so we exet a great deal of these big letters. They should be made in a capital manner that is very good indeed, or they are not fit to be

"If a man was going to build a house, he would want to make a framework first, and then he could finish it off just as he liked. Now, in making capitals, we want to have first a framework, and then we can build up each letter. I am now going to give you some

requires cultivated effort on the part of the Line of Beauty. The children are eagerly watching me. Do you see this Line of Beauty "Oh, yes, yes!" "Let us ruh out those parts of ovals which we do not care to use, so that " Well, children, we have gone through the line will stand out alone. Now we have it clear. We call this the Capital Stem, in writing. To please the eye still more swing on to the Stem this upward curve, which completes the base-oval. See what a broad turn you have to give the oval, and the hif arve comes right on ton The law-ovel just half as high as the Stem, and as long than it is wide, or it would not be an oval The lines are all light in the Capital Stem veept the right curve—that has a shade which begins and ends lightly, but is heavier at the centre. The pen must move smoothly to make a good shade."

Trifles

"Oh, that's only a trifle," we say when instance 'charles snow, hoston,'-writing it reprinanded for some little extravagance, forgetting that these very trifles aces and assume gigautic proportions. The core insects lould in time a mighty monument whose base rests countless fathoms below the surface of the sea which its pinnacle pieres yet it is built only of trifles. The drops of ater which wear by their attrition a basin in the rock, are only trifles, yet every on bas its weight. Let us hook at the little expend tur-s of every day, which we slightingly term trides and see what they aggregate Car fare, for instance, to a busine man who rides to and fro from his business is only six cents for each time, that is twenty four cents a day, or \$7 20 a month, or \$86 46 a year, a sum that more than suffices to pay the rent and clothe hundreds of familithis city. Cigars, to an ordinary smoker run far into the hundreds, as do other petty "J. Gray-Pack with my hox five dozen letters that have the Capital Steiz for a frame-trifles that undermine a man's income, not





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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to make the JOURNAL so determing and affractive that no pendan or teacher who sees it can withhold either his amber rightno or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active co operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following.

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PREMIUMS.

To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further notice, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayer,

To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, including \$2, we will mail to each the Juneau on year, and forward by return of mail to the sender, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which are among the finest specimens of memoanable over multiplied, viz.:

Williams & Packard's Guide, retails for \$3,00.
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price \$5. The same bound in gill will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50. For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Gens of Penmanship, retails

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ve your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1879. Penmeu's Convention.

The second annual meeting of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association, will be held at Cleveland, O., from Tuesday, August 5th, to Friday, August 8th, 1839, inclusive

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Tuesday, August 5 --

9 A M -Salutatory by the President, Reception of Members, Transaction of Busi-

10 v w.—Topic for Discussion: "The place of business colleges in the educational system." Opening by J. C. Bryant, Buffa lo, N. Y.

11 v w — Lesson in Penmanship "The members of the Association sitting as a class of beginners" A. P. Root, Cleveland, O. teacher

12 w —Topic for Discussion "The public need of a business college, and the soft and manner in which the public among without and advertisements of these institutions shall set forth their claims for patronage and support". Opening by E. K. Bryan, Columbus, Otto.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 P. W.—Lesson in "Initiatory Methods."

Wm. Allen Miller, New York, teacher 4 r M — Topic for Discussion 2 The relation of ornamental penumiship to business writing. 3 Opening by D. L. Musselman,

tion of ornamental pennianship to business writing." Opening by D. L. Musselman, Quincy, III 4.30 p. w.—A paper on "The importance of a knowledge of art matters generally, and

4.30 r w — A paper on "The importance of a knowledge of art matters generally, and decorative art especially, to those who pursue the art of engrossing." F. W. H. Wieselbahn, St. Louis, Mo.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6. -

9 a. w.-Lesson in "Business Arithmetic." Thomas M. Peirce, Philadelphia, teacher

teacher

9.30 a. w.—"Some Fallacies in Equations," C. E. Cady, New York, teacher.

10 A. M.—Topic for Discussion: "The extent of arithmetic embraced in a husiness college course." Opening by A. J. Taylor, Rochester N. Y.

11 A M.-Lesson in "Initiatory Methods." Wm, H. Duff, Pittsburg, Pa., teacher.

11 30 A. M.—Topic for Discussion: "Political economy in the business college." Opening by R. C. Spencer, Milwaukee, Wis.

Opening by K. C., Spencer, Milwankee, Wis

12 M.—Lesson in Penmanship: "The
members of the Association sitting as an ad
vanced class in a public school." H. W.
Shaylor, Portland, Mc., teacher.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 P. M.—Topic for Discussion: "The minimum of qualification which will permit a pupil to graduate from a business college."

Opening by C. E. Claghorn, Brooklyn, N.Y.

4 r. v — "Etiquette: Its uses and benefits among men in the business relations of life." Thomas E. Hill, Chicago, Ill.

4.30 r. v. - Topic for Discussion: "The minimum amount of commercial law belonging to a business college course and how it shall be taught." Opening by W. H. Sprague, Norwalk, O.

5 P. M.—Poem—by James H. Lansley, Elizabeth N. J.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.

9 A. M.—Lesson on "The resential points of business penmanship," J. W. Payson, Hyde Park, Mass., teacher.

10 A M —Topic for Discussion "Phonography a business college study." Opening by C. E. Cady, New York.

10 30 a. M — Lesson in "Banking," G. W. Elliott, Chicago, 11i., teacher, 11 v. M — Topic for Discussion. "The ca-

11 v M —Topic for Discussion "The capabilities of a business college." Opening by D. T. Ames, New York

12 m.—"Blackboard exercises in penmanmanship." A. H. Himman, Boston, Mass., teacher

12:30 P. M.—Topic for Discussion. "Business honor and morals." Opening by E. G. Folsom, Albany, N. Y.

AFT RNO N SESSION.

3 P. M. -Topic for Discussion, "Intercommunication by students of different colleges,"
Opening by E. R. Felton, Cleveland, O.

3 30 r. m.—Lesson in "Business practice." C. R. Wells, Syracuse, N. Y., teacher. 4 p. m.—Topac for Discussion "The relation of business colleges to their graduates." Opening by S. S. Packard, New

Friday, August 8.

9 v. m.—Lesson in "Business correspondence." L. L. Sprague, Kiagston, Pa., teacher.

10 a. w.—Topic for Discussion. "The importance of penmanship in a business college," Opening by D. R. Lillibridge, Davenport, Iowa.

11 A. M.—Lesson in "Penmanship class drill in movements and exercises," H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., teacher,

12 m.—Topic for Discussion "Discipline in business colleges." Opening by S. S. Packard, New York

AFTERNOON SESSION

3 P. M. Lesson in "Ornameutal penmanship and engrossing" D. T. Ames, New York, teacher.

3.30 r. m. Topic for Discussion. "Civil government as a study to be pursued by a business college student". Opening by R. C. Spencer, Milwauker, Wis

4 P. M. Lesson in "Partnership settlements" H. C. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., teacher

The above programme is liable to changes in Cleveland, in consequence of the non-attendance of these to whom parts are as signed. By order of L. L. Sprager.

I C SPENCER,
II C SPENCER,
T M PERCE,
Executive Committee

Look out for the next number of the Jove-NAL with a full report of the convention, and several splendid specimens of penmanship.

Art.

Art is defined as "the means employed by man to adopt existing things in the natural world to his material necessities and his intellectual tastes." Man finds himself in the world without food, raiment or liabitation; the first want stimulates his inven tion, and ont of such materials as he finds at hand he constructs implements for securing and preparing his food; he soon discover the use and means of producing fire; he invents cooking utensils and as he advances in civilization be raises cooking into an art The pressity for clothing also calls into action his inventive faculties which, stimu lated by the desire to go beyond his necessi ties and adorn himself with the products of his skill, leads to the invention of modes for the manufacture of the most rare, beautiful and delicate fabrics, and dress finally be comes even a high art. The cave or hut which supplies the necessary shelter fails to meet his advarging ideas of convenience and refined taste, and he turns his attention to improved modes of architecture, in which stimulated by necessity and taste, he advan ces from one stage to another until he con structs the most stately and beautiful edifice and adorns it with the most beautiful and examisite creations of art

Music, at first only a discordant succession of sounds, is carried by means of art to the most perfect of harmonies. Indeed it is to the varied operations of art that all the inscribable variations manifest in diet, dress, habitations, customs and manners, from the undest savage to the most exalted prince of civilization, are due. It covers the one with the ill-adjusted skin of an animal, and rudely decorates him with paint and leathers, to the other, with rare taste and skill, it fits the most exquisitely-wrought garmen adorns him with gold and precious stones It constructs for the one a but and provides it with the scantiest necessities; the other is sculptured and gilded palace, and fills it with conveniences and rare haxuries. - transports the one on foot, horseback, or in a bark canoe, the other, in an ingeniously contrived carriage with springs and cushions, a palace car, or stately steamship.

car, or soricy stemman.

But it may be said that we accord to art much that belongs to invention; at the outset art and avention are well high inseparable are synonymous; for instance, the printing press is no invention, but it is constructed from material that art has supplied, and is suggested by and constructed for printing which is an art, so in all inventions and manufactures; the menns supplied, and the stimulating cause are found in art.

Art may be distinguished as mechanical and fine art. The mechanic arts are those which comprehend the means of promoting and facilitating the necessities of existence The fine arts begin with ornamentation The flask or powder horn of the huntsman hough roughly made, is perfectly adapted to contain powder with convenience safety, but when it becomes carved and embossed with the emblems of the hunt, it be comes a product of taste. A trough of bark so placed as to convey water from one point to another, is an example of art, but when the Romans built their famous aqueducts with arch upon arch, stretching for miles across the country, they had called in the aid not merely of art, but of fine art, and that on the very grandest and noblest scale So, too, the plainest and simplest strue ture to protect against the elements might be used for divine worship, but when th Egyptians, Greeians and Ropums built their temples, the fine arts were called into use to adorn them with symbolic carvings and symmetrical forms, so, too, with modern shurches and cathedrals, in these we find architecture, sculpture and painting in th most claborate and ornate combination, only complete, however, when we have the cere monics of the church and the sublime music of religion. Art administers to the necessities of life, while, in addition to this, the fine arts address the imagination. civilized nations, in proportion to the devel opement of intellect and fancy, we find the fine arts entering largely into the ornamentation of even the most common as well as tl e grandest objects.

Persons wishing copies of the Journal should inclose ten eents,

The Advantages of a Business Educa-

Mankind may be separated into two great divisions: those who have livelihoods, and divisions those who have livelihoods and fortunes to gain, and those who have them in charge. To the former nothing can contribute more than a good basiness clueation, it opens many avenues and materially a sids one forward and upward to success. A lady or gentleann who can write with facility a good hand can always find renumer attive positions, and when they add to that a thorough knowledge of necounts, correspondence, business-rules and enstoms, their opportunities are correspondingly increased, as regards number and degree of compensation.

the graduate of the common school, acade my or the highest literary institution of the land We have known many highly educated and talented young gentlemen and ladies to fail utterly to turn their accomplishments to any special advantage for the want of just the practical knowledge that would be obtained by one or two terms in well-conducted business college; indeed it is a well-known and recognized fact that, as a rule, graduates from our highest classical and li terary institutions know less of the practical affairs of business and find it more difficult to procure acceptable positions than do the less educated but more practical graduates of a common school and business

It is rare that a thorough graduate of a business college is long without profitable employment, while a large share of the drones of society are graduates of our lassical colleges and seminaries; the years that others have passed in gaining by and observation a practical knowledge of their chosen avocation, has been lost in that direction to the collegian, who finds little use for his Virgil, Homer and ancient mythoogy in the average pursuits of life, while not unfrequently be has acquired a false idea of the dignity or aristocracy of a classi cal education which ignores or despises the nore laborious pursuits, and thus debars him from many of the most honorable and promising avenues to wealth and disting

If a practical education is all important to those who have fortunes to make, it is equally or more so to those who have them to preserve. We feel warranted in asserting that more fortunes have been lost through want of a knowledge of accounts and the law and custom of business than from any other one cause. The shrewd, but dishonest accountant, or confidential manager of a fortune, or a business whose principal is known to be ignorant of accounts, the rules and details of business is muster of the situ ation, and may very soon squander or gain possession of the same for himself merchant who entrusts the management of his accounts and affairs to others, of whose methods he is himself ignorant, is usually not far from bankruptey. A thorough business college course would undoubtedly save many of the thousands of failures which anaually occur throughout the country. The want of a thorough understanding of one's resources and liabilities is the hidden rock npon which many a present and prospec-tive fortune has been wrecked.

Let Your Light Continue to Shine.

To the many cornect and skillful teachers, authors and workers in our profession, who have so liberally favored the JOLINAL with valuable articles and illustrations from their pens, we return our most current thanks, and trust that in future their light will continue to shine with increasing hester though its columns, while we hope in the future to add many brilliant contributors to our present list.

A Valuable Medium for Advertising.

The September number of the JOHNAL containing a full report of the Convection will not only be unusually interesting hit a valuable medium for naivertssing. We shall print at least turnly thousand stars copies print at least turnly thousand stars copies. A bimited number of advertisements will be received at our regular rates. In order to insert insertion they should be sent in early, accompanied with the cash.

Moral Instruction in Schools

"The School Board of Birmingham, Eng., has at last settled its scheme for imparting moral instruction in the public schools. This scheme provides that teachers shall give two lessons a week of half an hour each, subjects including obedience to pare honesty, trithfulness, mode ty, tempera so personal way of a half an out of an out-bonest, trainfoliuses, mode by, temperance, courage, kinduese, perseverance, fragality, thrift, government of temper, courtesy, ma-selfishness, and kindred moral dates. The lessons are to bor of a conversational character, and enforced by lithestations drawn from the board of the courage of the course of the course of the course of the course of the might use if they chose illustrations from the Bible. This effort, however failed by mue votes to four, one member, Mr. Dale, prob-ably expressing in his short speech the opinions of the majority. He believed that we consider the course of the control of the course of the liquous fath itself would be benefited by it. The manner in which morals were commody were commody ligious faith itself would be benefited by it. The manner in which morals were commody taught, when morals were associated with redigious instruction, and rather emasculated and enfeebbel moral life, by the exclusive appeal that had been made to the highest religious motives in order to enforce ordinary moral luttles. He was prepared to maintain that there was a clear moral distinction begins a superior weeking morals and teaching reaching morals and teaching reaching the order of the proposed of the order ligion. There were many men was recognized the obligation of hoosesy and trafficiances and of temperature was repected bytan except the obligation of positions, and merely be obligation of positions, and merely be obligation of positions, and merely be using the obligation of the o

The force or Mr. Dale's opinion will be ap parent to every unprejudiced thinking mind curiosities. These works present, as it were a wonderful mirror of the progress made in this important art from a point several hundred years back up to the present time. Although many of these old works are very attractive and highly artistic, yet when com pared with the more modern publications, they are very crude.

Pen Art. Plain and Decorative.

BY JOEL B. BARLOW.

The period in which we are permitted to have our being, is preeminently an age of progress distinguished above all others by its extent and thoroughness. As the dark shades and mists of the night are dispelled by the rays of the morning light, so does the efful gence of a luch civilization, like a tidal wave roll over the earth, nenetrating its darkest ses and lifting the impenetrable veil from the nations hitherto enveloped in the gloom of ignorance and superstition, revealing to their wondering and delighted eyes the mysteries and beauties of the scien the arts.

It would seem that a few decades of this mind and soul-quickening light had produced a change in the condition of things as great as that from the fendal times of Europe to consolidated nationalitie It has melted down the barriers between

the nations which kept them encased in hostile armor ready to invade or repel invasion, and therishing as their highest ideal of hono and glory success on the bloody field of Marc

ow the nations are minging and com-

and the arts. Not only individuals, but socirties. Trades and professions should act with an expret du corps for such a grand recult

Io this movement for an elevation and improvement when the world in proportion to the calightenment of its understanding is heginning to acknowledge and appreciate the potency of the pen, can any one, pretendindifferent to the fact that in proportion to bis force and influence, he i degrading his profession and his country?

Writing is of such almost uni-The Art of versal use and necessity that, like the air we breathe, we are liable to fail in appreciating its importance.

one of the most important of the industrial arts, the art of writing cao be indefinitely improved and made worthy of honor-

As the Goddess of Wisdo n, according to Grecian mythology, was conceived by and delivered from the brain of the Mighty Jove; o can a new era in practical writing be said to have had its birth and origin from the brain and hand of the gifted Spencer. The vitality imparted to it by his energy and perseverance has been greatly increased by the associated action of commercial colleges, until it has become a power in the land. It would be a divergence from the purpose of this article to



The day is fast passing when moral instruction, entangled with creeds, church documes based upon doubtful revelation whose primary incentives to goodness, is to se reward or avoid poinshment in another world, can be unde to take so general and vital a hold upon the masses as to produce, truthful just, humane, patriotic, frugal and truly good n and women, the payment is too ancertain and remote to induce the unwilling labore to do farthful work.

Wint is wanted in our schools, is a system of moral instruction entirely eliminated from doubtful and often othous creeds, dogmas and theology, that shall be planted upon a basis so broad and liberal as to reach every class, race, and condition appealing directly to reason, justice and the muste sense of right, whose chief incentive to goodness, Mr. Dale says, shall be for its own sake, and whose examples, as well as rewards and punishments shall be found in every-day life.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware that Prof. A S Manson, has for several years past devoted much time and money to the collection of specimens of ancient and modern publications of penman ship. During a recent visit to Boston through the courtesy of Prof. Manson we had the pleasure of examining this collection. probably the most extensive of the kind in the world, consisting of several hundred of printed and manuscript volumes, some dating back hundreds of years, and are perfect nungling together not only commercially, but scially and almost fraternally. Their ambition is now lifted from the brutal idea of destruction and conquest, to the Godlike work of creation and construction-to grand works of internal and international improve-After numerous grand convocations to exhibit and compare their progress in the ences and the arts, how noble the sight to see them convene together to discuss such projects as the marriage of the vast waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. What a galatime would such a wedding be! How glorious a panorama are we permitted to witner cems worth cherishing if for nothing more than to be an idle spectator of such a progress towards turning this earth once nore into a terrestrial paradise. But can we be content with folded hands as idle specta-Will not life be much fuller of sweet ness and pleasure if we join the army of work rs a nd strive to make our little mark if we cannot make a *flourish* on the grand histo-

Life is no better than death without sen And our sensations will be thrillingly joyous in proportion to the character and exut of our achievements or our triumphs in whatever field of duty, use or beauty we may labor. Individuals should consider it not only their own interest and pleasure, but a patriotic and religious duty to add the force of their mind and body to the general movent for national bonor and supremacy on the bloodless battle field of industry, science

organized or associated effort that the art of be elevated to a plane entitling it to command a higher appreciation and a more liberal pat ronage. Though the claim of writing to p lic estimation has been mostly based upon its ntshty, it may be made to astonish and delight by its beauty as an ornamental according to the skill, taste and dexterity dis played in its embellishment.

Although writing, as a decorative art, has made great progress within a few years past there is room for much greater improvement by the application of a higher degree of artistic culture.

Prominent among the influences that have contributed to elevete the standard of public taste, and to create a demand for greater ar tistic skill, there is reason to believe much credit is due to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL The improvement in decorative per has been hitherto mostly in the direction of ornamental lettering with appropriate decorative floorishing. The field for the employment of the peo in decorative and illustrative are is already large and rapidly extending. It is necessarily in constant and extensive use for the various photo processes in all branches of decorative and illustrative art.

It has invaded the domain of the graand almost driven it from the field, vastly economizing time, labor and expense in reproducing the work of the artist or penman, thus opening an almost illimitable field to not truly artistic penman, and offering to the abbitious student the highest incentives of puor and profit. the truly arti





In this lesson we give all the extended leters, not with the expectation that the average pupil will be immediately able to reproduce them with facility, but that, as are in many respects similar, a knowledge of their forms and proportions may be easily aconired

The prominent feature of this class of let rs is the fourth principle or extended loon which was given in the second lesson, and which will now be more fully described.

The ortended loop begins at

base line with a right curve, as cending three spaces and joining by a short turn to a descending left curve which crosses the first curve at bead line, from which it proceeds in a straight line to Width of loop, one half space. The letter l is formed by uni-

ting, with lower turn, the extended loop to a right curve, on connective slant, continuing to head line.

The letter b is formed by uniting the first two lines of - to the last two of m Width from loop, crossing to dot, same as widest nart of loop

The letter h is formed by uniting the extended loop and the last three lines of n. Width between straight lines one space

The letter k is formed by uniting the extended Inop to a left curve gradually diverging from it for one space, then more rapidly approaching a horizontal position, and continuing one-fourth space above head line, and one space to right of downward stroke of loop, then returning with right curve and uniting at head line with straight line continued on main slant, to base line and uniting with lower turn to usual terminating right curve. Width between straight lines, one-half space; between downward stroke of loop and right extremity of following left curve, one space.

The four letters just given, rest upon the base line, and the direct extended loop is their characteristic, the remaining letters extend two spaces below, and the extended loop, although preserving its propositions, is inverted and reversed.

The inverted loop commenees one space above the base line; proceeds in a straight tine on main slant to base line, from which it continues a right curve two spaces, and is united by short turn to left curv crossing downward stroke at base line, and terminating at head line, one space from bevinning.

The letter j is formed by unit ing, angularly, the first line of at to the inverted loop. mar as /

The letter y is the h inverted and reversed. It extends from head line to two spaces below

The letter g is formed by unit ing the initial line and eval of → " to the inverted loop Width, from point of contact of oval with base fine, to crossing of loop at base line, one space.

The letter z is formed by the first two lines of n united an gularly to a turn similar to that at top of fetter, extending about one tenth space above base line, and one-fourth space to right, and merging into a right curve extending downward two spaces, and uniting by short turn to left curve terminating at head line, one space from first turn of letter. The loop is a modification of the inverted loop, the straight line being omitted and the degree of curvature being about the same on either side.

The letter f is formed by the extended loop, continued by slight left curve two spaces be low base line, where it is join-- ed by short turn to a right curve which in its upper portion gradually aproaches the main line and crossing it, joins angularly at one-half space above base line a right curve, which terminates at head line, one space from loop crossing. The loop and the fold, without thade, are of equal width.

the fold, without rhade, are of equal width.

The long and first act double s, is formed by uniting the direct extended long to the first extended long, and extends three spaces above the base line and

All loops of the extended letters, above the base line cross on the head line; and all loops of extended letters below the base line, grows on the base line.

In giving the width of the small letters thus far, I have uniformly and purposely eveluded from the measurement, the initial and terminating lines, as these are usually last connectives, or lines used for the purpose of joining letters together, and are extended and contracted, as well as heing subject to various modifications in form, in

consequence of change in position.

The neutre shat wellt, in spaces, of each man better shat wellt, in spaces, of each man letter be shading allowed measurements and the shading shading at the shading shading at the shading shading at the shading shading at the shading shading



W. H. Shrawder is traching large classes in writing at Dublin, Ind. The Dublin Register compliments his skill and success as a teacher highly.

The Newark (N. J.), Morning Register pays in very handsome and well deserved compliment to specimens of permanship executed by Prof. Fielding Schofield.

Oliver B Goldsmith, the veteran and widely known teacher of writing in this city, met with a panful and to him an uncovenient accident on the 4th of July A ball from a pistol accidentally stranck him in the right shoulder bodging under the shoulder blade.

ent account on the drive has a boal from a postal accolor to the shoulder balant man the right shoulder balant man the right shoulder balant the shoulder balant the shoulder balant and a feet a boal and a feet a feet

Sometic publications of our answer in the hart save to expussion regarding awards under at the Centeumit to penimaship we have bearned that "Grand Media of Honor" was nwarded by the "Swedish Art Commission," at that exhibition, to P. W. H. Wieselahn, of St. Louis, Mo., for a "superb display of artistic penimaship, pen designs, bettering, detisted penimaship, pen designs, bettering, de-

Answers to



Sector

So commings when we as empayed of such the full says red in this cor any other column of the Jurpes, C. Lin the column, not the latter, while price cond-coning the column of the latter, while price cond-condense of general nutries of rempertures. In examine of x7 it is can, the strained product and such the disconcional column of the column of the discount of x7 it is can, the strained product and not a full of x7 it is can, the strained product of a full column of x7 it is can, the strained product of a full column of x7 it is consistent to a full column of x7 it is a full column of x7 it is column of x7 it is fact that since the x7 column of x7 it is column of x7 it is fact that since the x7 column of x7 it is x7 it is x7 in x7 i

W. D., Parkersburgh, W. Va.—In holding the pen should the band be parallel with the foraum. Ans. The wrist should be kept straight, who havil maintain the hand and forearm in a direct line.

torcarm in a direct him.

H. M. R. Detroit, Much. Baring read
Mr. Burnett's article, "Engressing versus.
Flourishing? I want to know why a piction
cannot be one both a flourisher and an engenerate or their read in proceeding and in a greater, or their read in proceeding and in a picgrowth. Or their read in the process of the prostudent but hope to be both, and had expected the dvote agreet duel of time to both
flourishing and engressing. Insection conpresenting the one or the other in did read
flocatities. We think skillful fourishing of
great unportance, in fact, indepensable to
readly article pennantlep. expensibly in en-



A. A. Palmer, Manchester encloses a collection of very handsomely written cards.

Geo. Weis, Jr., LaCroose, Wis., sends creditable specimens of writing and flourishing.

A. F. Degler, Warren, O., sends a gracefully executed specimen of off-hand flourishing.

A specimen of creditable lettering has been received from John E. Orchard, Schenectady, N. Y.

Graceful specimens of business and card writing have been received from J. N. Pierson, Mecca, O. H. C. Clark, principal of Pottsville (Pa.)

H. C. Clark, principal of Pottsville (Pa Business College, sends several superior spec imens of flourishing and writing,

Specimens of dourishing and card writing have been received from Benjamin Rusink, Gibbouwille, Wis, which are creditable.

F. P. Prentit, who is teaching writing with good success at Kaufman, Texas, writes a

good success at Kaufman, Texas, write a handsome letter in which he incloses several fine specimens of card writing.

8. C. Malone, Smuthtown, W. Va., s. nds n very attractive and skillfully executed specimen of flourishing; also well-sexued specimen of flourishing; also well-sexued specimen of survival several specimen of survival several specimens of the sexual specimens of the sexual



All closed. Cause Why, at the teachers are going to the convention.

are going to the convention.

E. C. A. Becker, Rockford, Ill., has consolidated the Forest City and Freeport Business Colleges with his own at Rockford, and reports favorable business and prospects.

Written for the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, Law and Writing,

A written instrument containing the agree ment and intent of the parties is the highest species of evidence known to the law. memory of the parties in time may fail, the eye wilness may be deceived, but the writing vill tell the story ages hence as accurately as now Two persons may make a contract orally, and it will be binding. They may scute it with all the deliberation of which the parties are capable; but it all amounts to naught if it be subsequently put in writing. But suppose the contract to have been origin oally in writing. In such case no verbal agreement, as a general rule, would be allow. ed to contradict or vary it. And if it appear upon its face to be altered, the law minedi ately suspects tool play, and, in some instan ces, brands the party thus altering it with

The peuman recognizes writing as an art which takes its rank among both the industral and the fine arts. He makes of it also a science whose principles are few and simple. It is, perhaps, strange that the law, which deals so much with written instraments and whose officers do so much writing, should recognize simply the utility of the art. I think I can safely say that fully fifty per cent of the bur and judiciary of the land write characters that resemble as closely the hieroglyphus of ancient Egypt or Asyrna as the Spinerram system of p manaship.

I can as safely say that as great a percent of the writings presented to courts for construction are equally as bad; they night do honor to the Camibals of the Ferpes, but not to people hiving in an advanced state of civilization, when science and art approximate to perfection.

There may, perhaps, be reasons for this, it is impossible for a man to be skilled in every art. Ordinardy, it is a life-work to master one and make a strees so fit. The literary nau uses the art of reammaship as an aid, but it is not necessary that he should possess technical skill in it, a goneral knowledge is sufficient. So the lawyer and the juriest use it as an aid. All thy are s from what is perhaps a fact, that the arts are to some extent dependent on each other.

It is an interesting study to read the many

opinions that have been delivered by the courts upon writing, how they make a dishetween the signing of a person's name and his signature. To constitute a signing it is held sufficient if the name anpears in any part of the writing,-at the top. in the margin or the body; while to make valid signature the person must write his name at the end. In a case decided by Chancellor Kent, the question arose as to an instrument written in lead nepcil ough not to have been written with pen and ink The learned Chancellor therein sets forth he views on the subject of penyamelin as fol-"To write is to express our ideas by letters visible to the eye. The mode or man ner of impressing those letters is no part of the substance or definition of writing. A pencil is an instrument with which we without ink. The aucients understood alpha betic writing as well as we do, but it is certam that the use of paper, pen and ink was for a long time unknown to them. In the days of Job they wrote upon lead with an iron pen. The ancients used to write apor hard substances, such as stones, metals, ivory, wood, &c., with a style or iron instrument improvement was writing upon waxed tubles ; until, at last, paper and parch ment were adopted; when the use of the calawas or reed was introduced. The common law has gone so far to regulate writings as to make it necessary that a deed should be written on paper or paclunent, and not on wood This was for the sake of durability and safety; and this is all the regulation that the law has prescribed. The instrument or the material by which the letters were to be impressed on paper or packment, has never yet been defined

yet been defined."
It is admitted by the authorities both in
England and in this country that printing is
writine. This bindly accords with the viewof professional permen upon the subject.
And the country go so fars at long the subject is
ama sign his name to a note by placing
figures underneath the note, it is writing and
a good signature. So he may simply write
his intrints.

The law has great respect for a withing that is of the age of thirty years or more. It makes no difference in what language, or in what characters, or how hally at is written; if it is legible and can be deel-phered, it needs no proof of authenticity, at proves theel! But if it lacks a lattle of that mature age, though it be penued by a Spenior and signed by some equally hatches band, he must meets prove at

During the femilal times and, for centuries fterwards, writing was but little understood and the law dispensed with it in a great measure. Thus land was conveyed in those times not by a writing as now, but by a pro ess known as livery of seisin .- a formal dehvery, as if the party should take a twig from off the land and deliver it and put the other party in possession.—And when it wa necessary for men to write, the enstone gree of signing their names by a cross. Thus their inviolate fuith was pledged not only by their signature, but by the cross, an object respect and veneration anothe them. And of present time the law recognizes it as a valid signature; and also the writing of a person's name by an agent, or in one's presence, and by direction, and in numerous Indied, the only object of the law in this respect is to suit, the convenience J. B. REDDIN of mankind

All Aboard for Cleveland.

Two motives will prompt teachers to attend the Cleveland Convention. First, to obtain facts that shall materially aid them in their vocation, and unerringly bring their reflein multiplied groundingly. Second to aid in elevating the standard of business education, ud help to mold this new department of instruction still in embryo, into a hving standard, fully developed organism, every where the recognized avenue into succe business life. Either motive is strong and worthy. The cardinal principle inculcated in business education is honest money making, and no one doubts the righteousness of the cause, or the validity of the undertaking of osmess colleges; but from their comparative youthfulness there is ample room, and a desideratum that cannot be profitably ignored. to improve their curriculum and methods of management; not that husiness colleges, as compared with other schools, are slow in finding the paths of innovation, or lack the courage to dive deep in search of the useful in their cause, but we are to remember that Progress is the presiding genius of education and Zens-Like will she burt her thunderbolts upon her disciples, should they in her onward march, dare to sound a halt.

It has already been demonstrated in this country that one of the hest methods for advancing the general interests of education is, to meet in conventions, compare notes, give liberally, and "not of necessity or gradging," absorb capaciously, sharpened by friction, leave by knowing, and go home so full of fire and facts as to be compelled to teach or terminate.

We are happy to aunounce the moral certainty of the presence at C'eveland of the best and most prominent pennen and business college teachers in this country. The prospects are most flattering for a large gather, in and very useful and interesting sessions.

Let every one who attends resolve to do his share in working up the Convention to a white heat of activity: and let tirrel teachers everywhere leave their desks during the bested term, take the air, be boys again and kick up their beels for a season, and in the meantime get good and do good by going to Cleveland. All aboard for Cleveland! and "bet all the people say amen!" when the

L. L. Sprace, Kingston, Pa., July 23, 1879.

Editor Penman's Art Journal

Sir.—I remember you asking me hefore leaving New York to write you a letter for the Angust number of the Jornson, but whether Angust number of the Jornson, but whether have the series of the Jornson and a roam-unests to myself this afternoon, and a roam-on, and a roam-on, and a roam-to-ding cloucht of our approaching Convention in Cleveland retaints are that a word or two in other parts of the property of the p

In the first place, I must apologise for doing very little work for the Journal during the past year, but you know it is not becau want of interest in its weltare. In all my ten years' experience in New York there has not been a year in which I have worked o hard, attended to business so closely, and had so much to attend to as during the past You know how few and far between year. my visits have been to your sanctum, and this is the cause of it. A card from friend Cady just a few days before leaving the city won dered " where the - I had kept myself And so it has been from all my friends, perbaps not in such emphatic language, but certainly in a tone of deep inquiry for my welfare, and for which I feel very grateful, and return them my hearty thanks, now that Lum away from them. Somebody has said Save me from my friends," but I don't beheve in appeals for help, and so undertook the job myself, and when school closed on June 27th I was already packed, and just twenty four hours saw me crossing the noble Lawrence at Morristown. Brockville which lies directly opposite, was my port of destination. It is a handsome town, lying at the foot of the Thousand Islands, and eighteen miles below Alexandria Bay. It was named after general Brock. There are fine stores in every line of business, and some good butels. There are some villa residences along the river's bank that are soundy machi-There is a fine market-building and post office combined, and a splendid courthouse of cut stone. There are also several large machine-shops, foundries and facturing establishments which do a thriving business. The wealth of the town is mostly in the bands of a few retired cons realive nd close people, else it might be made the most popular resort in this part of the country for summer tourists. It is just eighteen hours from New York by rail, and is in direct line of all the travel from Montreal, Ottawa Ordensburg, Alexandria Bay, Cape Vincent, Kingston, Toronto and the great lakes by rad and bout Everything the tourist can desire s to be bad here, and at cheap rates, tooexcellent hoating, fishing, exeursions, camp ing, good society, &c Yet this town, with all its natural wealth and convenient location hes to-day comparatively dormant simply for

want of enterprise. For half a century, and

nobody knows how much longer, the boiling vaters of a mineral spring of great value have flowed into a grass-grown creek within three miles of the town and no notice taken of it some enterprising men with capital were to erect a first-class summer hotel make the most of the natural facilities, thus town would be the liveliest place outside of Coney Island for the summer months, at lenst

I have spent most of my time here in sleeping, boating and fishing. As a sleeper, I can rival any of the natives; in boating I not quite equal to Hanlau, but your readers all know what practice will do; while in fishing I have the usual luck of a lisher-You would be surprised to see what an amount of boating and tenting there is done here. Nearly every island, and they are legion, has a tent on it, and the larger ones more than one, while the people along the river on both sides and fr country have their pienic and excursion par ties almost daily, and the way they do enjoy themselves would do your eyes good to s Every passing steamer as she glades through narrow passages and wends her way among the rocky islands, is greeted on every side with the waving of handkerchiefs and thags, tooting of horns, ringing of bells, hur rahing, the ring and with sayings of the picnicers. It seems as though every hely on these excursions was bent on a frohe of some kind. They delight in making a foot ball out of your hat and rolling you off the rocks into river as often as suits their fancy and the opportunity presents itself. If your but is not of the foot ball kind you are just as apto see it floating down the river as you are to find it where you put it They are bound to have a good time a d they have it if every thing a gentleman has goes to the bottom of

Next week I shull go to Alexandria Bay for short stay, and then from there to Port Hope on Lake Outario, where I shall remain till August 2nd, when I shall proceed up the lake to Ningara Falls and Buffalo, and ti to Cleveland, where I hope to meet you am a host of our Eastern triends and co workers in practical education. Until then, American Yours, truly, H. C. Whient. Brockville, Out , July 21st, 1879.

Owana, July 14, 1879.

Editors Penman's Act Journal

In presenting the book-keeping problem in st number of the Jores at, it was not from the supposed difficult solution but to gratify a currosity to see how many different constructions would be put upon it, and how many different answers would be given. The question was given to me by incerested pair the who could not adjust it satisfactorily theraselves. It is a question that differs from general transactions, one that gave me a little trouble at first. It is a question that will mislead a student, or my one who follows too closely the principal roles of pour-nalizing, viz. "Debit what you receive and eredit what you dispose of " or "debit the thing invested, and credit the party invest Although a mistake occurred in the that statement the answers would have been the same had I left the value of the stock the same and r duced the amount received, as the receipts are not taken in consideration, but are the private fonds of Rathban. At present writing I have received over forty letters. and four only are correct. Some are from business culture professors and common feet as college probasors behind a student, The following are the names of persons send ing correct solutions, A. C. Lobeck, New York, S. B. Stearns, Manchester, N. H. T J Present, Philadelphia and Hertert F Waitt, Augusta, Mr. Laberk's laying con to hand first, was the prize. The journal entry is as tollows

G. R. Rathban, dr., \$10,000 To John Smith, cr., 810 000

Rathbun already has a credit for what he invested let that be what it may when he he parts with, or owns \$10,000 less in the business than before, which most be placed to his d-bit, and will regulate itself on closing the book. Smith puts in the bust ness the amount that Rathbun draws out for which he must have credit. The husiness

SPECIMEN LETTERS FROM AMES' ALPHABETS,



Alphabets," just completed. Sent post paid on receipt of \$1.50.

remains unchanged over it as to some of firm Gro. R. Raffishn.

To the names who have correctly solved the problem we would add Jo. La Follette, Blakesburgh, Iowa. Answer sent to the

Communes, O., June 19th, 1879. Prof. D. T. Ames

Dear Sir-I berewith present to you a little problem for business college students, and ofter for the best solution a copy of the PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL for a year: A company and into the bands of an agent for speculation eash \$116, liquors valued at \$119. During the month the agent bought henor amounting to \$565.70, and sold honor to, the amount of \$587.50 At the close of the year there was liquor on band that cost \$162, which was returned to the company. The agent's wages being \$138. The liquor having advinced 33½ per cent. Did the company gain or loss The liquor having advinced by the speculation! Does the company ow the agent, or the agent owe the company? Truly, E K Bayan

THE WORN-DUT PEN

BY A HARLES MALKSY

Specimen Copies of the Journal

Thus, far, since the publication of Tin Jorn N. v., it has been our habit to mai specimen copies to all applications by postal aids of course free, and we did not realize the extent to which we were being mipe upon until recently we caused an alpha tions, when to our surprise we found rids requesting specimen copies from on individual, five coch from several, from from others, while those who had applied two and three times were very numerous. For benefit of these bloral and carnes trends who have thus so liberally pation us, and to enable them to save their postal cards in the future, we would state that we now have conveniently arranged the names of all who have been supplied with specimen copies tree, and that their ends will not in tuture be considered a good and valid consideration for The Jor is NA and postage, but will only contribute to swell the contents of our well filled trash Sive your penny by sending a

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Display Cats.

We wish to remind teachers and managers of schools and colleges of our excellent facilities for getting up all manner of display cuts for circulars, catalogues, &c . &c , upon relief plates, which can be used the .. wood engraving upon a common printing iress, also by photo lithography, diplomas, testimonials, college currency, circular let ters, &c., &c. Specimens presented on ap-Parties having pen drawings plication which they desire to have reproduced either by photo engraving upon relief plates or upon stone by photo-lithography, are requested to procure our estimates before giv quested to proceed ing orders clsewhere.

Communications

to the columns of the JOURNAL, regarding any department of teaching or practicing writing, or upon any branch of practical education, are respectfully solicited.

A WORK OF ART. The American Centennial. By JOEL H. BARLOW.

A Pen Brawing. The only one awarded a Mcdaland Diploma in the 4rt Department of the Centennial Ex-bultion and declared by the Art Director Mr. Sur-tain, the most c'alorate he had ever seen. A Pretu al History of the Gentury, containing over one lumbred partraits, bendes many other interesting partures. nterested u pen work. 8 on: \$2 to \$3, according

J. H. BARLOW

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A school for instruction in Drawing and the Arts of Design, is now ready for the reception of pupils at 205 Broadway, under the direction of J. H. Bantow tor many years Professor of Drawing in the N. Y iniversity and Columbia College, Grand other first-class institutions.

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Mr. Barlow has had great experience in the use of the pen, and will prepare pupils for the photo-pro-cesses of energing, lithercaphy, Rc. The lists, y. Rc. The lists, y. Rc. The lists, which was a most improved training for the hand and eye will be used. Wr. R. has apparatus for a luntrating and de-monstrating the theory and practice of perspective in the most perfect manner. Terms for funtion special,

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H. E. PAINE, Com. of Patents.

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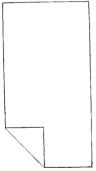
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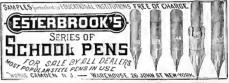


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Penmanship in the Public Schools.

BY OFURNE B. SHATTUCE

Taxeino. The fact that a child in its first efforts in writing with pen and ink most grasp many difficulties at the same time renders the first steps slow and wearisome to both teacher and pupil. Position of body, book and pen, together with the use of pen and ink, and the shape of the letter are difficulties presented simultaneously to the child.

If it were possible to divide this array of difficulties, present fewer things concentrate on them until in a measure they were mastered and then present others, teaching writing to children would be a somewhat easter as well as pleasanter task

It has been a study of penmen and tenchers for many years how to divide and concentrate, and to this extent has there been an agreecopy printed in blue or same other color with a peo and black ink is the best plan yet deed for that purpose. That the full intent and purpose of tracing is not fully understood many conversations with teachers have con-

To explain its uses as an auxilliary in the child's first efforts in writing is my intention in this paper. The idea is not that the going over a perfectly formed copy with pen and ink any number of times so educa muscles to the true form that they will perfeetly reproduce it when the tracing is removed; were this the object and end I should p'ace but very little stress upon it. I claim for much more important and valuable uses.

It relieves the mind of the child of all thought of the shape of the letter and allows the teacher to insist on the careful use of pen and ink and better methods of pen-holding. It teaches position of the book because the pupil must so place it that the movements of the pen will conform to the slope of the tracing copy. It teaches movement because the child must carry the pen over the entire space covered by the copy, which they will not do without it

At the same time attention is being given to position, pen holding and movement, the pen is carried through the perfect forms of the letters, and so far as the muscular action is concerned all the movements are made that are required to make a perfect letter, and as the copies are of the simplest character the tracing can and ought to be placed in a grade lower than the one where writing (without tracing) has usually been commenced, and pen and ink writing over traced copies can be successfully commenced (as is in the city of Rochester and many other places) as early as the child's second year in school.

Beyond the first book, and that all tracing its uses are not quite so general in their character, and yet in any school or any number of schools that have had little or no systematic teaching I know of no better drill from oldest to youngest than writing through a trac ing book or one made up of alternate lines of writing and tracing. Aside from this general use, a book part tracing and part without can me used for pupils cutering a grade above where writing is commenced in a school and taking the same copies as the other members of the class, with this difference that part of their copies traced they can keep along with the class and receive the same instruction while gaining in some measure the advantages of the tracing that they ought to have had in a lower grad

Occasionally older scholars who have failed to get the particular "twist of the wrist" needed to make a well formed letter by writing over those correctly formed with pen and mk will see where they incline to leave the form, and their mature judgment will teach them bow to correct their writing when the tracing model is removed. I do not believe in tracing for older pupils to the extent advocated by some teachers, viz "That alternate lines should be a traced copy, and pupils write only the lines not traced so as to always have a perfect model before them." I believe that after the uses of the tracing already dicated the papil's own errors form an im portant factor in their improvement, as by a comparison of the perfect model and their departures from it is the mind directed to those errors, and then their effort at improvement among them, that the tracing over a ment are applied at the proper points.

In starting a young class in tracing, great care should be taken to see that they understand exactly where to begin. First place the copy upon the black-board, explain all its nerities of line, slope, shape, beginning and ending; ask all to place their pens upon the copy where they are to commence and trace over it with a dry pen (by count), and see that all write on the same copy at the same Absentees, on their return, should time write the same copy as the other members of the class, leaving the blank pages to be filled at other times or after the books have been written through by those in regular attend-

No matter how slowly you work, so long as you do well what you undertake

In this connection and as part of the good to be derived from tracing, insist on pupils carrying the hand lightly upon the paper. It is one of the habits easily acquired if the instruction is commenced early, and the advantages derived from the acquisition will be apparent in all their after writing.

I have written at length about tracing hese the information is not contained in any of the treatises on teaching writing, and although in successful use in many of our hest schools, there are yet many teachers who have given the matter no consideration, and who ignore it with no investigation or knowledge of its real merits or advantages. - School

Fine Scrap Books,

It is a fact which we think no artist-pen man will deny, that the writing which suits them best, for grace, accuracy and beauty is the result of study and extreme care in its execution. Were penmen to do only such work other seran books would present a far more attractive appearance than at present as it is we rarely find any penman's best work in the average scrap book. Some hastily written letter or quickly dashed flourish sent in return for ten cents, or a 3 cent stamp is most generally seen in the average book. In fact we know of penmen whose scrap books contain specimens of other's work that are placed there only be cause they happen to look badly, while beside them is placed some elaborate or areful piece by the owner of the book, which will far outshine the other, and so produce an unjust comparison of ability We know that as a rule penmen are not dis posed to overlook any fault in another's work . hastily written letters or flourishe are assumed to be their best work, as penmen are severely criticised. We do not suppose Daniel Webster would have made one of his powerful spreches were some one to have offered bim ten cents for a specimen of his ability, nor should any one expect any artist berman to exhibit a undredch part of his ability when asked to return an equivalent, for even ten dollars When one has seen the photos and works of Flickenger, Soule, Spencer and Wieschahn and others, representing in each case four or five hundred dollars worth of work, then a fair estimate of their ability can be formed. We well remember how ordinary was our opinion of Kibbe and Wieschahn till we saw their best work, for before that we had judged by hastily written scraps which had found their way

judged by small slips of writing or flourishing, some penmen do not care to send out replies to requests for specimens, but could an opportunity be afforded whereby pen men could compare their ability with that of the best in the profession, it would take a world of conceit out of many who fancy themselves near the top of the hill, when reality they are nearer the hottom Williams' specimens which were displayed years ago throughout the various Bryant and Stratton Colleges did much to inspire the craft, and show them how far he had climbed above them. We believe that were the penmen of the country to fill five large scrap books one to be on exhibition in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and San Francisco-each penman might by photos and other work enable their breth ren to see and fairly judge of their merits. We believe the penmen of New England would gladly come to Boston to see such a book, and we can hardly conceive of any thing which would raise penmanship and penmen in the estimation of their fellows. in each of the sections where a book was located, more than this. What do you say?

College Circulars, Catalogues, &c.,

have been received from French's Business College, Boston, Mass.; Gem City, (Quincy, Ill.) Business College: Hald's Sun Francisco (Cnl.) Business College: Baylies' Commer-cial College, Dubuque, Iowa; Prirce's Union Business College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Soule's B. & S. Business College, Philadelphia, Pa; Clark's Pottsville, Pa. Business College Goodman's B. & S. Business College, Nash ville, Tenn.; Hibbard's B. & S. Commercial School, Boston, Mass. . Jacksonville(Ill.)Busis ness College; New Jersey Business College, Newark, N. J., Becker's Business College, Rockford, Ill., Folsom's B. & S Business College, Al bany, N. Y.; Bryant's B & S. College, Chicago, Ill., The Eastmann Busi. ness College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Packard's B. & S College, New York; The North Western Businesss College, Madison, Wis.

Hints on Making Specimens.

Not one specimen in twenty received at the office of the JOURNAL, is so executed as to admit of reproduction by the photo-engraving process, and of those that have appeared in the Journal, a large number have been returned once or twice with sug gestions to the authors to be re-executed. The principal fault is in the bad quality of ink used, another, the manner of executing the work, it being generally executed on too small a scale, and over done, with a multi tude of useless scratchy lines.

German priest in Styria lately lost his life from a wound caused by a steel pen. He had a careless habit of leaving his pens in the inkstand with the points sticking upward, and he inadvertently struck with the palm of his hand the point of a pen thus sticking up-The hand was only slightly wounded, but the next day he felt eriously ill, and the doctor declared it a case of blood poisoning. On the third day the hand and arm were terribly swollen as high up as the shoulder at after suffering great pains through eight into other scrap books. Not wishing to be | weeks he died,



Writing Lesson. F FFILEY



The object of the study and practice of penmanship is improvement; but neither study nor practice singly can produce this result. A young man may have acquired a knowledge of the entire theory of penholding, positions, movements, forms and pro-portions as chicidated by the greatest masters, and yet, upon his first attempt to put in practice his extensive knowledge, would present but a sorry ligure. Probably no papil would expect to write well from theory alone, but can we say the same in We have seen regard to practice alone? many persons attempting the impossible acquiring an elegant hand by practice, who seemed possessed of the idea that simple quall driving, persistently continued, would transform them into penmen without the drudgery of thinking, studying, criti-

As theory and practice must go together and as writing requires not only obedient muscular action, but intelligence to command such obedience, and as the mind is required to immediately decide what corrections and improvements are desirable, i would be well that facts were so arranged as to be instantly available; and, in order to facilitate this, the multitude of conditions to be considered in writing a word may be included in six groups, the name of each beginning with S. They are in the order of their importance

Shape, size, space, slant, shade, speed.
Examples illustrating their importance will be found in connection with the text-

imperfection

1sr, snape.
The pupil should consider whether the lines he wishes to make are to be straight or curved, and if the latter whether lett or right, and also the degree of enryatur

Auetion

20, SIZL.

This is to be considered relatively once determining the desired size of the writing, see that letters of the same nam and kind be made of the same size through out the exercise or work

communication 30, SPACE.
In medium hand a space in height, mea-

ured vertically, or in width, measured horn zontally is one tenth of an inch, a space in shart height is about one-third greater. In harge band the width is not usually increase ed as much as the height, but in a small running hand a space in width is often greater than a space in slant height.

The distance between letters in a should be uniformly one and one fourth spaces, except between a letter immediately preceding a, d, g or q, and either of these which should be one space, and between two o's, one space. The initial line of a word should begin on base line one and onehalf spaces from last downward stroke of preceding word, the juitial and terminal points being in the same vertical line ween sentences the distance should be twice as great as between words. The annul should be familiar with these rules, as no writing can be considered satisfactory which is faulty in respect to spacing, and probably no built is more universal

MAHAIS

The main slant of writing, although given in a previous lesson at fitty two degrees from a horizontal line, may be made to more nearly approach it, or be more mark vertical or inclined little or much to the left the important consideration being uniformi ty of slant. The tendency now, more than at any previous period, among the best pen men is to write prop a uniform short of

fifty-two degrees as this slant combines legibility and rapidity of execution with the least sacrifice of either

The difference in slant cau be made more apparent by drawing extended straight lines through the downward strokes of the writ ing, as seen above

outrageously

5TH, SHADE.

In practical writing there are five kinds of shade. The first is a diminishing shade which commences squarely at the top and diminishes to the bottom. This is seen in t and d. The second an increasing shade which stops squarely at the bottom; exam-ples— p_t and terminating t. The third shade is made by gradually increasing pressure on the nen in straight line and more rapidly diminishing at bottom. This appears in b, f, l. The fourth shade is made creasing shade from upper turn, continuing with uniform pressure in straight line, and diminishing shade at lower turn. This occurs in h, k and y. The fifth shade is made by increased pressure in curved line to centre. and dominishing pressure from the centre This form of shade appears in a, g and q. Both points of the pen should press equally that the shade may be smooth and that the following line may be fine.

6TH, SPEED,

Until shape, size, space, slant and shade are satisfactory, speed should not be thought of, but when a reasonable confidence one's ability to creditably execute in unlim ited time is felt, then the namil should endeavor to limit the time as much as is possible without deteriorating the quality of the writing

This division is given last because it is to considered least while learning to write. The business man however will ask to legibility and rapidity, earing little for agrounty and rapidity, caring little for one considers these blemishes, and, when once acquired, careful and continued prac-tice will give rapidity of execution without sacrificing beauty

Exhibits at the Convention.

Adjoining the main hall in which the see sions of the convention were held was a large and commodious room set apart exclusively for the display of

PERMANSITY

penmanship books, and such other things as parties might wish to bring to the notice of the members of the association. The Spiencer Brothers made an extensive display of most elegant penwork, among which were specimens representing every department of plan and artistic senting every department of plan and artistic pentanaship, some specimens represented the combined work and skill of H. C., L. P. and P. R. Spenere, each performing the part best adapted to his poeminar usets and skill, thus producing specimens, which, whether viewed with reference to taste, symmetry and hearity of dasign, or the expusite and elecate touch and finish in their execution, were marvels of

of design, or the exquisite and debeate touch and finish in their execution, were marvels of and finish in their execution, were marvels of A portion of the new Spencerian Compendum (all that is now completed) comprising two parts '9 plates each, published by Irison, Blakeman, Taylor's Co. New York, was the state of the plates to the contribution of the plates to the contribution of the plates to the noot artistic forms, viz: plans writing, flourishing, drawbear of the plates to the most artistic forms, viz: plans writing, flourishing, drawbear of the plates to the most artistic forms, viz: plans writing, flourishing, drawbear of the plates to the most artistic forms, viz: plans writing, flourishing, drawbear of the plates of the most artistic forms, viz: plans writing, flourishing, drawbear of the planes with the study of the most artistic forms, viz: plans writing, flourishing, drawbear of the planes with the study of the plates of the pl plates, each quarto size. There was also on exhibition the Spencerian copy books, pens, and the Spencerian unks, recently manufac-tured by Jas. Stone & Co., Weshington, D. C., consisting of six kinds, viz. Pennan's, Combined Writing Fluid, ed. Black, School, Ink, Violet and Crimson. From the brief trail we have been able to give these inks we are favorably impressed with their apparent good condition. quality

quality.

Conspicious among the fine exhibits of pen
Conspicious among the fine exhibits of pen
work were those of F. W. H. Wieselahn, who
conducts a pen art institute at St. Louis, who
his specimens of engrossing, lettering, and
pen-drawings especially were marvels of beautiful and correct workmanship, mmy of his

dewiven, nossessing althe accuracy, findewiven, nossessing althe accuracy, finpen-drawings possessing all the accuracy, fin-ish and delicacy of the finest steel-plate en

lsh and deneraly of the second second

by J.E. Soule and Flickinger of Philadelphia,

y J.E. Soule and Flickinger of Philadelphia, *a., were exhibited by Mr. Soule. W. J. Amidon, of Lenox, Mass., recently pupil of Mr. N. R. Luce, Union City, Pa., xhibited a very creditable specimen of orna-mental permanship consisting of lettering, mental penmanship consisting of lettering, scroll and floral work.

Thus Powers Principal of the Fort Wayne

arroll and floral work.

Thos. Powers, Frincipa of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Business College and a pupil of F. R. Spencer, chibited a very fine specimen of Spencer, chibited a very fine specimen of D. T. Ames, Arist Pennan, New York, ethibited a compendium of practical and ornanical pennanship which consists of forty eight 11rls plates, photo-shidographed day eight part of the properties of manufacture of the presenting an earlier person of the segment plates; these processes are of comparatively recent discovery, and attracted much attention from all present as add bay's new patent spacing, or tinting T square, which was also schibited by Bir. Ames: by the aid of this instrument that of any degree feet as those produced by the engraver with his tiling engine, can be ruled on any sheet of paper, with either pen or pencil, as rapidly as one can make random lines, free hand.

Win. H. Sprange, of Norwak, Ohio, exhibited an extensive display of practical writing, invention, which appeared though your invention, which appeared though you menufacture which appeared the possess several caterior which appeared the possess several earlier with a papeared the possess several earlier with a present of high you menufacture which appeared the possess several earlier when the prosess several earlier which appeared the possess several earlier which appeared the possess several earlier when the prosess several earlier which appeared to possess several earlier when the prosess several earlier when the prosess several earlier which appeared to possess several earlier which are the prosess several earlier which are the properties of the prosess several earlier which are the properties and the properties are the properties and the properties are the

able: he also exhibited ink of his own manufacture which appeared to possess several good qualities, and a novel pen holder which he has recently patented; it is turned entirely from wood, and is of peculiar shape, designed to be held in position with hese effort than the ordinary holder, and to prevent mixing the fingers while writing, and also a prevention and cure for pen paralysis; it is a commendable invention.

and cure for pen paralyses; it is a commendable invention.

The Rev. N. R. Luce. an enthusiastic graduate of P. R. Spucere, sunfor, who still devotes a portion of his time which is not occupied by his clerical duties; to unstructing pupils in writing at his home in Union City. Ph., gave a very clever exhibition of his skill in the use of the pen.

FLEXIBLE SLATE-CLOTE BLACK-BOARDS

FLEXIBLE SLATE-CLOTH BLACK-BUANDS.
A specimon of slate cloth, put up in rolls,
forty-six mehes wide and sold by the yard,
was exhibited by the Shiches Kalet-Company,
191 Fulton street. New York.
This we know from our own experience to
be a superior article, and would advise parties
dearing anything in the line of portable or
stationary black hourd goods, to address this
company for their circular, gving full in-

formation

H. C. Speneer, principal of the Washington, D. C., Busmess College, exhibited two large volumes which represented the marked improvement made in writing by the pupils in that institution, also one large volum

in that institution, also one large volume representing the business forms written up by students while passing through the depart ment of actual business practice, all of which the part of pupil and instructor.

Hon, Ira Maybev of Detroit, Meth., also exhibited a large volume which contained the various forms, through which the students of his college were required to pass, and which also represented the high degree of profesional way the property of profesional knowledge of accounts.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

S. S. Packard, Principal of Packard's Pusiness Collège, New York, exhibited has plan
of keeping a dadly record of the progress
nade by each student in his college, not only
as regards his studies but in sleeportment and
general standing: this was done by re-puring
a written and ind-pendent report from each
of his instructors touching all things pertainer. In his standing as a student and as, of his instructors, touching all thougs per-taining to his standing as a student and as a n man, an abstract of which was sent at stated periods to his parents, and upon which was based all commendations or statements regard-ing the student's scholastic attainments and relability; the plan was admirable, and we commend it for adoption, not alone by busi-ness colleges, but by other educational insti-

nutions.

Geo. Elliott, principal of the actual business department of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, presented a large volumerepresenting the plan and forms passed through by the students of that institution, which gave evidence of a very comprehensive

which gave evidence of a very comprehensive and thorough business training.

Thos. E. Hill exhibited a copy of Hill.'s MARKIL of Social and Business Forms, of which he is the author. This is one of the most popular, as it is useful, books that have come out during the present century, although comparatively a recent publication, it has al-

ready reached its trenty-first edition, and ever one hundred thousand copies have been sold, and the sales are daily increasing. During our visit to Chiesgo, after the Couvention, we had the pleasure of visiting the publication, we had the pleasure of visiting the publication of the pleasure of visiting the publication of the property of the visiting the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication. For you who has not get a copy should get our. only in keeping with the actual name of the publication. Every one who has not got a copy should get one. Perhaps no one thing on exhibition elicited attention and interest equal to the

SCRAP ROOF

sent to the Penman's Art Jour-

of specimens sent to the Preman's Art John. NL, which is a large volume of eightly pages, 1822 inches in size, upon which are pasted the specimens of pennanship which have been sent to the Journal by nearly every skillful writer in the country, over two laundred in number.

Roll of the Convention

S. Packard, 805 Broadway, New York, T. Ames. 205

T. Ames. 205 H. Shattuck, Claghorn, Brooklyn, N. Y Root, Cleveland, O

P. Root, Cleveland, O. R. Spencer, G. C. Spencer, Milwaukee, Wis. P. Spencer, Washington, D. C. C. Spencer, H. Duff, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. H. Duff, Pittsburg, Pa.
Thos. E. Hill, Chicngo, III.
Ira Maybew, Detroit, Mich.
A. D. Wilt, Dayton, O.
Frank Goodman, Nashville, Tenn.
J. E. Soule Philadelphia, Pa.
Floss M. Peirce,
E. White, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
I. Syscope Kingston, Pa.

E. White, Foughke psie, N. Y.
L. Sprange, Kingston, P.
L. Sprange, Kingston, N.
N. S. Beardsley, Youngstown, O.
A. J. Cauch, Montreal, Ont.
C. W. Rice, Cleveland, O.
J. C. McChamblan, Colimbus, O.
W. H. Parirek, Rochester, N. Y.
E. M. Bond, Topeka, Kas.
W. H. Zork, Crefe cille, O.
G. W. Ellott, Chricago, III.
U. McKee, Oberlin, O.
N. R. Luce, Union City, Pa.

W. Bibott. Charago, III.
McKee, Oberlin, O.
R. Luce, Union City, Pa.
J. Amidon, Lenox, Mass.
H. Hartzell, N. Benton, O.
K. Boucher, Valparaiso, Ind.
L. Vyman, Linedin Contre, Me.
L. Wyman, Linedin Contre, Me.
M. Fraiser, Wheeling W. Va.
W. Pierson, Mecca, O.
L. Hawkins, Gleveland, O.
M. Shellenbarger, Liamville, O.
H. Dickinson, Cleveland, O.
E. Inde, Oberlin, O.
E. Inde, Oberlin, O.
H. Motton, Bullinore, Md.
H. Motton, Bullinore, Md.
W. H. Wreschahn, St. Louis, Mo.
J. Yond, Toples, Kass.

W. H. Neuters, Janus, S. Louis, Mo. M. Neuters, J. M. Louis, Mo. M. Douls, Topola, Mos. M. Douls, Topola, Mos. H. R. Bryant, Chicago, H. B. Bryant, Chicago, H. B. Bryant, Chicago, H. B. T. Wright, Chicago, H. B. T. Wright, Chicago, H. H. Warght, Brendty, N. N. Y. W. Spragor, Norwalk, O. F. M. Choquell, Zaneswill, O. A. A. Chak, Chevland, O. E. K. Bryan, Columbus, One F. M. Choquell, Zaneswill, O. A. A. Chak, Chevland, O. M. S. Marie, J. A. Goodman, Parkersburg, W. Miss R. B. Smith, Geneva, O. Miss Aniel Tomons, Cleveland, O.

Miss R. H. Smith, Geneva, O. Miss Arnije Thomas, Cleveland, O. Mrs. J. C. Dewer, O. Miss Dora E. Irvine, O. Alexander Cowley, Pittsburg, Pa S. C. Calkins, Cleveland, O. John Wiswell, Wooster, O.

Jonn Wiswell, Wooster, O.
P. Rosenfelder, Cleveland, O.
J. L'trace, O.
W. W. Ault, Summit, O.
J. Wantz, Cleveland, O.
Frank C. Cain, O.
F Manvel Prasse, O.
Facel Structures O.

Frank Stimpson, " F Schroanek, " 0

C. F. Schronkek. "O.
L. Bean West, Corfy, Pa
J. F. Whiteleather, New Haven, Ind.
C. A. Maher, Cleveland, O.
Eugene M. Harr, "O.
Eugene M. Harr, "O.
Eugene W. St. Webster, Morgan, O.
S. R. Webster, Morgan, O.

Shall We Hear From Him?

As not of the victors at the late convention know, the large scrap book containing numerous specimens of permanship sent to the Joenska by the leading permen of the country, was despoiled of upward of fifty of its thelocals specimens. We are the latest the control of the cont As most of the visitors at the late conven-

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

PRACTICAL VS. CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

The origin of the Bryant and Steatton Chain of Business Colleges—the general utility of Practical Enumerical extra a Classical or Superdicial Education.

BY A. W. TALBOTT.

(Of the Albany Business College, written for the Cleveland Penmen's Couvention.)

On Circularly heights, the givering fance in Intro, Affreds analyse where first twee known to intro; Affreds analyse where the control of the co

Identified search foreign flowers when craining roots are proposed by the proposed proposed foreign flowers when craining roots are proposed for the proposed flowers are proposed for the proposed flowers when the proposed flowers are proposed flowers are proposed flowers and the proposed flowers are proposed flowers. The proposed flowers are proposed flowers are proposed flowers are proposed flowers are proposed flowers. The proposed flowers are proposed flowers are proposed flowers are proposed flowers and the proposed flowers are proposed flowers and the flowers are proposed flowers and the effect in the effect inside without flowers much the effect inside without flowers are in the effect inside without flowers and in the effect inside without flowers are in the effect inside without flowers and in the effect inside without flowers are the proposed flowers and the proposed flowers are proposed flowers and the proposed flowers are proposed flowers.

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in taking trial balances and making up finan-cial statements is greatly diminished, and errors made in posting are so closely located that they are easily detected, the control of the takes they are ruled book of original design takes they plan ruled book of original design takes they plan ruled book of original design takes they have the control of the control of the nat, while a systematic arrangement of linea-ness papers serves to form vouchers, and as such are treated as original entries. Day placed, journalizing and journalizing can journalizing and journalizing can practice.

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For the limited time we have had to spare For the limited time we have had to spare the property of the limited time we have had to spare the property of the limited time we are say that the limited limited had been supported by the limited had been

Our Teachers' Agency. We again call the attention of teachers wishing situations to teach any of the business college branches, and proprietors desiring to procure the services of good teachers in any department, to the fact that we will aid them to the best of our ability, on the receipt of their application, accom-panied by a remittance of \$2.00.



The above cut is photo engraved from a part of plate No. 14 of the new Spencerian Compendium. The original was flourished plates, from which the compendium was printed. Part I is now ready, and will be forwarded by us on recept of 50 cents, the public strength.

plates, from which the compression related to the contract of the contract of

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A New Feature in Book keeping.

A new Feature III BOOK Keeping.

The latest disparture in the field of improvements upon book keeping is one devised by Mr S. R. Hopkins, who is calount to saste a work upon the subject illustrating the principles of his discoveries. The new plan seems to strike a blow at the old evaluation of the continuous properties of the provided of the continuous properties. The new plan seems to strike a blow at the old evaluation of the continuous properties and maps out smelling of a revolutionary character in the grand science.

ence.
A special feature claimed for the improve-ment is that it provides an easy, quick and accurate plan for determining the financial status of any mercantile concern or enter-prise, and pre-cutting the same daily, in a principal control of the propertion. This, too, it is a superior of the propertion. The state of the properties of the control of the terial increase of labor down with no ma-thic accountant. The time usually expended

Seven Numbers of the Journal and a Splendid Premium for Fifty Cents.

As an inducement to teachers, pupils and others interested in good writing to try the JOURNAL, we will used the remaining seven numbers of Vol. III with the Lord's Prayer premium, 19x24, for fifty cents. The premium is an elegant and valuable picture, and has actually been sold by agents at one dollar per copy

A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the ca-pacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher - Bryant,

"The two greatest inventions of the hu man mind are writing and money, the common language of intelligence and the common language of self interest "- Mira ray.

The great amount of space necessarily given to the report of the proceedings of the Convention excludes many interesting art icles designed for this issue of the Journal.

It is said that the laws of nature are always consistent with themselves This can hardly be true, since many a man who sowed wild osis has been known to reap hemp instead.

Hogarth said to Mr. Gilbert Cooper "Ge nius is nothing but labor and diligence."



Cablished Manthly at \$1.00 per Year D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, 205 Broadway, New York

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LIBEBAL INDUCEMENTS.

LIBEBAI, INDUCEMENTA.

We hope to make the JOURNAL so interesting and attractive that no penman or teacher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desure their active co-operation as correspondents and agents. we therefore offer the following PREMIUMS.

criber, or renewal, until further To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further office, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayer notice, w 10494

To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, inclusing \$2, we will mail to e the Jouenal one year, and forward by return of t the JOHNAL one year, and the following publications, each of which are among the finest specimens of pen manship ever published, viz.:

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For three names and \$3 we will forward the larg For three names and \$5 we will forward the sat Centennial Picture, size 28x46 inches, relaifs for \$2, For seven names and \$7 we will forward a copy Williams & Puckard's Guide, retails for \$3.00.

Williams & Packard's Guide, retails for \$3.00.
For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copo of Ames' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship price \$5. The same bound in git will be sent for eighton subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.
For twelve names and \$12, we will ferward a copo

illiams & Packard's Gems of Peumanship, re All communications designed for The Penman'

All communications designed for THE FERMANN ANT JOURNAL should be addressed to the office of publication, 205 lireadway, New York.

The Journal will be issued as nearly as possible of the first of acad month. Matter designed for insertion mind be received on or before the twentieth.

ne first of each month. Inditer designed for him must be received on or before the twentoth. Remittances should be by lost-office order of egistered letter. Money inclosed in letter is at at our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

205 Broadway, New York. Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

The Present Issue of the Journal.

It is with no ordinary degree of satisfaction that we offer to our readers the present number of the Pennan's Art Journal It is now but little more than two year since we assumed the responsibility publication, not without doubt on our part and apparently a much greater doubt on the part of its patrons regarding its per manency and success. The first issue numbered five hundred copies, which seem ed indeed a large number, when we sought to mail them, to as many persons whom we thought promising for becoming patrons and subscribers, of the present number we print upwards of twenty thousand copies and now have upon our subscription list the names of nearly every writing teacher of repute in America, and many in toreign lands, nor are our subscribers limited to teachers of writing, but embrace those in other departments of education as well as their pupils, also admirers of, and adepts in tine penmanship, and what is equally prom ising, many parents are handing names of their sons and daughters, as subscribers to the JOURNAL, thus stimu lating a desire, eucouraging and aidin. them to become accomplished writers were the full power of the Journal in this respect properly understood and appreci ated by teachers and parents, as we hope it yet will be at least 100,000 copies would monthly flud their way into the homes where it would be a powerful pro-moter of graceful and accomplished writing.

To enable us to meet the demands of our patrons for advertising space, we have been ompelled to print four extra pages.

It is also with pride that we note the character and standing of the persons who

NAL to give publicity to their husiness, smoug r truly representative and suc cessful teachers, authors, publishers and business managers, men who are necustomed to discriminate justly and wisely in selecting their mediums for advertising. practical demonstration of their confidence and esteem assures us of a reliable and vigorous support for the Journal which no only reaffirms its permanence hat encourits publishers to renewed efforts to render it more and more worthy of the estee and patronage, not only of all our brother penmen, but of every aspirant for, and lover of good writing.

Why You Should Subscribe for the Journal

liberty of mail-We take the ing a very large present issue of persons who ers, but who to believe have 2008 ordinary inter ject of writing, invite their spe of the Journal. eration us to oot abundantly pay them to subscribe for

number of the be Increver to tre not sphsrib we have reason more than an est in the sub and we hereby cial inspection and a consid whether it wil

the same. To the teacher of writing and practical education it will be an invaluable only from its many practical and useful hints in regard to teaching his specialty, but for the vast fund of information touch

ing his profession and his co-workers in it. To the student striving to attain to pro ficiency and skill in any department of art of penmanship, it will be a most valu able example and teacher.

To the school officer, who has in charge the great public interest in this most impor tant and worst-neglected branch of education, the JOURNAL will be a valuable suggester and assistant in the intelligent per formance of his duty

To the parent having sons and daughters whom they would have become accomplish ed writers, it will be a most reliable and economical assistant. It will not only tend to awaken an interest and love for good writing, but powerfully aid in its attain-

To the lover of the beautiful in the art, if will be a continual feast of fine examples and of the rarest and best thoughts upon that subject

To everybody, for everybody, save idiotand nobodies, write, and what they do they should have an interest to do well; the JOURNAL, as the advocate and representa tive of good writing, will always be found interesting and useful.

Indeed, who can subscribe for the Jour NAL and read it one year and not get on dollar's worth of information, to say nothing of the beautiful premium, worth a dollar which accompanies the first number every paper sent to a subscriber. Please read our premium list, and if you prefet eash premiums, send for our special rates to agents, but don't torget one thing of vital importance to you, and of course a tritle to and that is to subscribe for the Joun-V 11

A Commendable Example.

During a period of less than three months Prof G A Gaskell, principal of Gaskell's Bryant and Stratton Business College, Manchester, N. H. has sent the names one hundred and twenty nine subscribers to the Jornaya, which is by far the largest number sent by any party during any equal period since its publication

In this respect Prof. Gaskell only evince: the same energy and success, which is o acterizing him in all his business efforts Besides conducting a very successful Business College, he has published a very credita ole compendium of practical penmanship, which is at this time having a larger sale than any other work upon that subject Were each of our BusinessCol in the world lege friends during the entire year to succeed in sending as many subscribers as Mr. Gaskel has in the space of two months, they would alone, (being over two hundred of them) help us to 25,800 new subscribers during the coming year, and at the same \$1.50.

time do more through the influence of the JOURNAL among their patrons for the upbuilding of business colleges and popularizing business education, than by any other means they can employ. As the Official Organ of the Business College Teachers and Penmen's Association, it should be made by its members a power for the dissemination of thoughts and ideas pertaining to all the branches in which they are interested, and they should each bear in mind that they cannot help the JOURNAL to a value thought or a subscriber, without doing something for their profession and them-We therefore appeal to every one colvee to help themselves, we think they can safely trust us to look after our share, and at the same time give the readers of the Journal a liberal return for their money

The Convention.

On the sixth and subsequent pages of the JOURNAL will be found as full a report of the proceedings of the late Convention as onr limited space will admit. We have heen able to give no more than an outline of the proceedings which, throughout the entire session of the Convention were exceedingly interesting and practical; indeed, we have never had the good fortune to be pre sent in any educational gathering in which there prevailed a more united, carnest and enthusiastic spirit or one in which more solid useful work was accomplished. The board of officers and executive committee all did their work admirably, omitting nothing, and doing all that could be done to insure the complete success of the Convention.

Their successors in office are conally able and will undoubtedly be equal to the task of rendering the Convention of of 1880 in ery way equal to its predecessors, which will certainly be ample to abundantly reward every teacher of writing, or in any department of business education for being present.

Variety in Pens.

One would naturally suppose that a vari ety of a dozen or so of pens nicely graded as regards fineness and flexibility would anthing to meet all the varied tastes and re quirements of a writing community; but such cloes not seem to be the fact

During a recent visit to the office of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Factory, at 26 John street, this city, we manifested some sur prise at the extent and variety of pens there whilited, when we were informed that they manufactured no less than two hundred and jifty different styles of pens, for each of ich there was an extensive and special demend

We were, however, no more surprised at e variety than by the enormous quantities of pens which they manufactured. Their works, which are located at Camden, N. J., are the most extensive in America. Pens of their manufacture have attained to a great popularity, and are to be found in almost every stationery store on the conti-

The Complete Accountant.

We have before us the above entitled Powers and G. L. Howe work by O. M principals of the Metropolitan Business Col ege, Chicago, III ; it is an 8mo. vol., con taining 356 pages, of which 64 are devoted to Preliminary Exercises and Retail Busi ness, 98 pages to Wholesale Merchandising 12 pages to Farm Accounts, 20 pages to Lumber Accounts: 18 pages to Manufactur ing 13 pages to Steamboating, 12 pages to Railroading: 20 pages to Commission, 55 pages to Banking, the remaining part of the work to miscellaneous subjects

So for as we can judge from a brief in mection of the work, it appears to be a practical work, and well adopted as a text ook in all schools where double and sin gle entry book-keeping is taught.

Back Numbers of the Journal

in he sent from and inclusive of Septem ber, 1877, twenty numbers in all, which, with the Lord's Prayer premium, will be sent for A Good Record

There is probably no Business College in the country that can point to more really skillful neamen among its graduates during the past few years than the Bryant & Strat ton College of Philadelphia, Pa., which is in charge of J. E. Soule, assisted by H. W. Flickinger and two other skillful penmen. Messrs. Soule and Flickinger have for several years made a specialty of fine penmanship, in which both have attained to enviable prominence both as pen artists and teachers. About one year since they united their efforts to establish, in connection with the college, a normal department for penmanship which has proved to be a genuine success; students from all parts of the country bave been in attendance and bave all been delighted with, and most have become accomplished writers under, the skillful instruction they have received. The facilities for a practical and complete business education are also among the very hest; taken in all respects there are few, if any, other business colleges in the country offering equal facilities or that deserves more fully the liberal patropage it is enjoying. Young men desiring to qualify theorselves as teachers of penmanship or as professional pen artists can certainly find no equal facilities for doing so elsewhere.

Specimen Copies of the Journal,

Thus far, since the publication of Tue JOURNAL, it has been our habit to mail specimen copies to all applications by postal ards, of course free, and we did not realize the extent to which we were being imposed npon, until recently we caused an alphabetical list to be made of all such applications, when to our surprise we found six cards requesting specimen copies from one individual, five each from several, four from others, while those who had applied two and three times were very numerous. For the benefit of these libral and carnest friends who bave thus so liberally patronized us, and to enable them to save their postal eards in the future, we would state that we now have conveniently arranged the names of all who have been supplied with specimen copies free, and that their eards will not in tuture he considered a good and valid consideration for The Jour-NAL and postage, but will only contribute to swell the contents of our well-filled trash hasket. Save your penny by sending a dime.

Display Cuts.

We wish to remind teachers and managers of schools and colleges of our excellent fa cilities for getting up all manuer of display cuts for circulars, catalogues, &c , &c , upon relief plates, which can be used the same as wood engraving upon a common printing press, also by photo lithography, diplomas testimonials, college currency, circular let ters, &c., &c. Specimens presented on application. Parties having pen drawings which they desire to have reproduced either by photo-engraving upon relief plates or upon stone by photo-lithography, are re quested to procure our estimates before giv ing orders elsewhere.

The Chita's Book of Language

is the title of a new series of books recently brought out by D. Appleton & Co. The series consists of four numbers, twenty pages each, arranged with pictorial subjects at the top of each page, with the lower half blank for the reception of a story to be written by the child pertaining to the picture and synopsis given at the top of the page The series seem admirably adapted to interest and aid the child in its first and early efforts at composition, we certainly commend them to the attention of all teach ers of primary schools.

Autobiographies.

We wish to remind the members of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association of the request made by us, at the late convention, that each one note down a brief history of themselves, and forward the same to be placed on file at the we also extend the office of the JOURNAL. same invitation to all professional penmen, such sketches would often be valuable in our references to members of our profes



The National Banking System.

We often wonder if our Greenback friends who are so severe in their denunciation of the National Banks ever pause to reflect upon the favorable side to the public of those Institutions. Although we so far agree with the Greenbacker as in believe that all the currency of the country, whether metalic or paper, should be issued by the National Government, yet when we contrast the convenience and safety of the present system with that of the old State and individnal banks in vogue before the rebellion, we are certainly thankful for the change

For the redemption of the notes issued under the old system, there was no certain ty or security beyond the integrity or ability of the parties who issued them, they passed readily for money, at best, only within the limits of the local reputations of the parties by whom issued. Whenever a note was offered in payment it was scrutinized-1st, regarding its genuineness: 2d, the place and parties who issued it; 3d, their solveney. All these settled satisfactorily, there wi still wanting a guarantee that the solvency would continue until the note should pass for its face value, from the bands of the Frequently great inconvenience and enormous losses were sustained by the public from the suspension or failure of these irresponsible and unlimited bankers when the notes they had issued were at a heavy discount or entirely worthless; often large issues of notes were made with a deliberate plan and intention of a failure, in the way of which there was no legal hindrance

How is it with our present system? No bank at present can legally issue a note un til it has deposited in the United States Treasury, Government bonds sufficient to se cure the payment of the entire amount of their intended circulation, as a pledge and scentity for its redemption, when the exact amount of unsigned hills are delivered by the United States Treasury to the bank, to he signed and issued as money. The plates and paper, (which are patented by the Gov-ernment) from which the notes are printed, are owned and controlled by the United States Government, and are quite as much beyond the power of the banks to use as of any individual, in fact were they to have plates made, print and issue notes in imita tion of their own, they would, like any in dividual, be liable to arrest and conviction us counterfeiters

Under this system only one question need be asked by the receiver of any note, viz Is it genuine? Whether issued in Maine or Culifornia by this bank or that, is without significance, the holder is certain, if it is geimine, that there can be no contingency short of the atter destruction of the Nat al credit that will cause him loss or inconve nience in its passage. Were the note issued directly by the Government, it could have no stronger pledge for its payment in full nor so strong, for now there is added to the full faith of the government that of the lamkers who sign and issue it as money

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1879. Editor Penman's Art Journal

DEAR SIR. I beg pardon for bringing up the Problem in Book keeping which appeared in your July number, but the solution as givon in the August number is susceptible of ing incorrect : as explained by Mr. Geo, R Rathbam it is absolutely wrong.

The question does not require any of the Accounts to be closed. It simply asks for one Journal Entry. What the busi ness is worth at the time of sale does not figure at all in the Journal entry required, but the original proprietors' account does, and that is not given; hence it is a question only half stated. His account may have a ne credit of \$50,000 at the time of sale, or it may have no credit at all, may even have a net debit

The new proprietor, John Smith, bought one-half of Mr Rathbun's net investment and one-half the accumulated gains or losses to that date for \$10,000 The gains or losses will be shown in the representative accounts, and since one-half the guins or losses are purchased by the new proprietor and he will e cutitled to one-half that may accrue after his purchase, no entry should be made in the

Journal to cover the gains or losses at the time of purchase. The Journal entry, as accepted, reads.

Geo. R. Ratbbun, Dr., \$10,000

To John Smith, Cr., \$10,000 I imagine S. S. Packard, J. C. Bryant, or E. G. Folsom, eminent and well-known ors, would look askages at that answer if preed to them, and say, "Tut, tut, boy! That could only be correctin case the Ledger was closed before the Journal entry was made nless Mr. R.'s net investment was just \$20 mon ?

Let us imagine, for instance, that Mr. R invested \$50,000, and had a net credit of that amount on the books, at the time of sale his account being represented by the Ledger title Stock. The Journal entry should be,

Stock, Dr., \$50,000, To R. \$25,000.

S. 25,000. If Mr. R.'s credit in the Ledger was unde

his own name the Journal entry should be. R. Dr., \$25,000, To S. Cr., \$25,000

Suppose sonin that Mr R had a not avade of only \$1,000. The Journal entry should be,

R. Dr., \$2,000, To S \$2 000

Again, let us imagine, if you please, that Mr. R. had withdrawn exactly as much as he invested. No Journal entry would be re quired, as Mr. S. purchased one-half the ac imulated gains, and no more, and they wil find their way to his account when the Ledger is closed

Finally, let us suppose that the Debit side of Mr. R.'s account was \$2,000 larger than the Credit side at the time of sale. The Journal entry would then be,

S. Dr., \$1,000,

To R. Cr., \$1,000. The Journal entry should be such as will qually divide the balance of Stock account between the partners.

According to the reasoning of Mr. Rathland it would make no difference how much the original proprietor invested-provided he was worth \$20,000 at the time of sale. The ournal entry would be just the same in either case mentioned above, if his theory be correet. My student sent a correct Journal en try to the question, as follows: "Dr. Stock the old proprietor, for enough to esneel that Credit the old proprietor for one account half and the new proprictor for the other half of that amount " As the amount of Mr. R.'s investment was not given, no amount could he given in the Journal cutry.

The student submitted his entry to me, and I forwarded it, certifying that it was correct. If Mr. Rathbun means me by the "busines college professor behind a student I now the front and in all modesty affirm that the student is right and Mr. Rathbun is wrong. Very Respectfully,
D. R. Lillmeidog.

In the heat of wrath, or the bitterness of woe and pain, one might be excused for exaggeration or misstatement. But in the cool uess of one's strength to sit and lie willfully without a provocation or an apparent tempta tion, is beyond all reasonable right to pardon, Such a person never ought to be pardoned or trusted, he is a liar past redemption, and ought to be considered so. He ought to be made to know that he is scorned by all decent people. He is a liar.

Through and through he is a liar. ought to be made to know that people understand it. If honest people only had the will One cannot do it alone, but honest to do it. people joined in brotherhood might. They the to do it Every lie ought to be branded as a lie. Every liar ought to be branded as a If this could be done, even a liar would speak the truth from policy a part of the time, and some who are but partially developed as liars, might learn to be honest from rinciple, if truth became popular and shame were blackened according to its merits. It is because the liar has a smooth tongue that people listen to his lies respectfully and publish them, and it is because the truth is many times unpalatable that the voice of honesty becomes a dread in the land. People who learn to lie, get to lie so well that they deceive even their own individuality with their lies,

and mistake their bypocrisy for the soul of truth. They are so used to the crime of prevarication that it becomes as natural as their breath, and their breath is therefore but the speech of lies, and lies are but the breath of their existence. They are filled with lies, They lie to their own souls and swear to lies And they have such a beautiful method abou it, if you look at their ingenuity. It would st them but a particle of their present effort to speak the truth if they were honest enough, but they are liars, and they view all things from the bar's standpoint. They have charity in plenty for larger liars than themselves, but there is always something wrong which they can see about truth.

One wonders that they are not struck dead with lies in their mouths to fester there forever. It is one of the mysteries and miracles of Providence that they are not. What they live for is beyond all human finding out. Pos sibly they live solely as a standing proof of God's mercy. Possibly they live to torture the lesson of forbearance and patience into the consciousness of honest people who spurn a lie, and spurn a liar more. If there no hars we should have no lies. The lie must be conceived and go through the pre-natal development before it is born and becomes a living, walking, never-dying lie. The germs es must be acted upon and receive their nutriment from the human consciousness before they take their living form to shame mankind forever. The passion of falsitylike any other lust, grows and strengthens till it becomes a raging bell whose fury earth and heaven cannot quench without the co-operation of the human will. The more lies are begotten, the more increases the appetite to beget still more, till the strife which honest people are compelled to wage against lies is like the strife against the never-to-be exter minated tribes of vermin, except the strife against lies requires eternal vigilance, undyig courage, and the mustered bosts of all their combined moral forces. Every lie needs the prompt foot of honest scorn set upon it. Every liar needs to be silenced by undisguised contempt from all good people. Every hab bler deserves the cold shoulder, for habbling leads to lying Deceit, jealousy, spite and maliciousness lead also to a vicious perversion of the truth. What we want is candor and truth in what we speak or do, and modesty to lead the van of action. We are not compelled to lay our souls all bare for the grati fication of meddlers, but we should be twee

There are ways of disposing of meddlers open to people of tact, and they are to be cultivated and commended. But let us shape our lives by the square and compass of truth Let us live for truth, study Let us nev r lie. for truth, fight for truth. Let us be patient, slet us have courage, let us falter not The unborn heirs of honor call aloud to us: the pure of all the past doth cheer us on. is on the side of truth and bath mar-haled w to battle. We must fight. Inactivity becomes a lie. Silence is oftentimes a worst kind of a Against the hosts of liars the hosts of truth must stand The name of truth in bold, brave letters should shine on every pure soul's banner of ambition. For truth, with truth forever and forever. Let this be our ideal This is the noblest, the highest, the

MADGE MAPLE

Pac'ard's Business College.

grandest of all ideals

We are pleased to learn that this institution has opened with a considerably increased attendance this fall. We are pleased because we know from personal observation of the school, and its thorough course of practical business training that no educational josti tution in the land is more descrying of success, or is conducted with a more vigilant and conscientious regard for the interests of its patrons. Indeed, were the sterling merits of this institution known and appreciated by all the people of our city, its c ty would be greatly inadequate to the accomomdation of its would-be patrons.

to the columns of the JOURNAL, regarding any department of teaching or practicing writing, or upon any branch of practical education, are respectfully solicited.

Proceedings at the Convention

The second annual convention of the "Rusiess College Teachers' and Penmen's Association" convened in the balls of the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, day. August 5, and was called to order at 9 A. M., at which time the large hall of the college was well filled with members and visitors.

The proceedings were opened by an interesting salutatory address by the President, S. S. Packard of New York

MR. PACKARD'S ADDRESS:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The admirable programme of exercises submitted by your Executive Committee renders it unnecessary for me to speak as to the character of the work which hes before us. Whether it shall be found possible or not to carry out this programme to the letter, certain it is that there is little danger of getting out of material during the four days that have been set apart for our deliberations; and whatever estimate we may place upon the work of the committee, we must render them cordial praise for the careful arrangement of topics, the fullness of we must render them cordial praise for the careful arrangement of topics, the fullness of dehalm and the comprehensiveness or their dehalm and the comprehensiveness or their definition of the comprehensiveness or their if this schedule is carried only render that feetly, there will be no time to waste, and the discussions will need to be brief and pointed in no common degree. I have carefully seas-onity to the comprehensive the comprehensive the most of the comprehensive the comprehensive the render of the comprehensive the comprehensive the comprehensive the first time in my recollection of renders of the ventions of the sort—running over a space oed the programme, and I could wish that it might be fulfilled in letter as well as in spirit. It is the first time in my recollection of conventions of this sort—running over a space of the sort of

our chief difficulty lies in this direction. It is a difficulty, however, that may be easily avoided, and should be by us whose life work is set to the measure of helf hours. We need only to exact ourselves that reasonable observance of wholesome regulations which we hold up to our students are chiefly among the manly up to our students are the supermotion for the time, expense, and trouben more for the time, expense, and trouben except the limitations and enforce the requirements of the casion.

sion. The main thought with each one of us The man thought with each one of us should be to get the largest amount of permaacut good out of the convention. And to
this end let it be our first care to place ourselves in harmony with our work. In a meeting like this there are always those who need
bringing forward. It is not enough that
the privileges of the convention are thrown the privileges of the convention are thrown open equally to all, and it will not do to say that if all do not enjoy them equally the fault is their own. Certain members, in view of long service and favorable acquaintance, together with the greater faculty of speech and with the greater metaly of special knowledge of procedure, have quite cantage of certain other members who me advantage of certain other members we are without these conditions. It will be we to consider this fact, and by a little though clauses and courtesy to reduce any such in quality to the lowest terms. The second learn to measure and the second courtest or the second courtest to reduce any such in quality to the lowest terms. to consider this fact, and by a little thoughtto consider this fact, and by a little thoughtpulsity to the lowest to reduce any such incequality to the lowest to reduce the reierra to measure each other and place ourselves on a common footing of mutual relationatiny, the surer we shall accomplish in the
tionatiny, the surer we shall accomplish in the
tionatiny, the surer we shall accomplish in the
tionating, the surer was exhibited to the
mount practicable proper steps be taken to
promote the most general and the most favorable acquaintanceship, that as far as possible
we have a surer for the proper step to the proper step to
The committee have one an even footing.

The committee have wisely recognized the fact that this is a meeting of working teach fact that this is a meeting of working teachers, and in the arrangement of the topics and carreises have shown their appreciation of the extraction of the second of the mention of the second of the comes those who have a particular interest in any subject to see that its claims are not over looked from any failure to show it at its best And this should surely not occur in a conven tion comprising not only securin a conven-tion comprising not only specialists but lead-ers of specialities—men whose names, among us, are as household words, and whose works are as familiar to us as the faces of our own children. This is a feature of our convention which should secure to it a lasting place in

our history.

Another not less important feature exists in the diverse nterests embraced—a feature which is fitly recognized in the title of our

HE PENMANS TO ART JOURNA

association. I speak of diverse interests to express a common thought, not to mark a real distinction, for I am sure it will not be neces-sary here to insist upon the most wital truth of social economy touching the relations of sary here to insist upon the most vital truth of social economy touching the relations of those who robustarily schange equalserrioes. The efficiency and economy of our work requires that there should be the result of the contract of the

work there are no blind devices, no tricks of legerllemain, no latent processes which are not open to skillful hands and delving brains. There are no teachers having peculiar gift of skill or fidelity to whom it is impossible without unworthy combination, to find ample acope and consideration for their offerings, and no managers of institutions to whom it is and no managers of institutions to whom it is necessary or profitable to withhold the policy or plan of their operations from those upon whom they mainly depend for that true suc-cess which is the only honest return for faith ful work. It would scarcely be possible to broach a subject suitable for discussion in this ful work. It would scarcely be possible to broach a subject suitable fordiscussion in this convertion which should not have an equal before the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of commercial whools of whatever name or grade. We are are qually antious that the practical work we are trying to do should receive its proper recognition from the public and sate of the subject of is said with some truth that there is no class of intelligent people sough to be arrogant and self-opinionated as teachers. If such be the cases, then there is some reason for it. In the main, teachers are autocrates. It is their province to command, not to obey. They are in the teachers are autocrates. It is their province to command, not to obey. They are in the teachers are autocrated to the con-traction of the contract of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the con not because backers are really different from other people, or that under favorable conditions they might not develop into hberal-minded and modest citzens, but rather because they and modest citzens, but rather because they because they are permitted too much to have their own way. A meeting like thus, if no other results should follow, must be of great service to those who take part in it, in the accordance of the property of unfilly, we arrogant p-deagogues may get a peep at the other side of questions and possi-bly go so fares to revise our own well-fortingth tomolify, a verregant production of proper at the other side of questions and possibly go so far as to revise our own well-fortified opinions. I we would exercise a fair share of wordily v is loud to use stablish here a general production of the stable share a general production of the stable share a general production of the stable share a general production of knowledge that it is exhaustless. In fact, the more sarely it grows. A new thought works it than it is to those to whom it is revealed, and the revelation of a thought is not parting with it, but really getting a better hold of at. To attempt to shat up wisdom ormalism of the stable share a stable sh

Let us not forget that we have in our Let us not forget that we have in our several schools the noblest consistency to be found, that we are closating not future merchants alone, but future citizens. This merchants alone, but future citizens. This superity of the consistency of

sense the characteristics of acception
cation
Those of us who were in the work twenty
vears ago need only it five or even twenty years ago need only to refer to the constituting of those days a compared with that of the present to feel the form of these suggestions. To the compared with that of the present to feel the form of these anglestions. In those early days the few business colleges m vogue had a comparatively small attendance of young men, ranging from eighteen to thirty years

of age, whose main thought was to supply some deficiency in early training particularly local feet of the supply some deficiency in early training particularly local keeping, with a view always to a position, or to an advance in position, at the end of two or three months' crauming. The sistensewer continuous, day and evening, with come and went at pleasure without thought of record or discipline. Life solidorships, retudering it impossible for any student to get in bis lifetime that for which he had pad were very ignored and the manuscript course was a varrous in the different schools as were the qualifications of the teachers. And yet, under all those liminations, the schools did the well. Tany supplied a pre-sing wind, and to adording jost the instruction demanded wen demanded to the months. The required of the mand that it are many lil. They supplied a pressing want, and it ording just the instruction demanded wo lasting esteem of all worthy pupils.

And nothing better need be said of these ently efforts ban that they demonstrated the necessity and the feasibility of technical schools for commercial studies, and that to them we owe the privilege of meeting in this capacity, and marking the changes that have been wrought. And the changes are many and radical, both in the constituency and in the material and methods of study and disci-pline. Year by year has it become messary meet the changed condution of our patronage and the increasing demands for a broader and And nothing better need be said of the and the increasing demands for a broade more complete education for business. more complete education for business. Not only are we expected now to give a few fin-ishing touches or to supply radical deficien-cies in the merely practical applications of knowledge, but we are forced to take our exploy the highest culture and the best ap-pliance known to the profession. Without surrendering our distinctive characters as schools for business training, we have found it necessary to callarge the seope of our work-culturating a greater variety of subjects and tion for active life. Our schools are besigned covering the wider demands of a full prepara-tion for active life. Our schools are besinged with a younger class of applicants who wish to accept us instead of the regular preparatory school or academy, and we must either ex-clude this desirable patronage or meet its honest requirements. And whether or not we attempt to meet this demand in its entirely certain it is that we cannot be faithful to our certain it is that we cannot be faithful to our-silves or others without in some degree sap-plying whatever deficiencies there may be in fundamental tri-ining; hence the proper was of language, the cultivation of thought, the piles of government and political science be-come not only our legitumite work, but a vital part thereof. It is this broader aspect of the work that lies before us that gives to this mostlying the point of the contraction due consid-country, and to securing a representation that central point for the convention due consideration was had to the demands of the whole country, and to scenting a representation that extends the control of come of learning The obtaining of situations for our graduates should be no more a recognized part of the obtaining of situations interdepend out work than the selecting of instead of patting our young men in the false position of nare b gars for places, we should brow the obligation on the other side, and do the business would a firme by samplying a remaining the program of the cies, and assert our true position as instituquality of service that must always command a premium. These are the sentiments and this the work which should render our con-ing together a real good. And nothing less than their adoption and enforcement should be accepted by us or the public as our warrant for the convention of '79.

for the convention of '75.

Gestleaun of the convention, we are on sacred ground. As I stand here in this room my mind goes back to the summer of 18/53, when I first met Mr. H. D. Stratton and his partner and coworker, Mr. B. B. Byraut, as also Mr. E. G. Folson, and where I renewed recommend a warm personal friendshap with James W. Lask. Twenty-six years ago, genthemen, in this room was had the corner-stone of that wonderful "chain of colleges" reaching from one and of the country to the other, which made it possible for men working in the work of the work together. Of the five names mentioned but two designate hving men—Mr. Byraut and Mr. Polson, who are will us to Ryraut and Mr. Polson, who are will us to Ryraut and Mr. Polson, who are will us to to work together. Of the five nimes mea-tioned but two designate hving mea-Mr. Bryant and Mr Folson, who are with us to-day. We return here as to our Mecca, and we reverently lay upon the goaves of the de-purted, whose spirits I feel hover over as, the flowers of our undammed affection and the tokens of a range phrame which grows brighter as time wears away.

At the close of Mr. Packard's address, J. E. Soule was appointed Treasurer pro tem, in

absence of C. Claghorn, the Treasurer of the Association. The constitution and by laws of the Association were then read, nd an opportunity presented for the RECEPTION OF MEMBERS AND DUES,

during which the members were invited to rise in their places, giving their name residences, business, with a short bistory of themselves, which proved not only an interesting but effective method of making known to each other the many strangers who were present. Many of these sketches were re-lated with such a degree of humor and pointed specdote, as to be very amusing, and well worths of a place in full in this report but want of space forbids : although we may

in some of our future numbers give place to a portion of them Robert C. Spencer, Principal of the Milaukee (Wis.) business college, then introduced the first topic for di-cussion.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN A BUSINESS COLLEGE,

which he did in a manner so pointed, effective and interesting as to show himself a thorough master of his subject. He believed political economy to be a very important and necessary adjunct of a lussiness education, more so than is generally conceded. He said that in instructing his class in political more so than is generally consected. He said that in instrucing line class in political state of the said that in instrucing line class in political end of the said that in instrucing line class in political said that in the said that it is a simple as it was possible for him to do. Young students bad not here taught to Young students bad not here taught to good common sense and ability, and in interesting them by these plain tables it set them to thinking, and they would soon display a desire to read and study all the works on the subject which they could find. The business and they should have the taste for study so directed that they would have a taste for study so directed that they would be said to some length his ideas on the his ladors in the work of the line shows in the work of the line in the said would be subject to the work of the line in the said work of the work of the line in the said work of the work of the line in the said efficiency and to the president, Mr. Packard, for labor in the same direction, and be wished to be wishe in the same direction, and he wished to be put on record as one having a just apprecia-tion of the men, who have done so much to

pread this knowledge.

At the close of Mr. Spencer's remarks, the opic was open half an hour for general dis-

n. Folsom, was pleased to see Mr. Folsom, was pleased to see that topic so ably and properly presented. He believed political economy to be the basis of accounts and business, and that it devolved upon business colleges to teach it. H. C. Spencer, regarded it as an essential study and urged the importance of baving a text-book prepared better suited to the use

of business colleges, than any now in use At present there were several which were in harmonious or contradictory in their teach

L. L. Sprague, said that authors were so L. L. Sprague, said that authors were so mixed that he became confused oo the sub-ject. One noted writer dwelt on a certain subject to air his views, and another on something else, which reminded him of a syllogism which he heard when he was a boy "Moses was the meekest man, Samson was the strongest man, therefore, David killed Goliath." He thought the science was cilled Golfath." He thought the science who n its infancy, but even in its infant state it was the foundation study in the curriculum

was the foundation study in the currecussion of a busianse collection were made by Messes.

A. D. Will, T. E. Hill, Frank Goodman, S. S. Packard, and T. M. Peirre.

The discussion closed with what we deem an important suggestion from R. O. Spencer, concerning his method of teaching political economy, viz., to have students watch the concept of the control of the concept of the control of the c

concerning his method of teaching political economy, viz., to have students watch the dictuations of the markets, and inquire, and be instructed regarding their cause, which was found in political economy. A. P. Root, Superintendent of penman-sbip in the public schools of Cleveland (O), gave a lesson illustrating his method of teaching writing in primary schools, the members of the convention stiting as a classmembers of the convention sitting as a classification and the substitution and and peculiarly adapted to catch, interest, and impress a child's mind, to do which, or in other words, to reduce his thoughts and language to the level of a child's mind, he thought to be the great desideratum of a primary teacher's success. He made frequent use of simple stories and desideratum of a primary tancher's success. Ille made frequent use of simple stories and ancedotes which he always pounted with some important feature of the lesson. He laid great stress upon the importance of rigidly maintaining a correct position of pen (or pencil) hand, and body. He would at first teach only the flager movement when the success may be successful to the successful the succes

"THE MINIMUM OF COMMERCIAL LAN

belonging to a Business College and how it should be taught." should be taught."

In his opinion sufficient commercial law should be taught to enable the student to conduct the ordinary affairs of business legally, and so as to avoid all litigations. He should

especially understand the law pertaining to especially understand the law pertaining to contracts, partnerships, exchange, collec-tions, principal and agent, good will, &c. to the contract of the contract of the contract by familiar table and practical illustrations and applications of law to these several sub-jects as they are pursued during the course. Mr. Springue's runards were able, practical An minimated discussion followed, partici-pated in by Messrs H. C. Wright, Folkom, L. L. Sprague, R. C. Spracer, T. M. Pierce, Wilt, Goodman, White, Amer. Maybew, W. H. Sorgio, M. L. C. Spracer and B. T. Wright,

Mil. Goodman, Walle, Ames, Maylew, W.

E. C. Wille, C. Sprease and B. T. Wright,
I. C. Wille, M. S. Wille, M. S. Wille, M. S. Wille,
I. C. Wille, M. S. Wille, M. S. Wille, M. S. Wille,
I. C. Wille, M. S. Wille, M. S. Wille,
I. C. Wille, M. S. Wille, M. S. Wille,
I. C. Wille, M. S. Wille,
I. C. Wille, M. S. Wille,
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THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was opened by W. H. Duff, of Duff's Com-mercial College, Pitthurg, Pa., who gave a practical lesson in
INITIATORY METHODS OF JOURNALIZING.

showing how he presented this subject to pupds under his tuition, giving practical il-lustrations at the black-board. Mr. Duff's lesinstructions at the black-hoard. Mr. Duff's les-son elicited considerable interest on the part of his class, which led to a lively discussion at its close, participated in by Messrs, Peirce, Folsom, H. C. Wright, L. L. Sprague, R. C.

Spencer and Ames.

The next discussion upon the topic of

Spencer and Ames.

The next discussion upon the topic of THE CATABILITIES OF A BESINESS COLLEGE was opened by D. T. Ames, editor of the PENNASS ART JOURNAL, New York, said be, of the period of the p

who used to burn heretics and withdes and ridicined as bundies, such are as Copernica, Guttenberg, Watt, Fulton, Morse, and others who have announced new discoveries.

Business colleges are yet scarcely out of their infancy, though vigorous and rapid in their growth and development, they have much to do to attain to the full extent of their capabilities, and to command the high and conspirous place in the great American system of education, to which their importance and finance, entitle them.

To do thus, the tune now allotted to their presertized course must be materially learthened.

scribed course must be materially lengther scribed course must be materially lengthener and a more rigid demand for thoroughness o scholarship in all the branches taught, and diplomas he persistently refused to all whe are not thoroughly competent. Business col competent. Business col-ch too lavish of their dipleges have been mi

leges have been much too favish of their dip-lomas, to convey to the public an exalted idea of their capabilities.

The old plan of life scholarship should be discarded as unjust and injurious to both teacher and pupil, thoroughly unhusiness-like, requiring as it does a uniform fee for a wide-

teacher and pupil, thoroughly unbusiness-like, requiring ast two does a uniform fee for a wide-ly varied service. Much of business college advertising has been such as to convey to an intelligent pub-lic a much more sulfert inpression of their capabilities for making extravagant chains and promises impossible to tuilfil, than for impart-ing at thorough and practical education, each has bad the best and several the only practical.

ing a therough and practical education, 'es has had the best and several the only practical education of prices of business training for young men made sometimes in ignorance, and often regardless of facts. In this respect there is now happily a manifest improvement among the really representative managers of those approaches that the first capability of a manager of a business, college should be to tell to truth and deal honestly action on the Friendliness and unity of action on the Friendliness and unity of action on the Friendliness and unity of action on the properties of the state of the sta



I. L. Sprague spoke at some length upon the subject. He had nothing to say against the subject. He had nothing to say against business college was the peer of any educational instatution in the land. F. W. if Wiesehahn of the Wiesehahn Institute of Fra Art, M. Lonis, Mo., reals of art matters generally, and decorative art especially, to those who pursue the art of engrossing." Mr. Wiesehahn's paper, though some had heightly was latended to with right some had heightly was latended to with right defining the study of art as runobling and purifying to the race. "No doubt." he said, "many of you have observed and experience, was traded after children and incremational expositions, and the impossibility of entering and closeing permanship among the fine arts pre-per. Of course we were van enough equally as much skill into according to the stay of a stay of the s

ter arts such as
DIAMWIN, FAINTING, AND ENGRAVING,
and even now we would reductantly confrast
them as our superiors in art. But mark you,
ornamental peumanship, to be equally appre-ciative and valuable, must possess merits
equal to importance to any other of the fine

relations of numbers and principles: be should know the exact relations of $\frac{1}{180}$, 0.8, 8° $_{o}$, arithmetics do not contain, nor are pupils taught the same methods practiced in busi-

taught the same methods practiced in business. The lesson by Mr Prives was followed by a spirited discussion by Mr-Saries was followed by a spirited discussion by Messas. R. C. Spencer, H. C. Wright, Will, Boucher, Pond, L. L. and W. H. Sprague. The question regarding "days of grace" in commercial paper has been been pointed by Grace in Commercial paper, then bad policy, and moved that a committee he appointed to prepare a resolution expression of the properties of the properties of the properties of the convention regarding the sense in the convention regarding the sense in the convention regarding the spirit of the properties of the

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

He advocated strongly a general form which he had written out upon the blackhoard. He explained every portion of the form and gavereasons for the same. The business letter should be written with the full address upon

smart. One reason for this was that many business colleges advertise to fit a young man to earer business life in three months and are consequently patronized by a class of young more 9 ho were irregular scholars hefore com-ing to the commercial college, and are only prepared to be fitted for business in three prepared to the fitted for business in three the contract of the contract of the contract of the commercial be remarked.

POSSESSED OF SLIGHT INFORMATION.

POSSESSED OF BLOOK INFORMATION.
Mr. Systeer of Milwankee, in discussion, said that those men who had those preconceived norbins destriments to commercial color-ceived norbins destriments of the property of

Mr. Packard thought that there was no more tendency on the part of graduates of insiness coileges to overrate themselves than on that of other coilege graduates, and that whatever notions of this sort they had were quite as likely to come from defective home-education or natural inclinations. At all

"BUSINESS RONDE AND MCBALS."

Mr. E. G. Folsom, of the Alhany, (N. Y.,
Business College, followed with an interesting
paper on "Business Honor and Morals,
which is given in full for its value to every

whose is given in the force occasion Agossia, It is related that on one occasion Agossia was let down several bundred feet into a crev-ice of the glacierro of the Alby by his attend-anta. When he gave the signal to be with-doubt, with the amazing fact that they were powerless to do so. They had not taken into consideration the weight of the rope. Miles had to be traveled to obtain leverage with in the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol had to be traveled to obtain leverage with which to elevate the insperied Agossiz. There is up and down in the scale of normic as well financial, intellectual, and morn. The words solvency and incolvency are by no mean meaningless when applied to the moral realm. "Two things," said Emmuvel Kent. "Ill me responsibility of nau." Well may this distinguished philosopher make this grand utterance when we reflect upon the fearful chances taken in the career of an earthly life, upon the control of the c loss that man obtains poverty or wealth; so is it by right or wrong man attains poverty or wealth of soul. All men recognize these moral distinctions; they are no more slow to discern the distinctions between wrong and right than between loss and gain. In fact, the ideas or right and wrong are incuste or consulte in all between loss and gam. In most two accessors right and wrong are insate or concate in all minds, and are aspirate revelition, the same minds, and are aspirate revelition, the same threat of the same threa

space, of number, cause and mathematical Man has more some the more than the Man has more leave, be been conceined. He knows what is right and what is wrong far better than he is disposed to obey. "An onuse of self aureroder to truth already possessed," says Cook, "is worth a planets weight of the says Cook, "is worth a planets weight of the region of the right and yet pursues the wrong, deremy Taylor med to say that "whosover sins against light kisses the lips of a blazing cannon." The central fact of the moral systems. The central fact of the moral systems of the central word of the financial system. Out of "value" are born debit credit, property, debt, loss, gain, wealth. Out, too, of "ought," in morals come right, wrong, the contraction of "ought," in morals come right, wrong, in us, but not strictly of m, which souther than the condition of the divide of the "I will not." This drivine "I ought," is the voice of conscience, of the God within, as Pope would not. "This drivine "I ought," is the voice of the "ought," in the property of the conscience of the "I will not." The deview of the conscience of the con rope of an that lets them down into the jawa of Gebenia. There is a most specific gravity which we all would do well to heed. They will be all would do well to heed. They be into the control of the con

"The untal is the own piece, whe first the transparent of the many of the control The mind is its own place, and its itself (an make a heaven of hell, a hell of he



H.W Flickinger, Secretary

Philada.

1915— (inizanati; Odrig. 1849. Minetyfdays, after/dati/Upromse/ Tiay/Villiam/Qunean, od/order/Hinetu-on

The above cut is a fac simile reproduction from pen and link copy prepared by W. H. Flickinger, who is superintendent of the special department for instruction in praceical and ornmental permanship in connection with Soule's Bryant & Stratton Business College, Phaladelpha, Pa. The cut fails to convey a full and correct conception of the original which is a gen-beautiful and almost faulties pen work. Mr. F.'s splendid work is so familiar to all peanes in America that unor explanation

arts." He touched at length upon the art of ornamental penmanship, spoke of the decorative arts of the ancients in comparison with our own, and suggested various methods of our cwn, and suggested various methods of study. He touched on the value given by art to materials of no intrinsic worth, and en-couraged in the highest terms the study of

The address was received with applause, id the association spoke in highest praise

of it.

The meeting then adjourned to 9 o'clock,
Wednesday morning

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9.30

Thos. May Poirce, President of the Union Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., gave a

LLSSON IN BUSINESS ARTEMETIC

Lisson In Bedfers autements.

which was accordingly interesting and practiced. He said that instinces colleges are the dependence seems of the community for practical arithmetic forces community for practical arithmetic forces community of addition, that is so as to be certain that their work was correct—be here illustrated upon the blackboard how he rendered his additions certain by means of checks: we must have certain by means of checks: we must have certain by means of checks: we must have a material of the control of the

An inquirer wanted to know how the speek-er would address a married lady in a business connection, and was answerd. 'Madam,' or 'Dear Madam'.' But how would you ad-dress the same and the standard was allowed a there she was married on an extra the same man searcely thought a salutation necessary in that case and would drop it. A great many suggestions were oftend, when a gen-nature of the other side of the room and implored the other side of the room and implored the other side of the room and implored majority that 'Dear Madam', would answer all necessary purposes. The E. Hill of Class principated in by Mesers, I. E. Hill of Class of the same of the same of the pro-

STANDING OF BUSINESS COLLEGES.

"The place of business colleges in the choicedness place of the business colleges in the choicedness stem "was the next topic for discussion. The place of the place of the business of the bu

events no self-respected or creditable teacher events no self-respected or creditable teacher would fail to include the secons of moderation and just self-valuation. His observations, however, tanght him that there was quite as much dauger of young men naderrating as much dauger of young men naderrating as overalling themselves, and that it was important to those who had the means of measurable the second of the means of measurable to the second of th

ing their own worth should not hold them-selves too cheaply.

Mr. G. H. Slattuck thought that though there were fewer colleges now than formerly, they turned out young men more capable in every particular to enter business than ever before.

before.

The Hou. Ira Mayhew, advocated modesty to be taught as an important feature of a business curriculum. He thought that if young men expected to receive large salaries they should prepare themselves to render

Further discussion was participated in by Messrs. Wilt and A. H. Eaton. BUSINESS PRACTICE.

A "Lesson in Business Practice."

A "Lesson in Business Practice" followed by Mr. G. W. Elliott, teacher in the Metropolitan Business College of Cheago. His remarks favored a strict regard in the student to his business habits—punctuality, cleanly, neathers, &c.; no matter what the real merit of the young man his habits do much to either make or destrop his

prospects.
Mr. H. C. Wright and others followed in

ART JOURNAY

Ethica is the acience of morals, and may and should be taught in a business college. Do I hear you say, Let the cobbler stack to bis hat! Ne settor ultra crypidam. We need more study of these chical laws, Business men need it, and shall I add politicians? Is and bunor so the state of the stack of the st

spake,"
Mr. Shattuck, of New York, gave an inter esting and instructive lesson in penmanship, AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was again called to order at 8 o'clock. Mr. H. B. Bryant, of Chicago, one of the original founders of the Bryant & Strat-ton Colleges, opened as the topic for discussion

" BISTORY AND MISSION OF BUSINESS COL

LEGES."

Mr. Bryant said: "Considered in connection If, Byratt and the comparison of the comparison of the bulb of the comparison of the form part of it cannot be processing, is a must be harmed as a foreign tangue or an abstruse science is. Our mission in life is to teach the young idea how to do business." He gave many good sound ideas in regard to the manner of instruction, and closed by paying a complument to P. R. Spencer, who had been his associate in founding the college, and to others in the professions.

on. Mr. Packard said that the speaker bad men Mr. Packard said that the speaker bad men-tioned one word which had been escaping the consideration of the association, and that was the unking of experts in the various depart-ments of business bit. There was a grossing d-mand for persons who knew more than or-dinary persons or certain subjects. He would like to hear from Mr. D. T. Ames on the sub-

EXPERTISM IN WHITING.

In response to which call Mr. Ames said that he had given considerable attention to the subject of expertism in handwriting There was great need and frequent demand for it. He had been called in many cases of forgery, initiation, etc. He had been frequent to the contract of the contrac for it. He had been said, forgery, initiation, etc. He had been frequently called upon during the past ten years to appear before courts in that capacity. To appear before courts in that capacity. to appear before courts in that espacity. To be an expert one must wated closely the lab-its of persons. Deciliarative go to determine the recognition of handwritine, Everywein we which lie can no more lay usade or cenced than he can his now phisosogomy, and by ex-amining those critically it was almost unpo-sible for a person to escape his identity. As writing back bundle, or otherwise, but he may be identified. He gave some illustrations on the black boundle, or calculate the con-

i the black board Mr. Peirce was not very clear whether they Mr. Peurce was not very clear whether they could make an expert in handwriting or se-counts, but he was clear in his mind that every business college should have an expert in the chair. The expalabities of the student to study was what would determine whether he would become an expert or not. He de-montrated how students could be taught to monatorial now stalents, could be taught to become expert no accounts. One way to make expert book keepers was a thorough course in a beauties steller, and monther was by commonting as a and mother was the discovered experts and mother than the country who discovered errors in books, and gave as his also of teaching them how to do this by mixing up the accounts and have them to un-racted them, allowing them how to only the theory beautiful and the strip of the country of the three beautiful and the strip of the country of the three beautiful and the strip of the country of the countr

COURSE OF BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Gorage Editor of Chicago, made a few very telling remarks in regard to the course of business colleges. He thought too many diploma-wer given. He did not beheve in text-books, but wanted the student to have practice, and not must be became expert should be be given abeliance.

oloma r. Wright and Mr. Spencer also made a few

remarks on the subject UNBS AND DENEFITS OF ETIQUETTE

Thomas E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual Thomas E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual of Social and Bosiness Forms," of Chreago, then open da as the topic of discussion, "Etiquette—Ha uses and bein this among mean in the besumess relations of life." Mr Hill stated that he would speak of the many things which the bread meaning of etiquette covered. He spoke of successes in life and the mining phases of success. "What is success or failure in the opinion of scene is not so in the

mind of others. To have acquired great wealth in the opinion of many is to have made of the all that is desired. To have maded wealth but to have gained literary fame would perfectly the property of the control of the perfectly of the control of the control of the billiardist, or to own the fastest horse would constitute the followes of success in the minds of many. While there is such a wide variety of opinion as to what constitutes success, we will establish a standard which most of my hear-ers, I down the other with access the con-

A SDCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

is he who has secured, at the close of his ac tivity, sufficient to comfortably provide for the needs of himself and family, who has gon through life 'Doing to others as he would have others do to him;' who has to the letter disothers do to him;" who has to the letter dis-charged every obligation, radiated sunshine all along his career, has reared a family to honorable machiood, has been an exemplary citizen, and has made the world some better for having passed through it. While there are different degrees of successful nchievement, the man who accomplishes this is fairly entiafferent degrees of measures the man who accomplishes this is fairly entitle man who accomplishes this is fairly entitled to bonest prists, and his life may be demonitanted as access. Men should not fail in basiness. If they do, the fact indicates errors committed, which, if understood, might have been avoided. There comes a period of years in which there is grand property, but this waited always seems like the nimeness driveperiod always seems like the immense drive wheel of the machine which is propelled by heavy force of steam without regulator. The propelling power kept at its full head, the wheel starting slowly, grows gradually more propelling power kept at its fall head, the wheel starting slowly, gross gendally more rapid, the velocity quickens, grows faster and faster, until its only a question of time when it will fly to pieces and the machine be a wreck. It there comes a period like this the selfishmess and greed of men curries them for-ward with norther comes a period like this the ward with norther level working as to cause and with norther level working, in which was tumbers go down into the

VORTEX OF FINANCIAL BUIN."

VORTEX OF FINANCIAL BUIN.

He spoke of the men who did business largely on credit. "Whenever," said he, "a man incurs a debt he makes a bet. He bets that he can pay the debt. He takes risks, and if he has certainties behind him he may be safe. But observation proves that if he be safe. But observation proves that if he forms a habit of thus taking chances, through fortunate investments at first, the scale is very fortunate investments at first, the scale is very likely to turn against him in the end. Over-speculation is sure to bring its inevitable re-sults." The address throughout was full wise sngg*stionr, and was received with ap-

In the remarks on the topic presented by Mr. Hull, Mr. Folsom said that he also behaved in the old Bible doctrine to owe no man anything," but that it was impossible to do business without credit. If it were possible to do cash business it was the better

way.

Mr. Spencer, of Milwaukee, thought Web-ster's definition of credit about correct. He knew of many men who were possessed of any amount of business stiquette who were unable to pay their debts, many he had known of settling their debts by notes. He known

kanese of settling their debts by notes. He was a strong believer in ettipute.

President Packard came down from the chara and said that he always liked to hear and said that he always liked to hear feet upon lam. When he was talking he wished he would never stop, and yet when he got through he always wanted to say something in reply. He thought Mr. Hill's paper hing in the part of the said of the s month the man was doly notified by a bill of his indebtedness. He grew tired of this and wrote Mr. Parkard a letter, stating that it was useless for him to continue sending the bills, that as soon as he got the money he would pay it Mr Packard wrote him a letter em-bracing the very cream of etiquette, stating that he could not

DEVIATE PROM HIS BUSINESS

habits, that he did not expect to get the money, but that it was one of his rules to send out his balls on the first of each month, and he night book for one at that time so long as they both should live. He continued to send out the balls, and the result was that at the expectation of two years he received the amount with interest to date, and money for the postage. He told many other anecdotes of the great advantages of etiquette,

the postage. He told many other anecdotes of the great advantages of etiquette.

The Association adjourned to 7-30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the members came together for social intercourse, which was improved to the interest and advantage of all present.

The first tonic for discussion was

"THE PUBLIC NEED OF A BUSINESS COLLEGE,

The following resolution was then offered :

The following resolution was then offered: B'heros, Many vague, erroceons, and frethe forms, Many vague, erroceons, and frethe condition and proper chims of so-called business colleges and the cheational work which they assume; therefore, Resolved, That a committee of three be ap-pointed by the Chair whose duty it shall be to mature a system of statistics adapted to and their work should be assigned in the im-partial judgment of the community. The resolution was adopted and the com-mittee appointed as follows: Mesers, R. G. Speacer of Milwanke, E. K. Bryan of Col-umbus, and T. M. Peirce of Philadelphia several advertisements of 'alleged' business colleges, offering flattering inducements to young men to become students. Mr. Soule condemned, in a severe manner, such adver-tisements. tisements.

sements. The Association next proceeded to the ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

with the following result: President, Mr. Thomas M. Feire, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, Messrs. R. C. Spencer, of Mill-waukee, and Frank Goodman, of Nashville. Tennesce; Sveretary and Yreaware, Mr. J. Cannesce, Sveretary and Yreaware, Mr. J. Cannesce, Sveretary and Yreaware, Mr. J. Cannesce, Some discussion then followed as to the most advisable place to hold the convention of 1890. President N. S. Packard of New the press is fully represented. Chicago was chosen as the place to hold the convention next year. next year

TESOT DELONS

Mr. T. M. Peirce, offered the following Mr. T. M. Peirce, offered the nonwords resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the Cleveland local committee, consisting of Mesers, P. R. Spencer, A. P. Root, and E. R. Felton, for the eminently satisfactory makes the control of the contr

fortable,
Mr. G. II. Shattuck, also moved that the
thanks of this convention be tendered to the
press of Cleveland for its full and accurate
reports of the proceedings. The motions
were unanimously carried.

COMMUTTED ON DAYS OF GRACE

COMMITTER ON DAYS OF CRACE.

Mr. Packard, claiman of the comm tree on
the Abrogation of "Days of Grace," made
the following report: The committe to whom
was referred the matter of touching the custom of adding days of grace to the prescribed
date of payment of commercial paper, respectfully report that there can be no good
reason for such custom either in finance or
morals; that it is one of those strongs solelegal documents, his grown out of conditions
and necessities of a numbities state of society. legal documents, his grown out of conditions and necessities of a primitive state of society which does not now exist; that the very phrase "days of grace" conveys a confession of doubt and weakness upon the part of the debtor, and a loose babt of commercial dealing, that it is a difficult thing to explain to students of the converse which we have been dealing, that it is a difficult thing to explain to students or the converse which we have been dealing that it is a difficult thing to explain to converse and for the practice except that of constoning and that is now or quaim steps should be taken to do away with so unbrimess-like and unnecessary a law. and unnecessary a law.

The committee do not feel authorized to

The committee do not feel authorized to suggest any plan in detail, but would suggest that, under the authority of this association, correspondence be opened with emitted men in the conneils of the Nation, with a view to bringing the matter by the reform must come trom the States, to take the necessary steps to awaken such general and particular inter-ect in the subject as to move the different State Legislatures to must level laws which shall forever do away with days of grace-or association of men can with more propri-

or association of men can with more propri-ety or efficiency move in this matter than those whose work it is to qualify young men ety or efficiency move in this matter than those whose work it is toqualify young men for business, and they feel confident that if wise and prindent steps be taken, the proper energy and persistence used, the proposedre-form may be put in the course of final acheiv-

THE PENMAN'S JOURNAL,

THE PENMAN'S FOUNDAL

President S. S. Packard spoke in favor of
the organ of the association "The PENMAN'S
ART forms.at," published by D T. Ames, of
New York
Thomas M. Peirce, of Philadelphia, moved
that the next convention be held on Toesday,
the 24th day of July.
Mr. H. C. Spencer newvotion be limited to
three days intend of four. It was carried
with but one dissension.
Mr H. C. Wright of Brooklyn, next gave
a technical lesson on "Partnerships Settlements," which was received with great interest and attention. He said partnership set
of gains and lesses among partners, but the
adjustment and division of resources and liahittes as well. He showed very clearly how
a net gam or loss in hissiness, may be divided
among partners, by a rankysia, pererentage or by net gain or loss in husiness, may be divided mong parties, by analysis, percentage or by proportion. He also gave an illustration of the dijustment of private accounts between two

partners where their withdrawals had been unequal, which electied warm debate. Mr. ineas multi interest had been allowed on capital and also sainty for the proprieter.

At 12 M. the president, S. S. Tackard, of New York, gwe a lecture on "The Theory of Light and also sainty for the proprieter.

At 12 M. the president, S. S. Tackard, of New York, gwe a lecture on "The Theory of Light and also sainty for the proprieter.

At 12 M. the president, S. S. Tackard, of New York, gwe a lecture on "The Theory of Light and now hold the student of accounts. The fundamental idea and none which more nearly occurrent the student of accounts. The fundamental idea and not properly understand business the various forces in acquisition. The students of the theory of the control of letters that did not state the exact facts as to the individual character and attainments, and he exhibited a "schedule of character" drawn from his own records which plainly indicate the superior points of his system. As to the "relation of the college to its graduates," he would say but a single word,

As to the "relation of the college to its graduates," he would say but a single word, and that was, under no circumstances could a scattering of the college ent on to explain the

DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE LETTER

DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE LETTERS, the loop, with its various combinations, &c., and then gave several examples of the different movements necessary to form them. The lesson, which occupied one hour, ways'excellingly interesting and received a gradit deal of an example of the different movements of the continuous of the most president read a communication from Mr. Edwin Cowles, publisher of The Lender, to the members of the convention, inviting them to visit his office and view his press at work.

them to visit his office and view his press at work.

The the control of the cont

of hoos keeping and A communication was read from the Brush Electric Light Company inviting the members of the convention to visit the building and view the machinery.

ADDRESS OF RANKING

George W. Elliot of Chicago, gave an interesting address on banking. Much valuable instruction was condensed by the speaker with reference to the practical operations of terms and elear manner the usual transactions which occurred in husiness, beginning with simple deposits and withdrawals of money, and leading up to the more difficult branches. The same of the second of the se

DISCUSS THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

DECUSE THE INTERENT SYSTEMS NOW in use, specially in ref-rence to the introduction of the subject among teachers. A suggestion was made and agreed to by the speaker that he should reduce his suggestion to a motion and bring it before the convention on Friday morning.

G. Glaghorn of Brooklyn then opened allocation on "The minimum qualification.

G. Claglorra of Brooklyn then opened a discussion on "The minimum qualification which will permit a pupil to graduate from a business college." He annual-overd on the permiceous system adopted by some colleges of "rashing," a pupil through in two or three months and giving them diplomas.
There or Philade-phia said he should like to sowe some positive legislation on

S. Packard would like to see colleges restrained in some such matter, but he saw great difficulties in their way, and principally he did not believe that the edict of an associ-

The first subject on the programme was "Civil government as a subject to the putsmel by basiness college student," by R. C. Spencer, of Milwauker. The speaker said that in many half civilized countries where the people had no vice in the total countries where the people had not come in the student of the inhabitants how it was conducted, or if time were not indifferent they had no power to remedy the evils which oppres ed then. In this free country, it is different, and every one and woman ought to be familiar with the consistent of the country of the subject of the country of the c

commended all of them to read the works of that grand Englishman, John Stuart Mill," expectally his "Consideration on Represen-tative Government" and "Liberty." Mr Spencer then dwell at some length on the Constitutions of the States and politics in the Constitutions of the States and politics in public schools. At the class of the States and politics in public schools. At the class of the address the speaker was accorded a hearty round of applause, and on motion of the Hon. Its Maybew it was decided to have it printed atter Mr. Spencer had reduced it to writing. D. T. Ames of New York then gave a lesson in

OSNAMENTAL DENMANSBIP.

He introduced the subject by saying that un-til within quite a recent period what had

moved that Jennie D. F. Case, tearber of writing and drawing, in the public school of said that he had here charged by "one of the Mansheld, O.; Mrs. J. A. Godoma, teacher leading papers of the drawing in the Jack R. I. Saidh, teacher, of Geneva, O., he admitted to membership in the association without payment of fews, which was certified.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE NEW PHENDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLIMIN OF THE BENNESS COLLIFOR
TANGERS' AND PENNESS ASSOCIATION: 10
assuming the duties of presiding officer to
which you have elected me if described to
which you have elected me if described upon
me, and to assure you that I will work extra
esty and with windever shifty I possess, to
promote the interests of our association and
ing each other in convention. The business
college wa modern convenience in the educational structure in this country. Duff extablished a mercantile college in Pitterness
cal college in Philadelphin in 18-14. Later on
their became identified with this department
of cheation, Bryand, Packard, the Spenners,
the number of them in the United States is
about 125, and their standing is that of respectable and respected institutions of learning. And the temphers and principal seculiate
tail respect for each other in the meetings
of the association. The business college is a
recognized institution for technical-education.
The kind quality, and madestated, and the
classes of the community using the same are s of the community using the same are

thing in an unlimited amount; and is so clear-

thing in a unlimited amount; and is so clear-by a rate on intelligence, industry and applica-tion for the advantage of ignorance, idleness and inattention; therefore RESUVED, that this association congratu-lates itself that so many of its members have discontinued the sale of life-scholarships; and that the continued use of these scholar-ships is permicious to the student, unprefess-ional to the Faculty, and degrading to the

college.

And made a motion that that resolution be constrained a notion that that resolution be reconsidered, which be advocated with great earnestness, affirming that such a resolution was beyond the province of the convention, as it interferes in the reconvention, as it interferes in the reconvention of the reconvention in such a manner as to east odding upon those who, for what appeared to then as good the reconvention in the reconvention in such a manner as to east odding upon those who, for what appeared to then as good the reconvention in the reconvention of the reconstraints of the reco After some those spirites uses to product outground that the average sentiment of the convention was not strongly apposed to the general pointy of issuing life-scholar-sips but that
the disfavor should be expressed rather as a
A moti a was then made and carried that a
committee of three be appointed to consider
the subject of life-scholar-sips and report at
the next annual convention. The following
Chiphero, L. I., Sprague,
E. K. Bryan, of Columbus, O, then offered
the following resolution, repeating the legal
narhods now in use for
upon most of partial payments. the motion to reconsider was carried.

computing interest on notes of partial payment which was car-

upon notes of partial payment which was carred.
Whereas, What is known in our arithmetion is the legal rule for computing interection
in produsery note on which payme, is have
teen made and the state of the leader of the
lender and length share the art the state of the
lender and length share is convention
appoint a committee of three to investigate
the subject and report at our next animal
affect the borrower to pay promptly and redder
less hiszardous the risk of the lender of justice to both parties and our first to though as
prosperity
Committee appointed was E. K. Bryan, A.
D. Will and W. H. Spingue.

Of Grace which had been previously returned,
was then referred to, and the Committee in
structure of the payment of the control of the
payment of the resolution during the intering
theory, and report at the next animal essence.

before, and report at the next annual session

inforce and report at the next annual session.
A resolution was then introlled by E. G. Folson, of Albany, N. Y., to change the NAME OF THE ASSIGNATION From the "Business College Teachers' and Penmera's Association," to that of the "Business Teachers' Association," which was referred to the following committee: E. G. Folson, Ira Mayliew, H. C. Wright, The Conference of the College Committee: E. G. Folson, Ira Mayliew, H. C. Wright, The Committee of three between the Committee of the Committee

RESOLVED. That a committee of three be appointed to present to this association a plan of instruction in writing best adapted to teach RESISTER, That a committee of three be appointed to prevent to this association a plan appointed to prevent to the association as plan as a second of the plan as the property of the property

ard. Mr. Hill's address was replete with practical Mr. Hills address was report win fraction and useful hists upon the incheals of organizing and conducting writing classes, and was received with well merited appliause, after which the convention adjourned for one year.



The above cut is photo-engraved by the New York Photo-Engraving Company, No. 67 Park Place, New York, from pen and ink drawing executed by D. T. Ames, and is published in the Jacaretta to represent the practical application of pen and drawing through the oil of photo engraving to the putning of all commercial and social forms, such as business cards, letter and bill lends, certificates of membership, and stock, cards and tickets of invitation, &c. This process possesses great advantages over the oil membersh of engraving both as regards even time the required. Feliantes anale, and nodes for all kind plen and ink drawing, and for photo engraving or photo luthographing the same, received at the office of the PERMANS ART JOURNAL, 205 Broarbay, New York. Display, cuts for schools and oils as a specialty

ch as this could or would govern individual teachers. He did not wish to say that nothing could be done by them to put down these charlatan schools, but it must be

done individually.

Rev. L. L. Sprague, of Kingston, thought that they must rely more on

THE MORAL PERIANG

and good sense of the community at large

and good sense of the community at large than on any special legislation, C. E. Claghorn of Brooklyn and S. S. Cal-kins of Clevi hand spoke in the same strain. Mr. Homas M. Petrev of Philadel-plan of-fered as a resultant that Messre, C. E. Clag-horn, B. Wright, and Rev. L. L. Sprague be ap-pointed a commute to pur paire a resolution on the subject and that they report the same Priday morange. The motion was carried

IN THE EVENING

various members gate short autobiogra-phical sketches of their livis. Among the many interesting ones Frank Goodman of Nashville, Frem gave the pixet chekered boys that the old folks, generally look down upon in holy horror and predict for them a place in the State prison or an early bang, ungesome of the bad boys, in fact, whose large cumbativeness and a desarte to have their large combativeness and a desire to have here own way get them manerous punishments. Mr. Groofman spake of the good which a course at the Bryant A Strattuc Golge of Cleveland ald him when financially a wreck and a strainer. Mr various combats with hard line wand instortion he is now the pro-prietor of the Commercial College. in Nash-yille.

been denominated orinancial permanship had consisted chadly of flourished quills, or decision of the property of the property of the property of the property of deploying skill in wicking the pen, or, by the writing master, for attracting patrices, for practical writing. The recently discovered photographic process by which pen and ink copies were transferred directly to stone and incorpies were transferred directly to stone and plate and printed upon a common press, the same as type, has opened anew and important, field to all really skillful pen artists one in which is ample promuse for homorable and profitable labor; by these methods the penmin is enabled to either upon the domain of and recompense, but to do this he must become indeed a skilled master of his art Many practical limits were made with illustrations upon the black bound the garding engrossing and designing compleasted specimens of pen work.

The various pronesses, of reproducing drawings and their requirements were explained, the beheved that the profession of perimanship was an bonorable and profitable one to all who could vandate their skill as able and successful teachers of writing, or as accomplished united. plished artists

Individuals and professions are valued and Individuals and professions are valued and honored by society according to their claims for services rendered, and moral and social worth. If penmen would be highly honored and paid, they must prove themselves highly honorable and useful.

OFFICERS' INSTALLATION.

proton of the Commercial College in Nishsille

FILDAL MORNINO.
At 11 A. M the installation of officers was
proceeded with: the newly elected president.

TILDAL MORNINO.
At 17 A. M the installation of officers was
proceeded with: the newly elected president.

TILDAL MORNINO.
At 17 A. M. Thomas M. Petror, of Philidal-phus, was
tongs. Hon. Ir Maybew of Detroit, Match., M. Thomas M. Petror, of Philidal-phus, was
tended to the convertion of the proceeding of the proc

well ascertained and accurately known. The various subjects taught are presented to de-stand what in applied from largely enhancing standard and applied from largely enhancing to teaching the business branches, and to in-crease the inclusion of the various institutions with which we are connected, to impurt a sound, eronancial and useful business educa-tion are the purposes and aims of our asso-ciated effort.

ciated cliert.

With your hearty co-operation. I feel that I can and by promise you a reasonable measure of success in securing these desirable objects. Trusting that the kind spirat and intelligent devotion which my predecessors have found existing among you may still continue to be manifested by you. I foundly hope to secure a probabile, pleasant and agreeable meeting of the contract of the property of the pr

I contailly invite to that meeting all interess college tenchers, principals and managers, and all primer to take counsel each with the other, and thus by discussion and teaching to have each individual member obtain clearer views of the work before him, and larger power and greater ability to perform it. GENERAL BUSINESS

The time having now arrived for the transaction of general business, Mr. William H. Duff, of Pittsburgh, Pa., urged upon the attention of the convention the universal of unit action taken by the convention of the desired of the convention of the

selling life-scholarships, which was removed ind in the following re-solutions: WHELEAS. The plan of selling "life-schol ar-hips," or giving tuition through an unlim ited time for a given known number of dol-lars, which plan was adopt d by business colleges at their inceptions, rest upon such an ur business-like principle—the giving of some



Benjamin Rusink, Gibbsville, Wis., sends very cream

William Rhoades, eard writer, at Read-ng, Pa., sends a veral attractive specimens ing, Pa., sends

A E Dewhurst, Utica, N. Y., sends a very gracefully executed specimen of flour-ishing in form of a bird and surrounding

ourished cards printed in colors have been ourished cards printed in colors have been essived from Joseph T. Kunuss of Easton, a, by whom the originals were executed, hey are linely engraved and present a very аррентавсе,

The appearance,

P. B. Hardin, Cannelton, Ky, forwards
a package of writing and flourishing, which
evince more than unusual skill in the use of
the pen. The writing especially is very
easy and graceful.

easy and graceful.

Joseph Foeller, Jr., Ashhand, Pa., sends e.
photographic copy of an original desicator the Lord's Prayer in the Polish hangaage, in which he has displayed more than ordinary skill and haste hoth in design and

execution

F. W. H. Wieschalm, Principal of the St Louis Pen Art Institute, has favored by with the photographic copies of engaged resolutions executed by Jun, which exhibit variously yield in design and execution by extremiliary yield in the lettering, especially, is solidon equated in its perfection with the pen, Mr Wiesshalm, certainly has few reads as a true pen.

artist
G. W. Wintehead, Newark, N. J., sends
a photo-lithograph copy 11x14 of a set of
resolutions which he has recently engineers
the original is 22x28, and it is a highly executed piece of work; the general design and cuted piece of work; the general design and arrangement is closely in initiation of our own published designs, which Mr. White-head duly acknowledges at the same time that he pays our work is handsome compli-



P. P. Prenitt is still teaching writing in exas, where he is winning good success A. W. Madison has entered into partner up with Mr. Lowell in the Binghamton S. Y.) Business College.

J. M. Wiley, formerly at Pamesville, O. is now teaching in the Bryant and Stratton Business College, Chicago, III

Business College, Chicago, III

G. J. Amidou, recently a pupil at T.
Bryant's Business College, St. Joseph, M.
will teach classes at Barnerd, Mo.

O O'Whitehead, who has taught writing or five years past in Minnesota, is new aching a public school at Oronoco, that late, he is a very good writer.

J. L. Thicker, who has been teaching pen-manship at Troy Conference Academy, dur-ing the past year, has been engaged to teach the same at Scholfield's. Business. College, Providence, R. I.

Mr. O'Dell, formerly connected with the Toronto, Ont., Business College, has been employed to take charge of the actual loss ness department of the Metropolitan Busi-ness College, Chicago

ues College, Chicago Lonis Madarasz, the well known penma and card writer, commences his labors as; teacher of writing, at Gaskell's Business College, Manchester, N. H., September 1st He has lew equals for grateful, rapid, off

A J. Couch, formerly principal of the Commercial Department, at the Sackwille (**N B *) Academy, tenthes during the com-ing year in Packard's Business College, New York, Mr. Couch has the reputation of before a thorough and accomplished

teacher

II 8 Packard of the firm of Packard & Biffer designess, emeravers and hithograph ones. Philadelphia Pa, tworred as with a visit a low days since. Mr. Packards one of the mass skillar and popular pen artists in the country, and reports that he is having a highly propary one finances.

highly prospiroris forsines. We recently had the pleasure of visiting the writing academy conducted by H C Kendall, Boston, Mass. we found him hard at work upon specimens of permanship, he is a skillful and popular pounant, and probably a vicinies now professional pounant, and probably a vicinies now professional pounant, and probably a vicinies now professional pounant.

soly runs any once perman in noston I 8 Preston now has sharge of the pen manship department of French's Business College Boston Wiss During a recent visit to the 'Hush' we had the pleasure of visiting that institution, which we found he earled in commoditors rooms and apparently empeting a good decree of prosperity Prof-

French, the principal and proprietor, is a most genial and accomplished gentleman,

A. Warner, the episted gentleman.

A. Warner, the episted gentleman was a second of the Elmira Basilness College, has recently taken a partner, if not to share the responsibilities, of his lustiness, his joys and—well, we trust no sorrows—the new firm paid he a visit a few days since on their return from a honey-moon trip in New England and the partners of the partners o

ever be may offer his services.

I. J. Williamson, recently a pupil with II.
C. Spencer of Washington, D. C., is teaching writing classes at Flydy, C. H., Va.,
and recently he wrote a very handsome letter, in which he ercloses several well exected slips of writing and specimens of floursiding. The press compliments him highly
for his skillful penanuship, and successful
traction.

organized the conducts an institute of the conducts and institute of the conducts and institute of the conducts and institute of the conducts of the graduates read essays touching some point relative tolerating operations several of the graduates read essays touching some point relative tolerating operations with the conducts of the W. Michael, who conducts an institute

breiching witting at Teachers' Institutes, in his section of the State.

Mr A 44, Damun of Boston has been a frequent stistion at our office during the past frequent stistion at our office during the past the Joens Va. and the profession at heart ag-much as ever. He wishs are always pleas and, as he has a wide range of information in all beaches of pennansishi, and his talks are always full for good points. For the cross-between the various numbers of the profession, he established the Arx Joens NAI, but Innsferred it to as when assured of the pennanency and of our heter forarion and facilities for pubbishing, curraving, &a generous in giving valuable articles to the Journs NAI and we are glid to be able to re-cognize hum among the best informed, most liveral and, is some departments of the art, liberal and, in some departments of the art, most skillful members of our profession



Mr. Gaskell of the Manchester, N. H. usmess College reports a larger attendance an before, at this season, in many years e receives pupils from nearly every State

in the Critica. The Metropelitan Business College, Chica co-inder the charge of Messrs. However and Powers, has emoyed an unusual degree of success during the past year, and has won an entitable reputation as an efficient and practical institution.

The West Side Chicago Business College, onducted by J. J. Sonder, is also well sustained

ow spencerian Business College, Cleve hand, O., conducted by Platt R. Spencer, is one of the deservedly prosperous colleges. Its appointments are excellent, and we need only to say that P. R. Spencer, is the pre-siding genius.

siding genius.
Frank Guodhum, Principal of the Bryant and Statten Business College, Nashville, Teona, reports that the last year his begin to the control of the College of

Teachers, and Pennaci CAssociation.
The twentrol mainter-sary of the Rayman Bassiness College, Poinghleepse, N. Y., will be celebrated on the 17th, 18th and 19th mrsts. On Weshiesday evening the 17th, with no reception, at the raisdence of Wis. Essiman, on Thursday the 18th will be agread concert in the Colege Bull, but the agread concert in the Colege Bull, the 18th and 18th an

xperience and qualification for his respon-ible position.

sible position.

The special pennanchip department established last year, by J. E. Soule, President of the Bryant and Struton Business College, Puladelphia, Par., assisted by H. W. Flickinger, has proved, as it eminently deserved, a complete success. Both Messrs. Soule and Flickinger possess peruliar based on the partments of perunanchip Survival and departments of perunanchip Survival and departments of perunanchip Survival of the section of the partment of the perunanchip of success, from a want of knowledge of its existence, and proper appreciation on the part of the public. There are two other excellent pennen, Massrs. T. J. Prickott Cecllett pennen, Massrs. T. J. Prickott Description of the part of the public. There are two other excellent pennen, Massrs. T. J. Prickott Description of the part of the public of t

and it. Smare, conneceed with and college.

If B Bryant of Chicago, of the old firm of Bryant and Stratton, who for some time to Bryant and Stratton College, the Chica to, Bryant and Stratton College, the Chica to, Bryant and Stratton College, the Chica to Bryant and Stratton College, the Chica to Bryant and Stratton College, the Chica Young Mr. Bryant has recently graduated from Interval University, and will be an able assistant to his father, whose long ex-perience in conducting Business Colleges periode in conducting Business Colleges arbives a brilliant surveys. During a recent visit to Chicago we had the pressure of in-specting the rooms and Incillises of the College, which were admirable in every respect.

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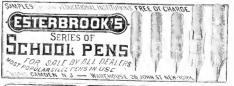
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which reduces the mechanical difficulty to executing correct from an letters to the increst child's play-satillizer requires the common ruler. Several different sizes can be made, varying from 1½ totals included down only line. Letters can be made and included the only line. In these can be made and ruled to relative the control of the control of the ruled to relative the control of the control of the ruled to relative the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the control of the cont

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1879

VOL. III. NO. 9.

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The Present Issue of the Journal.

It is with no ordinary degree of satisfaction that we offer to out readers the present number of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL has now but little more than two years since we assumed the responsibility of publication, not without doubt on our part, and apparently a much greater doubt or the part of its patrons regarding its per and success The first numbered five hundred copies, which seemed indeed a large number, when we sought to mail them, to as many persons whom we thought promising for becoming patrons and subscribers, of the present number we print upwards of teenty thousand copies and now have upon our subscription list the names of nearly every writing teacher of repute in America, and many in foreign lands, nor are our subscribers limited to teachers of writing, but embrace those in other departments of education as well as their pupils, also admirers of, and adepts in, a liberal return for their money

flue penmanship; and what is equally promising, numy parents are handing us the their sons and daughters, as subscribers to the Journal, thus stimus lating a desire, encouraging and aiding them to become accomplished writers; were the full power of the JORUNAL in this respect properly understood and appreciated by teachers and parents, as we

would monthly find their way into the homes where it would be a powerful promotor of graceful and accomplished writing To enable us to meet the demands of our patrons for advertising space, we have been compelled to print four extra pages

hope it yet will be-at least 100,000 copies

It is also with pride that we note the paracter and standing of the persons who have thus sought the columns of the Joen NAL to give publicity to their business, among them are our truly representative and suc cessful teachers, authors, publishers and business managers, men, who are accuston ed to discriminate justly and wisely in selecting their mediums for advertising. practical demonstration of their confidence and esteem assures us of a reliable god vigorous support for the Joe RNAL which not only reallims its permanence but encour ages its publishers to renewed efforts to aler it more and more worthy of the esteem and patronage, not only of all our brother penmen, but of every aspirant for, and lover of good writing.

A Commendable Example.

During a period of less than three months Prof. G. A. Gaskell, principal of Gaskell's Bryant and Stratton Business College Manchester, N. H. has sent the names of one bundred and twenty nine subscribers to the JOURNAL, which is by far the largest number sent by any party during any coual period since its publication

In this respect Prof. Gaskell only evinces ie same energy and success, which is characterizing bun in all his business efforts, Besides combucting a very successful Bosi ness College, he has published a very creditable compendrum of practical peumanship. which is at this time baying a larger sale than any other work upon that subject in the world. Were each of our BusinessCol lege friends during the entire year to succeiin sending as many subscribers as Mr. Gaskel has, in the space of two months, they would sione. (being over two hundred of help us to 25,800 new subscribers during the coming year, and at the same time do more through the influence of the JOURNAL among their patrons for the up building of business colleges and popular izing business education, than by any other means they can employ. As the Official Organ of the Business College Teachers and Pennien's Association, it should be made by its members a power for the dissemin ation of thoughts and ideas pertaining to all the branches in which they are interested, and they should each bear in mind that they cannot help the Journal to a valuable thought or a subscriber, without doing something for their profession and them We therefore appeal to every one selves. to belp themselves, we think they can safely trust us to look after our share, and at the same time give the readers of the JOURNAL

Why You Should Subscribe for the Journal

We take the liberty of mailing a very large number of the present is ue of be JOURNAL to persons who re not subsrib ers, but who we have reason to believe have ordinary inter more than an est in the sub and we hereby invite their spe cial inspection of the lower or and a consid eration as to whether it will not abundantly pay them to subscribe for the same.

To the teacher of writing and practical ducation it will be an invaluable aid not only from its many practical and useful hints in regard to tenching his specialty, but for the vast fund of information touch ing his profession and his co-workers in it,

To the student striving to attain to pro ficiency and skill in any department of the ert of penmanship, it will be a most valuable example and teacher.

To the school officer, who has in charge the great public interest in this most impor tant and worst-neglected branch of education, the JOURNAL will be a valuable sug gester and assistant in the intelligent per formance of his duty.

To the parent having sons and daughter whom they would bave become accomplished writers, it will be a most reliable and economical assistant. It will not only tend to awaken an interest and love for good writing, but powerfully aid in its attain ment

To the lover of the beautiful in the art, it will be a continual feast of fine examples and of the rarest and best thoughts upon that subject

To everybody, for everybody, save idiots and nobodies, write, and what they do JOURNAL, as the advocate and representative of good writing, will always be found interesting and useful.

Indeed, who can subscribe for the John NAL and read it one year and not get one dollar's worth of information, to say nothing the beautiful premium, wor'b a dollar, which accompanies the first number of every paper sent to a subscriber Ph read our premium list, and if you prefer eash premiums, send for our special rates to agents, but don't forget one thing of vital importance to you, and of course a trifle to us, and that is to subscribe for the Jour-

The Child's Book of Language

is the title of a new series of books recently brought out by D Appleton & Co. The series consists of four numbers, twenty pages each, arranged with pictorial subjects at the top of each page, with the lower balf blank for the reception of a story to be written by the child pertaining to the picture and synopsis given at the top of the page seem admirably adapted to interest and aid the child in its first and early efforts at composition, we certainly commend them to the attention of all teach. ers of primary schools

"The two greatest inventious of the human mind are writing and money, the common language of intelligence and the com-mon language of self-interest."-Mirabeau,

The Convention

On the sixth and subsequent pages of the JOURNAL will be found as full a report of the proceedings of the late Conventioo as our limited space will admit. We have been able to give to more than an outline of the proceedings which, throughout the entire session of the Convention were exceed-ingly interesting and practical; indeed, we have never had the good fortune to be present in any educational gathering in which there prevailed a more united, carnest and enthusiastic spirit or one in which more solid useful work was accomplished, board of officers and executive committee all did their work admirably, omitting nothing, and doing all that could be done to insure the complete success of the Con-

Their successors in office are equally able, and will undoubtedly be equal to the task of rendering the Convention of of 1880 in every way equal to its predecessors, which will certainly be amp'e to abundantly re-ward every teacher of writing, or in any department of business education for being present.

Variety in Pens.

One would naturally suppose that a vari ety of a dozen or so of peus nicely graded as regards fineness and flexibility would suffice to meet all the varied tastes and requirements of a writing community; but uch does not seem to be the fact,

During a recent visit to the office of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Factory, at 26 John street, this city, we manifested some sur prise at the extent and variety of pens there exhibited, when we were informed that they manufactured no less than two hundred an fifty different styles of pens, for each of which there was an extensive and special demand

We were, however, ao more surprised at the variety than by the enormous quantities of pens which they manufactured rks, which are located at Canaden, N. J., are the most extensive in America. Pens of their manufacture have attained to a great popularity, and are to be found in dmost every stationery store on the continent.

The Complete Accountant.

We have before us the above entitled work by O M Powers and G. L. Howe, principals of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, III., it is an 8mo. vol., containing 356 pages, of which 64 are devoted to Preliminary Exercises and Retail Business, 98 pages to Wholesale Merchandising, 12 pages to Farm Accounts; 20 pages to Lumber Accounts, 18 pages to Manufactur ing, 13 pages to Steamboating, 12 pages to Railroading; 20 pages to Commission, 55 pages to Banking, the remaining part of the work to miscellaneous subjects.

So far as we can judge from a brief in spection of the work, it appears to be a practical work, and well adopted as a text ook in all schools where double and sin gle entry book-keeping is taught

Back Numbers of the Journal

can be sent from and inclusive of September, 1877, twenty numbers in all, which, with the Lord's Prayer premium, will be sent for \$1.50

Writing Leason. BY B F WELLEY.

VI. The object of the study and practice of penmanship is improvement; but neither study nor practice singly can produce this A young man may have acquired a knowledge of the entire theory of penhold ing positions, movements, forms and pro portions as chicidated by the greatest mas ters and yet, upon his first attempt to put in practice his extensive knowledge, would present but a sorry figure. Probably no pupil would expect to write well from theory alone, but can we say the same in regard to practice alone? We have seen many persons attempting the impossible feat of acquiring an elegant band by pruc tice, who seemed possessed of the idea that simple quill-driving, persistently continued. would transform them into penmen without the drudgery of thinking, studying, criti-

As theory and practice must go together, and as writing requires not only abedient muscular action, but intelligence to command such obedience, and as the mind is required to immediately decide what cor rections and improvements are desirable, it would be well that facts were so arranged as to be instantly available; and, in order to facilitate this the multitude of conditions to be considered in writing a word may be included in six groups, the name of each beginning with S. They are in the order of their importance:

SHAPE, SIZE, SPACE, SLANE, SHADE, Examples illustrating their importance will be found in connection with the text

imperjection IST, SHAPE.

The pupil should consider whether the lines he wishes to make are to be straight or curved, and if the latter whether left or right, and also the degree of carrenting

Senetion 2D, SIZE.

This is to be considered relatively. After

once determining the desired size of the writing, see that letters of the same name and kind be made of the same size throughout the exercise or work

communication

3b, space.
In medium hand a space in height, meas nred vertically, or in width, measured hori zonfully is one tenth of an inch, a space in slant height is about one-third greater. In large hand the width is not usually increased as much as the height, but in a small running hand a space in width is often greater than a space in shart height.

The distance between letters in a word should be uniformly one and one-fourth spaces, execut between a letter immediately preceding a, d, g or q, and either of these preceding a, a, y or q, and either of these which should be one space, and between two σ 's, one space. The initial line of a word should begin on tase line one and onehalf spaces from last downward stroke of preceding word, the initial and terminal points being in the same vertical line Be tween sentences the distance should be twice as great as between words. The pupil should be familiar with these rules, us no writing can be considered satisfactory which is faulty in respect to spacing, and probably

> HARING ATH STANT

The main slant of writing, although given in a previous lesson at fifty-two degrees from a horizontal line, may be made to more nearly approach it, or be more nearly vertical or inclined little or much to the left, the important consideration being uniformi ty of slant. The tendency now, more than at any previous period, among the hest pen-

men, is to write upon a uniform slant of

fifty-two degrees, as this slant combines legibility and rapidity of execution with the least sacrifice of either

The difference in slant can be made more pparent by drawing extended straight line: through the downward strokes of the west

outrageously

In practical writing there are five kinds of shade. The first is a diminishing shade which commences squarely at the top and diminishes to the bottom. This is seen in t and d. The second an increasing shade t and d. The second an increasing shade which stops squarely at the bottom; examples—p, and terminating t. The third shade is made by gradually increasing pressure on the pen in straight line and more rapidly diminishing at bottom. This appears in b. f. l. The fourth shade is made by in creasing shade from upper turn, continuing with uniform pressure in straight line and diminishing shade at lower turn. This oc-curs in h, k and y. The fifth shade is made by increased pressure in curved line to centre and duninishing pressure from the centre This form of shade appears in a, g and q Both points of the pen should press equally, that the shade may be smooth and that the following line may be fine.

first series

Until shape, size, space, slant and shade resatisfactory, speed should not be thought of: but when a reasonable confidence in one's ability to creditably execute in unlim ited time is felt, then the pupil should en deavor to limit the time as much as is not sible without deteriorating the quality of the

This division is given last because it is to be considered least while learning to write The business man, however, will ask for legibility and rapidity, caring little for legibily and rapidity, caring little in graceful curves and smooth shade; yet, no one considers these blemishes, and, when once acquired, careful and continued prac-tice will give rapidity of execution without sacrificing beauty.

Exhibits at the Convention

Adjoining the main hall in which the ses adjoining the main hair in which the ses-sions of the convention were held was a large and commodious room set apart exclusively for the display of

PENMANSHIP,

books, and such other things as parties might wish to bring to the notice of the members of the association. The Spencer Brothers made an extensive display of most elegant pen-work, among which were specimens repri-senting every Gepartment of plain and artistic penmanship, some specimens represented the combined work and skill of H. C., L. P. and

sating every 6-partment of plain and artistic permansity, some speciment represented the premansity some speciment represented the P. B. Spencer, such performing the part best adapted to his be callen taked and skill, thus producing specimens, which, wheeler viewed with reference to tast, symmetry and heavily and finals in their exceeding the product of the produc we have been able to give these inks we are favorably impressed with their apparent good

quality.

Conspicious among the fine exhibits of pen
work were those of F. W. H. Wies bahn, who
conducts a pen art institute at St. Lonis. Mo.,
his specimens of engrossing, lettering, and
pen-drawings especially were marvels of beautiful and correct workmanship, many of his
pen-drawings possessing all the accuracy, finish and delicacy of the finest steel plate cooragine.

ish and denercy of the mess steet place cu-graving.

An elegantly engrossed album by H. W.
Flickinger, and an extensive variety of photo-graphic copies of resolutions, testimonials, de., engrossed in the highest style of the art,

by J.E. Soule and Flickings of Philatelphia,
Pa., were exhibited by Mr. Soule.
W. J. Amidoo, of Lenox, Mass., recently
a pupil of Mr. N. R. Luce, Union Git, Pa.,
exhibited a very reditable specimen of oraceroll and floral work.
Thos. Fowers, Frincipal of the Fort Wayse
(Iod.) Business College and a pupil of F. R.
Spencer, exhibited a very fine specimen of
D. T. Ames, Artist Pennan, New York,
exhibited a compendium of practiced and ormonaretal pennanship which consists of forrectly from the original pen and ink copy,
giving a great variety of standard and fancy
alphabets, the Principles of Morrishing, with ly sign 1.1.1. pates, photo-tholograph didvelly from the pates, photo-tholograph didvelly from processes and control of the convelly from processes and control of the conpatent patent of the control of the control of the congraphs of the control of the control of the congraphs of the control of the control of the control of the conpatent patent of the control of th

able invention,
The Rev. N. R. Luce, an enthusiastic able invention.

The Rev. N. R. Luce, an enthusiastic graduate of P. R. Spencer, sentor, who still devotes a portion of his line which is out occipied by his chrical duties, to instructing pupils in writing at his bone in Union City, proposed to the proposed of the period of the pe

FLEXIBLE MATE CLOVE BLACK-BOARDS A specimen of slate cloth, put up in rolls, forly six mches wide and sold by the yard, was exhibited by the Silicate Slate Company, 191 Pulton street, New York.

This we know from our own experience to be a superror article, and would advise paytres

desiring anything in the line of pormble or stationary black-hoard goods, to address this company for their circular, giving full in-

SCHOOL WORK

H C. Speacer, principal of the Washing-ton, D. C., Busness College, exhibited two large volumes which represented the marked improvement made in writing by the pupils us that mistimous, also one large volume re-presenting the husaness forms written up by studiets while passing through the depart ment of actual busness practice, all of which evinced thou only and successful work on the part of pupil and instructor, Illun, Ira Maybes of Detroit, Mitch, also

part of pupil and instructor.

Hun, Ira Maybew of Detroit, Mich., also exhibited a large volume which contained the various forms, through which the students of his college were required to pass, and which also represented the high degree of profetiency produced the part of the profetiency of the pass of the property of the pass, and which they almost discusses writing, and knowle."—of accounts. Maybew of Detroit, Mich., large volume which contains

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE

S. S. Packard, Principal of Packard's Bus-iness College, New York, exhiluted bis plan of Reeping a daily record of the progress made by each student in his college, not only made by each student in his college, not only as regards his studies but his deportment and general standing; this was done by requiring a written and independent report from each of his instructors, touching all things pera written and independent report from each of his instructors, tombing all things per-taining to his standing as a student and as a man, an abstract of which was sent at stated periods to bis per nrs, and upon which was lased all-commendations or statements regard-ing the student's scholastic attainments and reliability; the plant was admirable, and we commend it for adoption, not alone by bris-ness colleges, but by other educational insit-

ness colleges, but by other cuncatomic institutions.

Geo. Elifert principal of the actual business department of the Metropolitan Business department of the Metropolitan Business department of the Metropolitan properties of the students of that institution, which gave evidence of a very comprehensive and thorough business training. Thos. E. Hill exhibited a copy of HILL's MARYAL of Social and Business Forms, of which be is the author. This is one of the conce out during the metropolitant production of the conce out during the metropolitant production of the conce out during the section of the conce out during the metropolitant publication, it bas al-

ready reached its teenty-first edition, and ever one hundred thousand expite have been sold, and the sales are daily increasing. During our visit to Chicago, after the Coavenlion, we had the pleasure of visiting the pullibrar's sales room of the work, and also the and partially bound books, with printed sheets could be measured by the solid cord. Large as we knew to he the demand for this work we were not prepared to see them hand, only in keeping with the extent law risk of the publication. Every one who has not got a copy should get one.

or specimens sent to the Pexams's Arr John-Nu, which is a large volume of eighty pages, 10x22 inches in size, upon which are pasted the specimens of pennanship which have been sent to the Joensan by nearly every skillful writer in the country, over two hun-dred in number.

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I. B. Bryant, Chaego, Ell.
J. R. Chenger, T. W.
J. R. Shanger, New Castle, Pa
J. Collins, Hospieler, Oht,
I. C. Wright, Brick kyn, N. V.
V. H. Syranger, Norwalk, O.
V. H. Syranger, Norwalk, O.
J. A. Chen, C. Pevalund, O.
J. Chill, C. Pevalund, O.
J. Chill, C. Pevalund, O.
J. Chill, C. Pevalund, O.

F. M. Choqiuni, Zanesvinic, O. A. A. Chok, Gleveiand, O. E. K. Bryan, Columbus, O. Muss Jenue D. P. Casse, Mausfield, O. Mrs, J. A. Goodman, Parkersburg, W. Vs. Miss B. H. Smith, Geneva, O. Miss Annie Thomas, Cleveland, O.

Miss B. H. Smith, Geneva, O.
Miss Amie Thomas, Cleveland,
Miss J. C. Dewer,
Miss Dora E. Irvine,
Alexander Cowley, Pinsburg, Pa
S. S. Calkins, Cleveland O
John Wiswell, Wooster, O.
P. Rosenfelder, Cleveland, O.
J. L. Grace

P. Rosenfeld's, Cleveland, O. J. L. Grace, "O. O. J. L. Grace, "O. O. W. W. Anti, Samaland, O. Grank C. Coin, Coin, O. Farank C. Coin, O. F. Mawvel Fraces, "O. Frank Stungson, "O. C. F. Schronauch, "O. C. F. Whitelenber, New Haven, Ind. C. A. Maher, Cleveland, O. Edward Wassell, Wind-or, O. Edward Wassell, Wind-or, O. S. R. Webster, Morgan, O.

Shall We Hear From Him?

As most of the visitors at the late equiven

As not of the visitors at the late of avertion know, the large scrap book continuing numerous specimens of permanship sent to the Joersku. by the hading perman of the country, was despoted of upward of fifty of its choiced specimens, because of the control of t

PRACTICAL VS. CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

Theor gin of the Bryant and Straton Chain of Bu-ness College - the general utility of Fracti Knowledge versue a Cassical or Superficial Edu-tion.

BT A. W. TALBOTT,

(Of the Albany Business College, written for the Cieveland Penmen's Convention.)

On Cleveland's brights, the givering flame to turn, Afrenda are wines and the control of the con

Are practices bespeaking acuseious ioo's, But judgment exercised in what we choose, Allows us only what we need to use.

What jee wire would here the wohlber's trade

What jee wire would here the wohlber's trade

I make the property of the grade of the property o

A since or two perhaps for each is lad,
In which is seen their stableourses deplayed,
In stableourses deplayed,
In posted every short, at every true,
In stableourses deplayed,
In stableourses stone or two perhaps for each is laid, a which is seen their shallowness displayed, sk not the tile operation what to learn.

P. B. Hardin, Cannelton, Ky, forwards a package of writing and flouri-bing, which evince more than unusual skill in the use of the pen. The writing especially is very easy and graceful.

easy and graceful.

Joseph Foeller, Jr., Ashiand, Ps., sends a photographic copy of an original design for the Lord's Prayer in the Polish language, in which he has displayed nor te than ordinary skill and taste both in design and execution.

Wieschalta, Principal of the St. Louis Pea Art Institute, has favored us with the photographic copies of engrossed resolutions executed by Jun, which exhibit extraordinary skill in design and execution: the lettering, especially is seldom equaled the lettering expectation which were based on the pears of the week halt certainly has few tivals as as true pea halt certainly has few tivals as as true pea. urlist

artist.

G. W. Whitchend, Newark, N. J., sends a pluto-lithograph copy 11844 of a set of resolutions which the has recently empossed; the original is 22328, and it is a highly executed piece of work; the general design and arrangement is closely in imitation of our own published designs, which Mr. Witchend they are not work a bandsone compilation of the property o

A New Feature in Book-keeping.

A New Feature in Book Keeping.
The latest departure in the field of improvements upon book keeping is one devised by Mr. S. H. Hopkins, who is about to issue a work upon the subject illustrating the principles of his discoveries. The new plan seems to strike a blow at the old established theories, and maps out something of a revolutionary character in the grand sci-



. (151) photo-engraved from a part of plate No. 11 of the new Spencerian Compendium. The original was flourished by L. man P. Spencer. The original was flourished by L. man P. Spencer. The original was flourished by L. man W. Spencer. The original was flourished by L. man W. Spencer. The original was flourished by L. from which the compendium was printed. Part I is now ready, and will be forwarded by us on receipt of 50 cents, the publisher's price.

indicts, from which the complembrum was a ball of the complembrum which the complembrum was a ball of the complembrum was a ba

On every hand where intellect has reed, Consumpting with the works of natures. Ond, Community with the works of natures. On the work of the state of the state of the state of the state of the work of the state of the

Specimens Received.

Benjamin Rusink, Gibbsville, Wis., sends very creditable specimens of writing and flourishing.

William Rhoades, card writer, at Reading, Pa., sends several attractive specimens of card writing.

A. E. Dewhurst, Utica, N. Y., sends a very gracefully executed specimen of flour-ishing in form of a bird and surrounding flourishes.

A package of twelve fancy drawn or flourished cards printed in colors have been received from Joseph T. Koouss of Easton, Pa, by whom the originals were executed. They are floely engraved and present a very

A special feature chained for the improvement is that it provides an cony annicand accurate plan for determining the immerial satus of any mercantle concern or enterprise, and precenting the same daily, in a systematic order, for reference or impection. This, too, it is channel, is done with no material increase of labor or disadvantage to retail increase of labor or disadvantage to retail increase of labor or disadvantage to related in the state particular and making up thismical statements is greatly dimunished, and entors made in postinic are so closely located that they are easily defected. A columnar ruled hook of original design takes height are of lath cash book and four-times the columnar ruled hook of original design takes height are of lath cash hook and four-times have been considered as a continuous carries are such act retarded as original entries. Day look, journal and cash hook being thus the placed, journal carries are rendered unnecessary elements in theory or particle. A special feature claimed for the improve-

placed, nonranizing and journal curries are rendered universary elements in theory or rendered universary elements in theory or For the limited time we have had to spare in naking an examination of the new plan, we can say that it evidently possesses strong narks of porticular diffusion important ado-nates of porticular diffusion of the wide hook keeperand teacher has given Mr. Hop kins a through qualification to deal with the subject both in a philosophical and prac-tical manner. The work has been carefully treat manner. The work has been carefully and teachers, practical look for the second of the teachers, practical look and the second of the teachers, practical look and the second of the porticular and others interested to a read the second of the second of the second of the second or heard of, and we would recommend the teachers and others interested to a read the second of the

The great amount of space necessarily given to the report of the proceedings of the Convention excludes many interesting articles designed for this issue of the JOTHAL





Cabilebrd Mouthly at \$1.00 per Year. D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

205 Broadway, New York, ngle copies of Journal sent on receipt of ten s. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.
We hope to make the Jouena, so interesting and attractive that no neoman or teacher who sees it can withhold either his sub-ription or a good word; but we want them to do mure even than that, we desire their active co operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following

PREMIUMS.

To every new authorither, or renewal, until further offer, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayer,

any person sending their own and another To any person scattering the man and to each the Journal one year, and forward by return of mail to the sender, a copy of either of the following publi-

For three names and 3 as we still forward the large Contennial Pottine, size 2840 index, retails for 3. For even names and 57 we will forward a copy of William & Pottavit's Guide, retails for 74,00. I for twoles subscribers and 512, we will send a copy of Ansee' Competition of Grammatch Pennahodips, potter 55. The same bound in gift will be sent for eighteen subscriber and 150, piece in 50 and a copy. They twole names and 151, we will forward a copy of Williams & Locate's Goom of remaining, retails

all communications designed for THE PENNA

All communications designed for The Pravas's Art Johnsek, aboud be addressed to the officers publication, 200 Breadway, New York. The Johnsek, and the bessed as usurajy as possible on the first of each month. Matter foragond for nors-tron mosts be revised on or before the sentiates. Hometinaces should be by jest office order or by engineers letter. Monce included to kitter is not sent at our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL 205 Broadway, New York,

A Spece-sful Commercial School

Among the many highly prosperous Bus mess Colleges in the country, we know of noic more so than the Bryant and Stritton Commercial School, conducted by H. E. Hibbard in Boston, Mass., nor do we know of any whose prosperity is better deserved. It commands an enviable place among the elucational institutions of a locality that is justly celebrated in that respect. During a recent visit to Buston we enjoyed the privilege of inspecting all of several departments of this institution, illustrated with great fidelity on this and the following page, it will be seen by the illustration that all the arrange-ments of the School are admirable. The building is an chigant structure, rebuilt since the great fire, provided with all modern improvements, and arranged in its creetion especially for the convenience and accommodation of Mr. Hibbard's school

In the management of his school from the first, Mr. Hibbard has exhibited great energy, skill and a rare fitness for his place at the head of, at present, the leading Commercial School of the world-

No prins or expense has been spired to provide representative teachers in cach of the several departments, while teachers and pupils have abke been held to a most read performance of their wholi duty. In this will be found more than any other one thing the secret of the remarkable success of this school, and it is a feature worthy of emulation by all other struction is comprehensive and thorough That Biston believs in Mr Hibbards School, she demonstrates by her liberal patronage and what Boston believes may generally be taken to be correct

THE

BRYANY & STRATION Commercial School,

Везтех. Мязя.

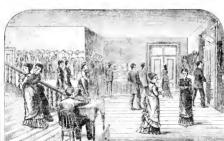
Now well known as the largest and most successful school of its kind in America, affords thoroughly practical training for business pursuits. None but the most experienced and accomplished teachers are employed. Young men desiring to make a special study of PENMANSHIP, will find in this school the best known and most successful teachers of the art in the country.

For full particulars, address, mentioning this paper, the Principal,

H. E. HIBBARD, 608 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

The Principal trusts that the following illustrations will prove so sufficiently definite and characteristic as to prevent other institutions from claiming similarity either in extent of facilities or patronage.







of the "Model Counting-Room" of the Fourth Department

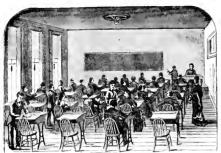






The Principal's Private Study

The Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, Boston, Mass.

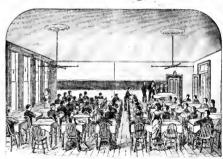
















Proceedings at the Convention.

The second annual convention of the 'Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association" convened in the halls of the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, August 5, and was called to order at 9 A. M., at which time the large hall of the college was well filled with members and visitors.

The proceedings were opened by an inter esting salutatory address by the President, S. S. Packard of New York.

MR. PAURARD'S ADDRESS

Gentlemen of the Convenient: The admirable programmo of exercises submitted by sary for me to speak as to the charact rof the work which like before on. Whether it shall be found possible or not to carry out this programme to the letter, certain it is that there is title charact rof getting out of material during the control of the co

might be fulfilled in letter as well as is spirit. It is the first time in my recollection of conventions of this sort—running over a space of sixteen years—that a well-considered order of exercises has been ready for adoption at some thing again of for usean lassed futures, as something gain of for usean lassed futures, the comment, therefore, that before we enter upon our real work the committee assertian low meanly we may follow the order hald more many we may follow the order hald minds of discussions; an agreement to each topic in its turn a full share of attention. Unlessortherwise provided, it may be necessary to misst upon continuing the discussion of each subject to this time allotted, which justice may be done to those who have consented to stand sponsor for topes, or to others specially intraced therein, it will be necessary to observe the atmost punctuality in opening and closing. The experience of all order is the first that our chief dufficulty lies in this firection. It is a difficulty, inswever, that may be easily avoided, and should be lyes whose fix each is set to the measure of half hours. We need is set to the measure of half hours. We need only to exact conselves that racsonable observ-ance of wholesome regulations which we hold up to our students as chirdly among the analy writure. And un view of the ultimate results to which we all look as a compensation for the time, expense, and trouble meared, it will be well at the other to accept the limita-tions and enforce the requirements of the ontions and enforce the requirer

tions and enforce the requirements of the oc-cision.

The thought with each care of no that the control of the control of the third of the control of the control of the ment good out of the convention. And to this end let it be our first care to place our-selves in harmony with our work. In a need-ing like this there are always those who need the privileges of the convention are thrown to be a supposed to the convention are thrown op a equally to all; and it will not do to say that if all do not enjoy them equally the famile at their ways. Certain members, in view of gether with the greater fractly of speech and better knowledge of procedure have quite the advantage of certain of the members of the advantage of certain of the members of the special contents to reduce any such one-quality to the lowest terms. The some raw form to measure each other and place of the control of them to the control of the control of the control control of the control o

call the true purpose of our assembling. I have to suggest, ther fore, that at the carriest moment practicable proper r steps be taken to promote the most general and the most factor promoted the most general and the most factor, we may began our work on an aven footnig. The commattee have useful precipized the fact that this is a meeting of working teachers, and in the armagement of the topics and exercises have shown their appreciation of the carriest have shown their appreciation of the office of the schedule that no marked prominence is given to any one branch of the general subject, so that whatever distinction any topic may hold must depend upon its inherent advectage, or upon both. In therefore of an advectage or upon both, and the should surely not focus in a conversional from any failure to show it at its best. And this should surely not focus in a conversional control of the surface of the schedule of the surface of the schedule of the surface of the schedule of the surface of the surfa

our history.

Another not less important feature exists in the diverse uterests embraced-a feature which is fitly recognized in the title of our

association. I speak of diverse interests to express a common thought, not to make a real express a common thought, not to make a real sary here to insist upon the most vital train of social economy fouching the relations of those who rould trily schonge equal services. The efficiency as a economy of cur work reforming the expression of the work reforming the expression of the work reforming the expression of the properties of the properties of pay and these who pay for work, but in assumed as the amount of pay must inevitably depend upon the quality of work there is no subject proper to be discussed here that does work there are no will be a follower. In our case of the pays of th association. I speak of diverse interests to of touch slike these two classes. In ork there are no blind devices, no trick

ork there are no blind devices, no tric gerdemain, no patent processes which ot open to skillful hands and delving har There are no teachers having peculiar f skill or fidelity to whom it is imposof skill or fidelity to whom it is impossible, without unworthy combination, to find ample scope and consideration for their offerings, and no managers of institutions to whom it is necessary or profitable to withhold the policy or plan of their operations from those upon whom they mainly depend for that true success which is the only homest return for faithful work. It would scarcely be possible to breach a subject estimate for discression in this ful work. It would searcely be possible to broach a subject estable for discussion in this convention which should not have an equal chim upon all its members. We are all requally interested in the slightly and efficiency of We are are equally interested by the subject of the and motest citizens, but rather necessor do not sufficiently encounter their equals, because they are permitted too much to I their own way. A meeting like this, if other results should follow, must be of g service to those who take part in it, in one direction of liberating thought and n of liberating thought and es basis wherein, without unduone direction of liberating thought and es-tablishing a basis wherein, without undue bunnility, we arrogant pedagogues may get a peep at the other side of questions and possi-bly go so far as to revise our own well-fortified opinions. If we would exercise a fair share of worldly wisdom let us establish here a gen-al faint of knowledge to which all may coneral that of knowledge to which all may certifibute and from which each may draw acc ding to his needs. It is the peculiar provis of knowledge that it is exhaustless. In the more surely it grows. A new thou may be no more to him who discovers and may be no more to him who therever, and to-veals it than it is to those to whom it is re-vealed, and the revelation of a thought is not parting with it, but really gitting a better parting with it, but really gitting a better parting with a single parting with a single parting with a single parting within our own narrow beatings (see parting appears) and the parting appears in its last fits. It is a misrely not, for which there is not the poor excess of "daying any non-thing for a rany day," and always back with compound interest. I ascept the fact of our commy four three as a declaration that we are not satisfied with what we are done, and as an energe that we have for some mid as an energe that we may not a fact that we may have a fact that we have a fact our command that we are not satisfied with what we are done, and as an energe that we have a fact that we have a such as a fact that we have a fact that we ha take back to our several workshops not merely better inspirations to labor but n ore defini particle inspirations to abord int more definite ormans and aims; and I shall hail with desight every indication of an honest desire to nake our business not only more profitable, but more worthy of our devetion and of public and the public of the public

but more worthy of our devotion and of public acceptance.
Let us not forget that we have in our several schools the noblest constituency to be found; that we are closuiting not future fact descrives more than a passing general, as I am sure it has received from us all more than a passing thought. Year by year as our work has progressed and taken shape has it hecome more and more evident that is future is destined to compass in a most important sense the chanter brailes of an American edit.

tion.

Those of us who were in the work two Those of us who were in the work twenty-five or even twenty years ago need only to refer to the constituency of those days as compared with that of the present to feel the force of these suggestions. In those early days the few business colleges in vogue had a comparatively—anal attendance of young men, muging from eighticut to thirty years

of age, whose main thought was to supply some deficincy in early training, particularly some deficincy in early training, particularly some deficincy in early training to the property of the

der all these huntations, the schools dul the work required of them, and did it in the main, well. They supplied a pressing want, and in afterding just the instruction denanded won And nothing better need be said of these carry efforts than that they demonstrated the necessity and the feasibility of technical schools for commercial studies, and that to capacity, and marking the changes that have been wrought. And the changes are many and radical, both in the constituency and in the material and matched of study and these the material and matched of study and these the change our curriculum and methods to neet the change condition of our patronage and the increasing demands for a broader and unrec complete elements for thusiness. Not is also that the change is not the change of the change o surrendering our distinctive characters as schools for business training, we have found it necessary to enlarge the scene of our work confinencing a great variety of subjects and covering the wider demands of a full preparation of the confinencing and covering the wider demands of a full preparation with a younger class of applicants who wish to accept us instead of the regular preparatory school or accidency, and we must either exclude this desirable patronage or need its we attempt to meet this demand in its cuttred certain it is that we cannot be faithful to consider the confinencial three demands of the principal of the confinencial three may be in of lauguage, the cultivation of thought, the habitudes of business and society, the principal of government and politural science became not only our legitimate work, but a vital work that he shedow us that gives to this meeting its real importance. In selecting this century, and its extensive and to the demands of the whole country, and to secting a rep in-substantial threat of the convention due consideration was had to the demands of the whole country, and to secting a rep in-substantial backets of the convention due consideration was bad to the demands of the whole country, and to secting a rep in-substantial backets of the convention due consideration was bad to the demands of the whole country, and to secting a rep in-substantial country, and to secting a rep in-substantial country, and the section of the convention due consideration was bad to the constant of the convention of the country and the properties of the properties and a plan of individual and co-operative labor that should no longer leave the public in doubt, We owe it to noneview, to our substantial and confidency in the properties and a plan of individual and co-operative labor that should no longer leave the public in doubt, We owe it to noneview, to our substantial and confidency in the proposition of superficially. We should above all things be careful not to promise what we know we composi things be careful not to promise what we know we cannot perform and even to perform more than we promise. We should divest our schools of the character of mere clerk agen-cies, and assert our true position as mustlu-tions of learning. The obtaining of situations for our graduates should be no more a recog-nized part of our work than the selecting of their ways or the regulation of their families. their waves or the regulation of their families. Instead of putting our young men in the take position of mure b ggars for places, we should throw the obligation on the other side, and do the business would n fiver by supplying a putality of service that must always command a premium. These rice the sentiments and this the work which should reder our comthis the work which should reflace our could into their state of the control into their adoption and enforcement should be accepted by us or the public as our warrant for the convention of '79.

Gentlemen of the convention, we are on sacred ground. As I stand here in this room

sacred ground. As I stand here in this room my mind goes back to the summer of 1863, when I first met Mr. H. D Stratton and his partner and co-wolker, Mr. H. B. Bryant; as also Mr. E. G. Polson, and where I renewed my acquaintance with "Father Spencer" and recemented a warm personal friend-hip with James W. Lask. Twenty-six years ago, gentlemen, in this room was believed. James W. Lusk. Twenty-six years a tlemen, in this room was laid the corn of that wonderful "chain of colleges renty-six years ago, g was laid the corner-st of that wonderful "chain of colleges" reaching from one end of the country to the other,
which made it possible for men working in
the same field, though with separate interests,
to work together. Of the five names mentioned but two designate living men—Mr.
Bryant and Mr. Folson, who are with us todry. We return here as to our Mecca and
out. We return here as to our Mecca and
parted, whose spirits I feel hover over us, the
flowers of our undimmed affection and the
tokens of a remembrance which grows brighter as time wears away.

At the close of Mr. Packard's address, J. E. Soule was appointed Treasurer pro tem, in

the absence of C. Claghorn, the Treasurer of the Association. The constitution and by laws of the Association were then read, and an opportunity presented for the

RECEPTION OF MEMBERS AND DUES,

during which the members were invited to rise in their places, giving their names, residences, business, with a short history of themselves, which proved not only an interesting but effective method of making known to each other the many strangers who were present. Many of these sketches were re-lated with such a degree of humor and pointed sneedote, as to be very amusing, and well worthy of a place in full, in this report, but want of space forbids; although we may in some of our future numbers give place to

Robert C. Spencer, Principal of the Milwankee (Wis.) business college, then introduced the first topic for discussion.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN A DUSTARSS COLLEGE, which he did in a manuer so pointed, effec-tive and interesting as to show himself a thorough master of his subject. He helicyed thorougn master of his subject. He helicived political economy to be a very important and necessary adjunct of a business education, more so than is generally conceded. He said that in instructing his class in political economy he used no text hooks, but interest-ed them by just such talks as they were said that in instructing his class in political economy he used no text hocks, but interest, ed them by just such talks as they were having there, and he made these talks as simple as it was possible for him to do. Young students had not hen taught to think, although they were endowed with the contract of the contrac abject, paying respect to E. G. Folsom for is labors in the work of political economy, and to the president, Mr. Packard, for labor a the same direction, and he wished to he out on record as one having a just apprecia-tion of the men who have done so much to

spread this knowledge.

At the close of Mr. Spencer's remarks, the topic was open half an hour for general dis-

Folson, was pleased to see that t so ably and properly presented. He believed political economy to be the basis of accounts

political economy to be the basis of accounts and husiness, and that it devolved upon husiness colleges to trach it.

H. C. Spencer, regarded it as an essential study and urged the importance of having a totabook propered hetter suited to the use of business colleges, than any now in use. At present there were several which were inharmonious or contradictory in their teach

L. L. Sprague, said that authors were so ii. L. Sprague, said that outhors were so mixed that he hecause confused on the sub-ject. One noted writer dwell on a certain sometime of the subsequence of the subsequence sometting else, which reminded him of a syltogiam which he heard when he was a boy 'Moses was the necked anna, Samson by 'Moses was the necked anna, Samson in the subsequence of the subsequence was in its infancy, but even in its infant state it was the foundation study in the curriculum of a business college.

of a business college.
Interesting remarks were made by Messrs,
A. D. Wilt, T. E. Hill, Frank Goodman, S. S.
Packard, and T. M. Peiree.
The discussion closed with what we deem
an important suggestion from R. C. Spencer,
concerning his method of teaching political
economy, viz., to have students watch the concerning his method of teaching jointical economy, viz, to have students watch the fluctuations of the markets, and impure, and be instructed regarding their cause, which was found in political economy. A. P. Root, Superintendent of pennan-ship in the public schools of Cievchand (O₂, gave a lesson illustrating his method of

A. P. Root, Superintendent of pennan-ship in the public schools of Cleveland (O), gave a lesson illustrating his method of teaching writing in primary schools, the members of the convention sitting as a class, tions and the peculiarly adapted to catch, interest, and impress a child-mind, to do which, or in other words, to reduce his choids mind, he thought to be the great childs mind, he thought to be the great ancedotes which he always pointed with some important feature of the lesson. He had great stress upon the importance of rigidly great stress upon the importance of rigidly and could be always point of the property of the property of coll hand, and body. He would at first teach only the figure now-ment. antaning a correct position of pen (or pen. I) hand, and body. He would at first teach ly the fi sger mov-ment. Remarks were made by Messrs. Mayhew, onle and R. C. Spencer.
Wan. H. Sprague, Principal of Business Colege, Norwalk, O., then opened the discussion

of the topic,

"THE MINIMUM OF COMMERCIAL LAW helonging to a Business College and how it should be taught."

should be taught."

In his opinion sufficient commercial law should be taught to enable the student to conduct the ordinary affairs of business legally, and so as to avoid all litigations. He should



especially understand the law pertaining to contracts, partnerships, exchange, collec-tions, principal and agent, good-will, de. This should be taught by a regular teacher; by familiar talks and practical illustrations and applications of law to these several sub-

and applications of law to these several subjects as they are pursued during the connec.

Mr. Kjrzague's reasorks were able, practical and well received by the convention.

An animated discussion followed, participated in by Messen, H. C. Wright, Folsom, L. L. Sprague, H. C. Spencer, T. M. Pierre, Wille, Kroedman, Whie, Ames, Maybew, W. H. Sprague, H. C. Spencer and B. J. Wright. H. Spragno, R. C. Spinner and R. T. Wright. H. G. Wright, H. G. Wright opposed any offort to beach law in a business college; that should be learned at a law school. The little that could be taught in a commercial course was dangerous, as it tended to cause the pujil to act on his importfest. knowledge of law, when the Diligation, that had he consulted a skiffled lawyer, be would have avoided. This when was throughly combatted by the other speakers and it seemed to be the oversulerance of the seement of the seement of the seement of the lawyer of the seement of the lawyer of the lawyer of the seement of the lawyer and the seement of the lawyer when the lawyer of successfully all ordinary business. At the close of this discussion the convention ad-journed to meet at 3 P. M.

THE APTERNOON SESSION
Was opened by W. H Duff, of Duff's Commercial College, Pattburg, Pa , who gave a practical lesson in INITIATORY METHODS OF JOURNALISING

INTIATORY MITTIONS OF JOHNMALIENG, showing how he presented this subject this subject to pupils under his suition, giving practical li-lustrations at the black-hourd. Air Duff's lies soo clinic di considerable interest on the part of his class, which led to a lively discussion at its close, participated in by Mosses, Peirce, Folsom, H. C. Wright, L. L. Eyragov, R. C. Spenicer and Ames.

The next discussion upon the topic of

The recognition of the property of the propert THE CAPABILITIES OF A RUSINESS COLLEGE

belong to the past. If was their ancestors who most to brain hereites and withernamic win most to brain hereites and withernamic Guttenberg, Watt. Pulton, Morse, and others who have amounted new theoeveries.

Business colleges are yet secreely out of their infancy, though vigorous and rapal in tunnel to do to utain to the full extent of their capabilities, and to command the high and comparisons place in the great Ann riran system of the properties of their capabilities, and to command the high and comparisons place in the great Ann riran system of the properties of the respective of their capabilities, and to command the high and comparisons place in the great Ann riran system of the properties of the respective of their capabilities, and to command the high and compared to the properties of the properties of

discarded as anyost and injurious to be discarded as anyost and injurious to be teacher and pupil, theologishly undoesiness-fil requiring as it does a uniteria fee for a wir

tender und pund, theorogany, ..., requiring as it does a uniform let for a wide-by varied service.

Much of busness college advertising has been such as to convey to an intelligent punb-lie a much more cyclic ungersession of their capabilities for making extra again claims and promises impossible to fulfill, than for impart-no a theorogan dependence of the only practice. lie a much more exided impression of their capabilities for making extra signat chins and promises impossible to fuffill, than for impartments of the control of the contro

L. L. Sprague spake at some length upon the subject. He had nothing to say against blerary colleges, but the would say that a good business college was the peer of any educa-tional institution in the land. F. W. H. Wieserhalm of the Wiesenhal Lan-paper on "The importance of a knowledge of art onatters generally, and decorative art especially, to those who pursue the art of en-grossing." Mr. Wiesenhalm's paper, though some talls lengthy, was listened to with raje of art oasters geocrally, and decorative art especially, to those who pursue the art of engrossing. Mr. Wieschalu's paper, though somewhat leoghty, was listened to with rapt attention, and it was a beautiful composition, defending the study of art as ennobling and purifying to the race. "No doubt," he said, "many of you have observed and experienced the antipathy with which peomanship was treated at art exhibitions and international. was treated at art exhibitions and internation-lexpositions, and the impossibility of enter-ing and classing peomasship among the fice orts proper. Of course we were vaice enough to consider our art inferior to none, requiring equally as much skill in execution—as our sis-ter arts—such as

ter arts—such as

DRAWING, PAINTING, AND ENGRAVINO.

and even now we would reluctantly confess
them as our superiors in art. But mark you,
ornamental permanship, to be equally appreciative and valuable, must possess merits ciative and valuable, must possess merits equal in importance to any other of the fine

relations of numbers and principles; he should know the exact relations of 18 a. 08, 8 ° 0.
arithmetics do not contaio, nor are pupils taught the same methods practiced in busi-

Description by Mr. Peirce was followed by a printed nigousion by Mosses. R. C. Spercer, H. C. Wright, Will, Boucher, Pond, L. L. and W. H. Spengue. The question regarding "days of grace" in commercial paper areas. H. C. Wright thought that they should be abolished, R. C. Spencer also thought them had policy or paper a resolution expressing the sense to the convention regarding the custom of allowing days of grace or commercial paper, which was carried, and Messes. S. Prackard, Ira Maphew and H. C. Wright were a wear of the Wayning Commercial Cellege, Kingston, Pa., upon the subject of acustoms convention of many commercial Cellege, Kingston, Pa., upon the subject of The lesson by Mr. Peirce was followed by

BUSINESS CREBESPANDENCE.

He advocated strongly a general form which he had written out upon the blackboard. He explained every portion of the form and gave reasons for the same. The business letter should be written with the full address upon

smart. One reason for this was that many business colleges advertise to fit a young man to enter business life in three mooths and are to enter husiness life in three mooths and are consequently patronized by a class of young men who were irregular scholars before com-ing to the commercial college, and are only prepared to be fitted for business in three months. He thought these things ought to mouths. He

POSSESSED OF SLIGHT INFORMATION.

PRISEASED OF SLIDET INFORMATION.
Mr. Specore of Milwawkee, in discussion, said that those men who had those preconcived notions detrimental to commercial celleges are generally men of little information regarding the colleges and have very strong prejudices. As a remelty be suggested that young men seed tout from commercial colleges to these business men should not disclose the fact of their attendance at a business college until after their work is appreciated. By this means such men become the stronges any means such men become the porters of business colleges.

S. S. Packard thought great care should be S. S. Packard thought great care should be taken in teaching young mee to eagraft into their minds the necessity of not overrating themselves and their abilities; that if any-thing they should underrate themselves. He did not mean to say, however, that a young



The above cut is a fac smale reproduction from pen and ink copy prepared by W. H. Flickinger, who is superintendent of the special department for instruction in practical and commental pennanship in connection with Soule's Bayant & Stratton Burst Soulees, Pladad plans, Fa. The cut fails to convey a full and correct conception of the original which is a gen-beautiful and almost faulties pen work. Mr. F's spleaded work is so familiar to all pennen in America data more explanation

arts." He touched at length upon the art of ornamental pennauship, spoke of the decor-ative arts of the ancients in comparison with our own, and suggested various methods of study. He touched on the value given by art to materials of no intrinsic worth, and en-couraged in the highest terms the study of

The address was received with applause, and the association spoke in highest praise

The meeting then adjourned to 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MOBNING, 9:30.

Thos. May Peirce, President of the Union Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., gave a LESSON IN BUSINESS ADDERWRATE

An inquirer wanted to know how the speaker a could address a married lady on a business connection, and was answered. "Machan," or "Dear Madam," "But how would you address and the second of the seco

standing of restrict of the said that business colleges are the dependence of a business community for practical archaetic, teve of the reputed scholar archaetic a

man should be too cheap; he wanted them taught to respect themselves. Mr. G. H. Shattuck thought that though

Mr. G. H. Shattuck thought that though there were fewer colleges now than formerly, they turned out young men more capable in every particular to cuter business than ever the control of the control of the control of the theory of the control of the control of the control exty to be taught so an important feature of a business curriculum. He thought that if young men expected to receive large salar-ies they should prepare themselves to render valuable services.

aluable services. Further discussion was participated in by lessrs. Wilt and A. H. Eaton. BUSINESS PRACTICE,

A 'Lesson in Busices Practice' followed by Mr. G. W. Elliott, teacher in the Metro-politics Busices dollege of Chicago. His re-publish Busices dollege of Chicago. His re-to the business babtis—punctuality, cleanth-coss, regularity, neathers, do; to matter what the real merit of the young man his habite do much to either make or destroy his Mr. H. G. Wright and others followed in discussion. discussion.

"BUSINESS RONOR AND MORALS." Mr. E. G. Folsom, of the Albany, (N. Y., Business College, followed with an interesting paper on "Business Honor and Morals," which is given in full for its value to every



It is related that on one occasion Agassis was let down several bundred feet into acrevice of the glaciers of the Alps by his attendants. When he gave the signal to be with drawn they were startled, and be too, no doubt, with the amazing fact that they were powerless to do so. They had not taken into consideration the weight of the rope. Miles powerless to do so. They had not taken into consideration the weight of the rope. Niles had to he traveled to ordined agency in the had to he traveled to relied Agency. There is up and down the scale of morals as well as finance. Men tives in three realments of the following the relief and the first of the financial and moral realms we observe peculiar analogy. Almost every meeting of the one, I believe, may be argued on the first of the financial and consideration of the first of and gan; those of the moral are wrong and right. It is by the observance of profit and loss that man obtains poverty or wealth; so is it by right and won the same recognize these moral distinctions; they are no more slow to discern the distinctions between verong and right stam between loss and gain. In fact, the ideas of right and wrong are innue or counst in init between loss and gain. In fact, the ideas of minds, and are not all the same and the replace that the country and the replacement of the property of the prop

space, of number, cause and mathematical riskition.

Man have what is right and what is wrong far better than he is disposed to boby. Man ounce of self surrender to truth already possessed," says Cook, "is worth a planet weight of truth not transmitted into the wrong, deremy Taylor used to say that "whosever sin against light kieses the lips of a bizzing canish." The central fact of the moral system is the great import of the financial system. Out of "valued" is now as the financial system. Out of "valued" is not spill, wrong, character, get strelly of as, which says. "I rought," directly in the face of the "I will not." This draws of the Gul will, as they considered of the financial relation of the financial relation. The same of Ghenna. There is a moral specific gravity which we all would do well to head. The Man has a moral sense ; he has a conscience It which we all would do well to heed. The-olore Parker used to say in his absolute re-ligion: "Every fall is a fall upward." This would not work well in the function of the nor will it in the moral of the property of the function of the moral of the property of the function insolvency a fall upwards into the lap of weight? By no means. Every wrong acts a violation of the moral law that univ-cles the eternities. Wrong at a precipitat-the soul downward, rightlered be out to eleventic es the eternities. Wrong a te e soul downward: rightnets te Man is a responsible being.

"The mind is its -wn place, and in its Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of

tan make a bessen of bell, a helt of mesen."

Man croudes his own wead or wow. he is architect of his own destruy. Personat quadrates are not eventuageable. But I would say, that man should be, and is judged by, the acts of allietime. Slowly, but steady), and sometimes rapidly, he is making character. Moral standing must be judged of from the rughs and wrongs of a life. It is the opinion of the best ethical scholars that character tends to a final permanence. Who knows but this may be set? Getrant it is that of our of all the fail. has picked and the state that hosts of fluuncial insolvents never escape. Out of all the fail ures of merchants and others in lockon and New York, many years ago, only two or three products and others in lockon and New York, many general doubter, says. Freedley, How about more about more about more about more about the Nerot and Caliguins of the world? Does Lago of Mephilistophicles repent? What says Lago and Mephilistophic repent? What says "Out dynamics soot! Out.1 says. Here's "Out dynamics soot! Out.1 says. Here's "Out dynamics soot! Out.1 says. Here's "Out dynamics soot! Out.1 says." Here's "Out.1 says." H

The Macketh?

Out, damued spot! Out, I say! Here's the smell of the blood still. All the perfunses of Arabia will not sweeten this httle band.

Suppose the wrongs of a life for outweigh the rights of a whole life, what is the state of that man? We know very well the state of that man who have been supposed to the state of that man who have been supposed to the state of that man who have been supposed to the state of that man who have been supposed to the state of that man who have been supposed to the state of the state of that man who have supposed to the state of the s

than gains in a business career. sics is the science of morals, and may

Ethics is the science of morals, and may and should be taught in a business college Do I hear you say. Let the cobbler stek to his last! No sutor ultra crepidan. We need more study of these ethical laws. Business

en need it, and shall I add politicians? Is men need it, and shall I add pounciass: a not politics being turned into merchandies, and honor sold in Congressional halls, and of Arabia weeken the characters of some of these? There is a possibility of three failures in life—the financial, the intellectual, the moral—but the greatest of them all is in the moral, since thereby man comes short of those treasures of which, when a certain grand personnee, spoke, "He spake as never mon

ake." Mr. Shattnek, of New York, gave an interesting and instructive lesson in penmanshi the members " sitting as an advanced class

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was again called to order at 3 o'clock. Mr. H. B. Bryant, of Chicago, one of the original founders of the Bryant & Stratton Colleges, opened as the topic for discussion the

" HISTORY AND MISSION OF BUSINESS COL LEGES.

Mr. Bryant and 'Considered in connection with bosiness education, an interest verging on scarcedness cluster about his place, it was considered in the place, it was the place of the place Mr. Bryant said: "Considered in connecti with business admostis na regard to the manner of instruction, and closed by paying a compliment to P. R. Spencer, who had been his associate in founding the college, and to others in the profession.

on. Mr. Packard suid that the speaker had m Mr. Packard said that the speaker had meu-tioned one word which had been escaping the consideration of the association, and that was the making of experts in the various depart-ments of business life. There was a growing dramand for persons who knew more than or-dunary persons or certain subjects. He would like to bear from Mr. D. T. Ames on the sub-

EXPERSION OF SERVICE

In response to which call Mr. Ames said that he had given considerable attention to the subject of expertism in handwriting. There was great need and frequent demand the subject of expertions in handwriting. There was great need and frequent demand for it. He had been called in many cases of forgery, mutation, etc., He had been frequent demand to the control of the person night try to disguise his writing, by writing back handed, or otherwise, but he will leave his tracks behind by which he may be identified. He gave some illustrations on the black-board.

: black-board. Peirce was not very clear whether they Mr. Peirco was not very clear whether they could make an expert in handwritine or accounts, but he was clear in his mind that in the hur. The clear in his mind that in the hur. The capabilities of the student to study was what would determine whether he would become an expert on to. He demonstrated how students could be taught to become experts in accounts. One way to more in a business college, and another was by commencing as a spittoon washer and by commencing as a spittoon washer and course in a business college, and another was by commencing as a spittoon washer and working up. He related incidents of graduates who discovered errors in books, and gave as has idea of teaching them how to de this by mixing up the accounts and have them to un-ravel them, showing, them how it ought to have been done and how it was done.

George Elliott, of Chicago, made a few very telling remarks in regard to the course of busi-noss colleges. He thought too many diplomas were given. He did not believe in text-books, but wanted the student to have practice, and not until be became expert should be be given

a diploma.

Mr Wright and Mr. Speucer also made a few

THE AND BENEFITS OF ETIQUETTE.

Thomas E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual Thomas E. Hill, author of "Hills Manual Social and Business Forms," of Chicago, nen opened as the topic of discussion, "Eli-nette—the sess and benefits among men in as business relations of life. "Mr. Hill sta-d that he would speak of the many things had the broad meaning of etopa-the covered, is spoke of successes in life and the many which the broad meaning of elephone covered. He spoke of successes in life and the many planes of success. "What is success or fail-ure in the opinion of some is not so in the mind of others. To have acquired great wealth in the opinion of many is to have made

or me at that is desired. To have missed weath but to have gianced literary fame would constitute success with others. To be an expert wrestler, the champion coarman, the best billiardist, or to own the fastest horse would constitute the fullness of success in the minds of many. While there is such a wide variety of exabilish a teacher when the such as of life all that is desired. To have missed

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

in he who has secured, at the close of his oc-tivity, sufficient to comfortably provide for the needs of himself and family, who has gone through life 'Doing to others as he would have others do to him, 'who has to the letter dis-charged every obligation, radiated sumshine all along his career, has reared a family to honorable manhood, has been an exemplary citzen, and has made the world some better for having passed through it. While there are different along-compilakes this is fairly exit. for having passed through it. While there are different degrees of successful achievement, the man who accomplishes this is fairly enti-titled to honest prise, and his life may be de-nominated a success. Men should not fail in business. If they do, the fact indicates errors committed, which, if understood, might have been avoided. There comes a period of years in which there is grand prosperity, but this period always seens. like the unuenes drives in which there is grand prosperity, but this period always seems like the immease drive-wheel of the machine which is propelled by a heavy force of steam without a regulator. The propelling power kept at its full head, the rapid, the velocity outleans, grows faster and faster, until it is only a question of time when it will fly to pieces and the machine be a wreck. If there comes a period like this the self-inhers and greed of men curries them forward with such redshift. vast numbers go down into the

VORTEX OF FINANCIAL RUIN.

He spoke of the men who did business largely He spoke of the men who did business largely on credit. "Whenever," said be, "a man incurs a debt he makes a bet. He bets that he can pay the debt. He takes risks, and if he has certainties behind him he may be safe. But observation proves that if he forms a habit of thus taking chances, through fortunate investments at first, the scale is very fortunate investments at first, the scale is very likely to turn against him in the end. Over-speculation is sure to bring its inevitable re-sults." The address throughout was full of wise suggestions, and was received with apnlause

In the remarks on the topic presented by Mr. Hill, Mr. Folsom said that he also he-lieved in the old Bible doctrine to "owe no man auything," but that it was impossible to do business without credit. If it were possible to do cash husiness it was the better

ny. Mr. Spencer, of Milwaukee, thought Web Mr. Spencer, or Mawanee, thought we ster's definition of credit about correct. knew of many men who were possessed any amount of business chiquette who w unable to pay their debts, many he is known of settling their debts by notes.

known of settling their debts by notes. He was a strong believer in editpent. From the Prevident Packard came down from the Ariar and said that he always liked to hear chair and said that he always liked to hear chair and said that he always liked to hear feet upon him. When he was talking he wished he would never step, and yet when he got through he always wanted to say something in reply. He thought Mr. Hill's pager him to be said to be a series of the said that the said mouth the man was duly notified by a bill of his indebtedness. He grew tired of this and wrote Mr. Packard a letter, stating that it was useless for him to continue sending the bills, that as soon as he got the money he would pay it. Mr. Packard wrote him a letter em-bracing the very cream of etiquette, stating that he could not

DEVIATE FROM HIS RUSINESS

DETAIN FROM THE BUSINESS
habits, that be did not expect to get the money, but that it was one of his rules to send the might look for one at the money, and he might look for one at the continued to send out the balls, and the result was that at the expiration of two years he received the amount with interest to date, and money for the title great advantages of ctinuette.

The Association adjourned to 7:30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the members came together for social intercourse, which can be considered to the interest and advantage of all present.

THE PARTY MORNING

The first topic for discussion was "THE PUBLIC NEED OF A BUSINESS COLLEGE

and the spirit and manner in which the pub-lic announcements and advertisements of these institutions shall set forth their claims these institutions shall set forth their claims for patronage and support, opened by Mr. E. S. Bryan of Columbus O., who spake of the need of these institutions throughout the land, and the value they were in educating and fating young men for business by a thorough training on the subject. The discussion was indulged in by Messrs. Robert C. Spencer, G. W. Elliott, Henry C. Spencer and T. M. Pairce.

The following resolution was then offered:

Whereas, Many vagues, erromeous, and freeground the state of th

arr. J. E. Sonie, or runacepant, then rease several advertisements of "alleged" business colleges, offering flattering inducements to young men to become students. Mr. Soule condemned, in a severe manner, such advercondemned, in a severe manner, such adver-tisements.

The Association next proceeded to the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

with the following result: Precident, Mr. Thomas M. Feires, of Philadelphia: Yien-Konas M. Feires, of Philadelphia: Yien-Konas M. Feires, of Philadelphia: Yien-Konas M. Feires, of Philadelphia: Pressure, Mr. J. E. Sonle, of Philadelphia: Executive Committee, Messrs. A. P. Root, of Chewland, and Thomas E. Hill and H. B. Bryant, of Chewland, and Thomas E. Hill and H. B. Bryant, of Chewland, and Thomas E. Hill and H. B. Bryant, of Chesque, Committee, Messrs. A. P. Root, of Chewland, and Thomas E. Hill and H. B. Bryant, of Chesque, volume of the most advisable place to hold the deep the press in fully represented. Chicage was chosen as the place to hold the convention next year.

EESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. T. M. Peirce, offered the following

Mr. T. M. Peirce, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this Associa-tion are due and are hereby tendered to the Cleveland local committee, consisting of Messra, P. R. Spencer, A. P. Root, and E. R. Felton, for the eminently satisfactory ar-rangements made by them for the annual meeting of this Association, at which each individual number has been made so com-individual number has been made so com-

fortable,
Mr. G. II. Shattuck, also moved that the
thanks of this convention be tendered to the
press of Cleveland for its full and accurate
reports of the proceedings. The motions
were unanimously carried.

CONCERNATION ON DATE OF CRACE

COMMITTEE ON DATA OF ORACE.

Mr. Packard, chairman of the committee on the Abrogation of "Days of Grace," and the following report: The committee to whom was returned the matter great to the presented at the oracle of the matter great to the presented date of payment of commercial paper, respectfully report that there can be no good reason for such ensure either in manner or mornle: that it is one of these strungs solections that, life is not of these strungs solections that, life is not produced that of society which does not now crist; that the very phrace "days of grace" conveys a confession of doubt and weekness upon the part of the distinct and a few solections and the produced of the contract of the con

saggest any plan in detail, but would suggest that, under the authority of this association, correspondence be opened with eniment men in the councils of the Nation, with a view to bringing the matter before tongress, or if it from the State, to take the necessary steps to awaken such general and particular interest in the subject as to move the different State Legislatures to enact local laws which was not been successful to the subject as to move the different Norre committee would suggest that one mor association of men can with more propriety or efficiency move in this matter than those whose work it is equalify young men for business, and they fee touch, the proper energy and persistence used, the proposed reform may be put in the course of final acheivment.

President S. S. Packard spoke in favor of the organ of the association "The Pennan's at JODENAL," published by D. T. Ames, of

the organ of the accessions. As the organ of the content of the New York.

Thomas M. Peirer, of Philadelphia, moved that the next convexion be beld on Tesslay, the 24th day of July: moved, that in future the sittings of the convection be binded to three days instead of four. It was carried with but on dissension. On the convention beinded to three days instead of four. It was carried with but on dissension. On the convention of the convention beinded to the state of the convention of the conve



partners where their withdrawals had been onequal, which chieded warm debate. Mr. the second of the second warm debate. Mr. the second warm of the second warms of the

MEANS OF ACQUIRING WEALTH.

There are, however, yet other means of acquinition where neither capital or labor is exchanged for weitht. These may be defined by the word circumstance. For m-stance, the increase in the value of property, whether lauded or otherwise. Mr. Prackard, also gave a short address on the subject of "consections to any and of difference in the subject of "How shall were manuge the young new who come to our schools." He said that the great thing was to inspire them with self-repect, ambittoned to develop in short whatever good there was in them. There was one rule which he would impress upon them all as necessary to good was the sufference of strict selence among the pupils. Attention to datals which are to often neglected as unimportant, such as a place for the student to wash the subread as the production of the pupils. Attention to datals which are to often neglected as unimportant, such as a place for the student to wash ins bands, to hauge up has east, thorough evaluation in all the buildings, atention to the temperature, &c., was also also blathing to be a success. He also condemned the practice of

GIVING GOOD COARACTERS.

Its also contenued the practice of the pupils who left, when they knew will that they had not here by my means binneless they had not here by my means binneless they had not here by my means because the pupils, but they were records of what had been made by them during the time be had known them. Mr. Packard's remarks were record with great appliance, and at the close of at the convention adjurned with 12 F. M. tings at 3 P. M. Timready, and formed itself into a class to heart H. O. Spencer of Washington, give a lesson in pennanship, illustrated by class drill in movements and exercises. The speaker explained, in a few prefatory remarks, that here is pennanship, illustrated by class drill in movements and exercises. The speaker explained, in a few prefatory remarks, that here is pennanship, illustrated by class drill in movements and exercises. The speaker explained, in a few prefatory remarks, that here is pennanship, illustrated by class drill year. It was universally acknowled-di necessary in surgery, drawing, painting, reading, and yet there were people who maintained that a good hand could not be taught. Mr. Speacer went out to explain the went on to explain the

DISTERENT FORMS OF THE LEFTER

the straight line, the right and left curves, the loop, with its various combinations, &c., and then gase several examples of the differ-ent invenients necessary to form them. The lesson, which occupied one hour, was exceed-ingly interesting and received a great deal of

ingly interesting and received a great deal of attention throughout.

The president read a communication from Mr Edwin Cowles, publisher of The Leader, to the members of the convention, inviting them to visit his office and view his press at

IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS CHARACTER.

INFORTANCE OF DESIRES CHARACTER.

HOR, I'R MAPING O'D DETOS, MICE, read an essay on "Bosiness Practice". The speak er dwelt upon the importance of a thorough lossness character to everyone. A knowledge of business would often present crime and fraud. Many of the great bank failures, the localifer recurring cause of defaulting trensaries, and the runs of large and read and the confern recurring cause of defaulting trensaries. rers and secretures, and the run of large and once-dourshing houses were often directly traceable to a want of knowledge, on the part of some one inpatherity, of the first principles of book keeping and business qualifications. A communication was read from the Brash Electric Light Company myring the members of the convention to visit the building and view the machinery.

ADDRESS ON BANKING

ADDRESS ON AUSERIO.

George W. Elliott of Chicago, gave an interesting address on banking. Much valuable instruction was condensed by the speaker with reterence to the practical operations of with reference to the practical operations of this formeth of business. He reviewed in a terse and clear manner the usual transactions which occurred in business, beginning with simple deposits and withdrawals of money, and leading up to the more difficult branch.

M 5 P M Frank Goodman of Nashville At 5 ft M Frank Goodman of Nashvilk, read a paper on "Pennandhip and Teachers' Institutes. He said that the was encouraged to bring this matter before them by the behef-that it was of great importance, and that as a rule too little attention was given to it. The plans of instruction were not uniform, and he would like to see some committee formed

now in use, especially in reference to the in-traduction of the subject among teachers. A

suggestion was made and egreed to by the speaker that he should reduce his suggestion to a motion and bring it before the convention on Friday morning.

C. Claphorn of Brooklyn then opened a discussion on "The minimum quainfection

C. Claghorn of Brooklyn then opeacd a discussion on "The minimum qualification which will permit a pupil to graduate from a business college." He animalwaterted on the permicious system adopted by some colleges of 'runking' a pupil through in two or three months and giving them diplomes. Thomas A. Peirce of Philadephia said be should like to see some positive legislation on the subject.

S. S. Packard would like to see colleges re in some such metter, but h strained in some such matter, but he saw great difficulties in their way, and principally he did not believe that the edict of an associ-ation such as this could or would govern in-dividual teachers. He did not wish to say that nothing could he done by them to put down these charlatan schools but it must be down these charlat done individually.

Rev. L. L. Sprague, of Kingston, thought at they must rely more on that they m

THE MODAL PURITY

and good sense of the community at large than on any special legislation. AC. E. Claghorn of Brooklyn anne strin. C. E. Claghorn of Brooklyn anne strin. Mr. Thomas M. Perce of Philadelphia of-fered as a resolution that Mesars. C. E. Clag-horn, B. Wright, and Rev. L. L. Sprague be ap-pointed a committee to prepare a resolution on the subject and that they report the same quantiments, and the same properties of the same quantiments. Friday morning.

country it is different, and every man and ght to be familiar

woman onght to be familiar with the consti-tution of their governing bodies. He rec-commended all of them to read the works of "that grand Englishman, John Sharat Mill." which was the state of the state of the con-taints Government" and "Liberty." Mr. Spencer then dwelt at some length on the Constitutions of the States and politics in public schools. At the close of the address applaines, and on motion of the Hon, Ira Mayhew it was decided to have it printed after Mr. Spencer had reduced it to writing. D, T. Ames of New York then gave a lex-

ORNAMENTAL PERMANSBIP.

He introduced the subject by saying that un-til within quite a recent period what had he an denominated ornamental promanship had consisted chiefly of flourished quille, en-gles, birds, dragons, and nondescript designs of ne practical value or utility serve as a nesul-tive strength of the control of the control of the the writing master, for attracting patrons, for practical writing. The recently discovered photographic process by which pen and ink-ceptes were transferred directly to stone and printed as a lithograph, or to a metal relief same as type, he overeal a pew and important He introduced the subject by saying that un plate and printed upon a common press, the same as type, has opened a new and important field to difficulty shifted pen artists, one in which is anoppe promise for boucardale and profitable labor; by these methods the pen-man is enabled to enter upon the domain of the engraver, and shares largely his honor-and recompense; but to do thus he must be-creme indeed a skilled master of his sert. Many practical hints were made with illustration

college is a modern convenience in the edu-cational structure in this country. Duff es-tablished a meranite college in Pittsburg, Pa, in 1840. Critizenden opened a commer-table of the property of the commer-tary of the property of the commer-tary became identified with this department of education, Bryant, Packard, the Spencers, Mayhew, Folson and the rest of us. Now the number of them in the United States is about 125, and their standing is that of re-ing. And the teachers and principals exhibit a commendable spirit of fraterinty and mu-tual-respect for each other in the meetings of the association. The business college is a of the association. The consideration of the The kind, quality, and uses of the education imparted by it are well understood, and the

recognized institution for technical-education. The kind, quality, and uses of the education inparted by it are well understood, and the classes of the community using the same are well ascertained and accurately known. The various astipicts taught are presented to its students in an applied form largely enhancing their value. To acquire the hest methods of teaching the basiness transches, and to involve the control of the tion are the purposes and aims of our asso-ciated effort.

With your hearty co-operation I feel that I With your hearty co-operators i recommended and after promise you a reasonable measure of success in securing these desirable objects. Trusting that the kind spirit and intelligent devotion which my predecessors have found existing among you may still continue to be devotion which my predecessors mave sounce existing among you may still continue to be manifested by you, I fondly hope to secure a profitable, pleasant and agreeable meeting of the laborers in the walks of business educa-tion at Chicago next year.



The above cut is photosengraved by the New York Photo Engraving Company, No. 67 Park Place, New York, from pen and ink drawing executed by D. T. Ames, and is published in the Jovensat. to represent the practical application of pen and drawing through the and of photosengraving to the printing of all commercial and social forms, such as busicess cutsk, letter and bildheads, certificates of membership, and stock, cards and tirelets of invitation, &c. This process possesses great advantages over the old methods of engraving both as regards cest and time required. Exhimates made, and orders for all knows of pen and ink drawing, and for photo engraving or photo lithographing the same, received at the office of the PESMAN'S ANY JOVENSAL, 206 Broadway, New York. Deplay cuts for schools and colleges a specially.

various members gave short autobiographical sketches of their lives. Among the many interesting ones Froak Godoman of Nashville, Turn, gave but the state of the boys to the boys that the old folks generally look down upon m holy horror and predict for them a place in the State pronou or an early hanging—one of the bad boys, in fact, whose large combatteness and a dever to have them. large combativeness and a desire to have there own way get them numerous pumbalments. Mr. Goodman spoke of the good which a course at the Bryant & Stratton College of Cleveland did him when hinarcially a week and a stranger. After various combats with hard linck and misfortune be so now the proprietor of the Commercial College in Nash-

at 9 o'clock the convention resumed its sit-tings. How I ras Maybew of Detroit, Mich., moved that Jenue D. P. Cose, teacher of writing and drawing, in the public school of or writing in the public schools of Parkers-burg, Va., and Miss R. H. Smith, teacher, of Geneva, O., be admitted to membership at the association without payment of fee, which was expended to the public school of the which was expended to the public school of the same which was expended to the public school of the same which was expended to the public school of the same which was expended to the public school of the same statement of the

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

The first subject on the programme was "Civil government as a subject to be pursued by beareness college students," by R. C. bear in many helf civilized countries where the people had no worse in their government it was a matter of indifference to the inhabitants how it was conducted, or if tine were not indifferent they had no power to remedy the evils which oppressed them. In this freet

pon the black board regarding engrossing and designing complicated specimens of pen

ions processes, of reproducing draw-The x The various processes, or reproducing araw-ings and their requirements were explained. He believed that the profession of pennan-ship was an honorable and profitable one to all who could vindicate their skill as able and successful teachers of writing, or as accom-

plished artists.
Individuals and professions are valued and Individuals and professions are valued and honored by society according to their claims for services rendered, and moral and social worth. If penneu would be highly honored and paid, they must prove themselves highly honorable and useful.

OFFICERS' INSTALLATION

OFFICERS INSTALLATION.
At 11 A. M. the installation of officers was proceeded with: the newly elected president, Mr. Thomas M. Feirer, of Flindlephia, was Mr. Packard, made a few remarks enlogistic of the convention, in the course of which he said that he had been charged by "one of the leading papers of Cheedrad with showing published so fully in it as it was in the other; this he wished most emphatically to deny The new president then delivered his opening address as follows:

THE NEW PRESIDENT 5 ADDRESS

GENTLEVEN OF THE BUSINESS COLLEGE Trachers AND PENMEN'S ASSOCIATION: In assuming the duties of prosiding lefters to which you have elected me I desire to thank which you have elected me I desire to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and to assure you that I will work earniestly and with whatever ability I possess, to promote the interests of our association and to secure the objects we have in view in meeting each other in convention. The business

I cordially invite to that meeting all business college teachers, principals and miningers, and all prumen to take counsel each with the other, and thus by discussion and tending to have each individual member obtain clearer views of the work before him, and larger power and greater ability to performit.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The time having now arrived for the transaction of general husiness, Mr. William H. Duff, of Pittsburgh, Pa., urged upon the attention of the convention the unwise and unjust action taken by the convention at its

attent and the convincion he nawhes and unprevious number assents, regarding the plan of
selling hire-scholarships, which was emboded in the following resolutions:
Warman, The plan of selling "fire-scholarblips," or groung button through an unharships, or groung button through an unharlar, which plan was adopted by business colleges at their five spitions, frest upon such an unhusaness-like principle—the giving of something in an unharst amount, and is so cheriting in an unharst end five through the ship
ting and industrial of ignorance, inkiness
and mattention; therefore
RESOLVED, that this association congratilates stell "hat so many of its members have
the state of the sound of the combonand that the continued use of this exchourshape is permission to the study of the schourshape is permission to the study of the colorier.

college.

And made a motion that that resolution be reconsidered, which he advocated with great entrestness, affirming that such a resolution was beyond the province of the convention, as and the province of the convention, as it interferes in an unwarranted manner, with the luminess and rights of several of its individual members, who from local causes deemed it their interest to continue to issue THE PENMANS FILLART JOURNAL

unlimited scholarships, and what was most annoying to him, several competitors had quoted the resolution to the several competitors had quoted the resolution of the several competition in several an immers a becare the several an immers as to cate disturt upon those who, for what appeared to thru as good reasons, continued to inser several several competitions and the several several continued to the several several continued to the several several continued to strongly opposed to the general point of the several several points of the several p

computing interest upon notes of partial payment which was car-

Withers, What is known in our arithmetics as the legal rale for computing interest on a promesory note on which payments have bren male is deemed anjust and oppressive to the horrow, has a tendency to defer payment, rendered insardons the risk of the lender and dernaged husiness; to convention Resolved, Therefore, that this convention appoint a communities of three to investigate

subject and report at our next annua the subject and report at our next admissible meeting, a more equitable rule that shall induce the horrower to pay promptly and render hes hazardous the risk of the lender, do justice to both parties and contribute to business prosperity

inted was E. K. Bryan, A Committee appo

H. Sprague.
the Committee on Days of D. Will and W. H. Sprague.
The report of the Committee on Days of
Grace which had been previously returned,
was then referred to, and the Committee instructed to act as they thought best within
the spirit of the resolution during the interim
before, and report at the next annual session.
A resolution was then introduced by E. G.
Folsom, of Albany, N. Y., to change the

NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION
from the "Business College Teachers' and
Poumen's Association" to that of the "Busiinoss Teachers' Association," which was referred to the following committee: E. G
Folsom, Ira Mayhew, H. C. Wright.

PLAN OF TEACHING PENMAN-HIP AT TEACHERS INSTITUTES

Mr. Frank Goodman, of Nashville, intro-duced the following resolution, which was unaumously adopted:

RESOLVED. That a committee of three be appointed to present to this association a plan of instruction in writing best adapted to teach er, institutes; also to report some plan by which the penmen of this association who are which the perimen of this association who are willing to assist these institutes may become k new to the State Superintendent of Public Education of the States wherein the penimen reside, and that the State Superintendents may notify such penimen as to the time and place of meeting of the molitotics, and there-hy bring shout a co-operation between the school of English education and representa-tion of the superintendent of the Co-operation of the Co-operation

C. Spinner and D. T. Ames.

The results of are rocussal.

The following resolution offered by J. E.

Sadie of Plaids, was uncammonly adopted.

Resolven T. That we berely piedge ourselves included and collectively to use our lest end-aware to promote the interests of Tar

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Resolvent Tar

And the pender a favor upon us by int 1 one, a theplesian end-convenience, way asset by which we can best supplement a courage his efforts.

Resolvent That the sum of one hundred dollars — a 4 s berely appropriated from dollars.

Results: That the sum of one hundred dollars or a 1s hereby appropriated from the treasury of this association to be puid to D. T. Mars of olf-ray the expense of publishing the pro-vedings of this convention in the PENNAYS AND ADMENTAL M. T. 100 ms. E. Hill of Chicago, author of Hill's Man oil of Social and Business Fornes, then give a lesson in writing. The speaker gave an intersting description feature of the property of the

and. Mr. Hill's address was replete with practical and us ful hints upon the methods of izing and conducting writing classes, and was received with well merited applianse, after which the convention adjourned for one year

A Special Invitation

is, hereby extended to all parties who read a namer or comed a discussion upon any topic before the late convention to forward a cart of the same, for publication, in some future issue of the Jorus vi.

Specimen Copies.

To any person who signifies to us their intention to act as agent for the JOURNAL and requests extra copies of the Journal to be used to secure subscribers, we will mail the same free on application



F P. Premit is still teaching writing in exas, where he is winning good success.

Texas, where he is winning good success.

A. W. Madison has entered into partnership with Mr. Lowell in the Bioghauton
(N. Y.) Business College.

J. M. Wiley, formerly at Painesville, O.,
is now teaching in the Bryant and Stratton
Business College, Chicago, Ill.

G. J. Amidon, recently a pupil at T. J. Bryant's Business College, St. Joseph. Mo., will teach classes at Barnard, Mo.

O. O. Whitehead, who has taught writing for five years past in Minnesota, is now teaching a public school at Oronoco, that State; he is a very good writer.

State; he is a very good writer.

L. L. Tucker, who has been teaching penmanship at Troy Conference Academy, during the past year, has been engaged to teach the same at Schollield's Business College, Providence, R. L.

Mr. O'Dell, formerly connected with Mr. O'Dell, formerly connected with the Toronto, Ont. Business College, has been employed to take charge of the actual busi-ness department of the Metropolitan Busi-ness College, Chicago. Louis Madaraz, the well-known penman

Louis Madaras, the well-known perman and card writer, commences his labors as a teacher of writing, at Gaskell's Business Gollege, Manchester, N. H., September 1st, He has few equals for graceful, rapid, off-hand witing

hand worthing.

A. J. Couch, formerly principal of the Commercial Department, at the Sackville (X. B.) Academy, tenches during the coming year in Packard's Business College, New York, Mr. Couch has the reputation of being a thorough and accomplished

tearber.

II. S. Packard, of the firm of Packard & Butler, designers, engravers and lithograph ers. Philadelphia, Pa., favored us with a visit a few days since. Mr. Packard is one of the most skilful and popular pen-artists on the country, and reports that he is having a highly pressurement business.

the country, and reports that he is having a highly prosperious business. We recearly had the pleasance of visitines. We recearly had the pleasance of visitines. We recearly had the pleasance of visitines are proposed to the pleasance of the pl

of the Elmira Busines College, has recently taken a partner, if not to share the responsibilities, of his Instances, his Joys and—well, we trust no sorrows—the new fum paid us a visat a few days since on their return to non-loney-mount rity in New England, we wish them the most abundant prosperity and happiness—the viction and happiness.

Z. T. Loer, who has taught writing a drawing in the Normal School at Leban drawing in the Normal School at Lebanon, O, during the past eight years, will travel and teach witting during the coming year Mr Loer has been an ennest trend of the Journay, having sent severity five subsert-bers during the past two years, he is a skill-ful reacher, and will deserve success where-ever he may ofter his services.

ever he may offer his services.

I. J. Williamson, recently a jupil with H. C. Spencer of Washington, D. C., is teach one within classes in Fluyd, C. H. yea, and recently he write a very bindsome lefter, in which he encloses several well event to the property of the encloses several well event to slips of writing and specimens of flour stime. The press compliments him highly for the skillful pennanship, and successful teaching.

G. W. Michael, who conducts an institute or plain and ornamental penmanshi alpanaso, Ind., recently graduated a f. officen, upon which occasion sever of fifteen, upon which overson several of the graduates read (ssays fouching some point relative to learning or poartieng with ing, the addresses, some of which were quite interesting were published in a very near four-page paper. Professor Michael is one of our wade awake and successful ten there of waiting.

teachers of waiting

J. M. Melan, who has taught writing, drawing and book keeping, in the Public Schools, at Greson towa, during the past year has been engaged to continue his servers for the ensuing year. The school board report a very material improvement in these branches since they have been placed in charge of Prof. Mehan, During the cognition has been doing good service, teaching writing at Teachers' Institutes, in his section of the State.

Mr. A. H. Hinman of Boston has frequent visitor at our office during the past mouth, and seems to have the interests of the JOURNAL and the profession at heart as

much as ever. His visits are always pleasnat, as he has a wide range of information in all brawches of peranasahip, and his tables are always fall of good points. For the
purpose of providing a medium of intercourse hetween the various members of the
SAL, but transferred it to us when assured
of its permanency and of our hetter location
and facilities for publishing, engraving, &c.
Since the start the has been one of the most
generous io giving valuable articles to the
Jock SAL, and we are glind to be able to retilitieral and, in some departments of the art,
most skillful members of our profession.

Business College Items.

Mr. Gaskell of the Manchester, N. H. Business College reports a larger attendance than before, at this season, in many years. He receives pupils from nearly every State in the Union.

The Metropolitan Business College, Chica The Metropolitan Business College, Chica-go, under the charge of Messrs. Howe and Powers, has epjoyed an unusual degree of success during the past year, and has won an enviable reputation as an efficient and practical institution.

The West Sule Chicago Business College, onducted by J. J. Souder, is also well sustained.

asstamed.

The Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, O., conducted by Platt R. Spencer, is deserved by Properties College, Cleveland, O. the eleveryed by properties College, Its appointments are excellent, and we need only to say that P. R. Spencer, is the presiding genuine.

Frank Goodman, Principal of the Bryant and Stratton Business College, Nashville, Tenn., reports that the last year has been one of more than ordinary success with that institution. Mr. Goodman is a live, one of more than ordinary success with that institution. Mr. Goodman is a live, energetic young man, and will undoubtedly do his best to merit a liberal patronage. Mr. Goodman was elected a Vice-President at the late session of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association.

The twentich, anniversary of the East man Insiders College Probablesprise, N. Y., will be celebrated on the 17th, 18th and 19th insts. On Wednessing veening, the 17th, will be a reception, at the residence of Mr. Eastman: on Thurssing the 18th will be a grand concert in the College Hall, by 19th will be the Anniversary address, by Benson J. Lossing, L.L.D., at Collingwood Opera Homes Since the death of Mr. Eastman be institution has been conducted by experience and qualification for his requisible position.

The spacetal pourmantity described the control of the colling of the colling the colling of The twentieth anniversary of the East

sible position.

The special penmanship department, established last year, by J. E. Sanie President of the Bryant and Stratton Business Gollege, Pankadelphia, Ba, assisted by H. deserved, a complete success. Buth Messrs. South end Flickinger possess pseudiar skill as pen arists and instructors in all departments of permanship. Such a department of permanship. Such a department of permanship. Such a department of the permanship such a department of the permanship such a permanship such as the permansh

II B. Bryant of Chicago, cant and Stratton, who for some time of Bryant and Stratton, who for some time past has been disconnected from the Chica go, Bryant and Stratton College, has recent by associated with him his son Walls, and resumed the management of that institution. Young Mr Bryant has recently graduated from flarward University, and will be an from Harvard University, and will be an able assistant to his tather, whose long ex-perience in conducting Buriness Colleges, will undoubtedly combine the new firm to achieve a brilliant success. During a recent visit to Chicago we had the puesture of in specting the rooms and facilities of the College, which were dunirable in every

Soule & Flickinger. SPECIAL PERMANSHIP DEPARTMET

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lad named branch will find that the sivantages ence-de here for acquiring a practical knowledge of rem-nerative practic knowledge of rem-senting practical field. Since the here of the Sinderish have the pravilege of secting the teachers of this department at work and are thus enabled to gain a knowledge of designing and engressing which gain a knowledge of designing and engrossing which will be of great value to them. Circulars giving full particulars will be matted or

application.
We refer, by permission, to S. S. Packard, D. T.
Ames, L. P. Spencer, H. C. Spencer, T. J. Stewart,
and A. J. Newby.

7-14

HOW TO INTEREST THE BOYS & CIRLS.

CHILDREN WILL READ. The question is, "Is here reading that will interest them and at the same me shorts them"

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IN THURE GRADES

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No more metal-holders, gives the correct position of thumb and fingers, and take per cannot fonch supers, approved by all entrators. Teachers wanted as agents in very city. Toon and behood insterd, build in sec-tion of the control of the control of the control and etwinsors, ye can postage for single bolders. w.LLIAM H. SPRAGUE, lurenter, Norwalk, Olio. 9-11

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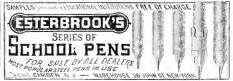
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SPENCERIAN Of superdor ENGLISH unan offeringes in 13 Nambers since the new part and of proceedings of the collection of

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U. 8. FATERT DEFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.;

June 19, 1879.

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B. E. PAINE, Com. of Patents.

To live Teachers, School Officers and the Publics— By it is mind that Property has been made in simplifying and Adapting Writine and Writing Bo as to the needs of Schools, and that Elleworth's Revensions Wattrion House and Essiphial Newton Greywoods for the Wattrian Pares, E. Pluribus Plum with Par Home Publics.

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ages; cloth corer. Heispires, \$2.50.

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duction, the popular work, which for the last fifteen years has supplyed a greater measure of the layer of practical discrimination of similar character move appears in a new and attractive typographical dress and greatly improved in appearance.

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BY GEORGE R. SHATTUCK

Pennianship in the Public Schools Taxcing. The fact that a child in its fret

efforts in writing with pen and luk must grass many difficulties at the same time renders the first states show and wearisome to both toucher and pupil. Position of body book and pen together with the use of pen and ink, and the shape of the letter are difficulties prescuted dianeously to the child.

If it were possible to divide this array of difficulties, present fewer things concentrate on them until in a measure they were mas eaching writ tered and then present others, t ing to children would be a somewhat easier as ll as pleasanter task

It has been a study of penmen and teacher for many years how to divide and concentrate. and to this extent has there been an agree ment among them, that the tracing over a

conv printed in blue or some other color with n pen and black ink is the best plan yet deed for that purpose. That th e full intent and purpose of tracing is not fully understood many conversations with teachers have con-

To explain its uses as an auxilliary in the child's first efforts in writing is my intention in this paper. The idea is not that the coins over a perfectly formed copy with pen and ink any number of times so educates the muscles to the true form that they will perfectly reproduce it when the tracing is re moved; were this the object and end I should place but very little stress upon it. I claim for it much more important and valuable use

It relieves the mind of the child of all thought of the shape of the letter and allows the teacher to insist on the careful use of pec and ink and better methods of pen-holding. It teaches position of the book because the t so place it that the movements of the pen will conform to the slope of the tracing copy. It teaches movement because the child must carry the pen over the entire space covered by the copy, which they will not do without it

At the same time attention is being given to position, pen holding and movement, the pen is carried through the perfect forms of the letters, and so far as the muscular action is concerned all the movements are made that are required to make a perfect letter, and as the copies are of the simplest character th tracing can and ought to he placed in a grade lower than the one where writing (without tracing) has usually been commenced, and pen and ink writing over traced copies can be scressfully commenced (as is in the city of Rochester and many other places) as early as the child's second year in school.

Beyond the first book, and that all tracing its uses are not quite so general in their character; and yet in any school or any number of schools that have had little or no systematic teaching I know of no better drill from old. est to youngest than writing through a tracing book or one made up of alternate lines of writing and tracing. Aside from this general use, a book part tracing and part without can bee used for pupils entering a grade above where writing is commenced in a school and taking the same copies as the other members of the class, with this difference that part of their copies traced they can keep along with the class and receive the same instruction while gaining in some measure the advantages of the tracing that they ought to have had in a lower grade

Occasionally older scholars who have failed to get the particular "twist of the wrist" needed to make a well formed letter by writing over those correctly formed with pen and ink will see where they jucline to leave the true form, and their mature judement will teach them how to correct their writing when the tracing model is removed. I do not believe in tracing for older pupils to the extent advocated by some teachers, viz: "That alternate lines should be a traced copy, and pupils write only the bass not traced so as to always have a perfect model before them." I believe that after the uses of the tracing already indicated the pupil's own errors form an important factor in their improvement, as by a comparison of the perfect model and their departures from it is the mind directed to those errors, and then their effort at improvement are applied at the proper points.

In starting a young class in tracing, great are should be taken to see that they understand exactly where to begin. First place the copy upon the black-board, explain all its peculiarities of line, slope, shape, beginning and ending; ask all to place their peas upon the copy where they are to commence and trace over it with a dry pen (by count), and see that all write on the same copy at the same Absentees, on their return, should write the same conv as the other members of the class, leaving the blank pages to be filled at other times or after the books have been written through by those in regular attend-

No matter how slowly you work, so long as ou do well what you undertake.

In this connection and as part of the good to be derived from tracing, insist on pupils carrying the hand lightly upon the paper. is one of the habits easily acquired if the instruction is commenced early, and the advantages derived from the acquisition will be an parent io all their after writing.

I have written at length about tracing be e the information is not contained in any of the treatiscs on teaching writing, and al though in successful use in many of our hest cols, there are yet many tenchers who have given the matter no consideration, and who ignore it with no investigation or knowledge of its real merits or advantages .- School Bulletin.

Microscopic Examinations of Hand-Writing.

We copy the following from a report of the roceedings of the "American Society of Microscopy," published recently in the Buf-The examination of hand, writing with a

view to determine its authorship, its genuine ness, its age, and whether or not it has been altered from its original form and intent, is one of the more recent uses of our micro scope, and one the importance, reliability and frequent applicability of which has but receutly become known, and is even now not generally realized. Perhaps this is to be acounted for by the fact that large general ex perience, judgment and tact in the use of the instrument, and skill in the manipulation, though necessary to this particular work, are not in themselves an adequate preparation for it. Much special study, and special practice, is required before anything useful can be done, or important should be attempted. But to a person really at home in the study of hand-writing, both with and without the microscope, this instrument furnishes a ready means for its accurate analysis. Those who governed, not by respect for the rights of others, but only by the expectation of con-sequences that shall effect themselves, cannot learn too soon, or too well, the fact that writ ing can scarcely be changed, after its original execution, so admitty that the microscope annot detect the falsification. The face the paper, when once marred by disturbing the position of the fibres, can never he restored; and hence scratching and erasure can be recognized though performed with consummate skill, and not distinguishable by other means. Inks which are alike to th unaided eye, are marked under the lenses by conspicuous differences of shade or color, or density, or purity, or chemical composition. Lines which look simple and honest, may show themselves as retouched, or altered, by

the same or by different hand or pen or ink : and lines drawn upon new paper may look different from those after it is old. The microscope does not give any direct information as to the precise age of writing, but if used with sufficient caution it can determine (not so easy or safe a task as might he supposed) the relative age of superposed, crossing or touching lines; and it can generally state positively whether lines were written before or after related erasures or scratchings, or foldings or crumplings of the paper. In one important case my friend, Mr. Wm. E. Hagan, of Troy, who has given extensive and very successful attention to the study of writing, especially imitative writing and in acociation with whom many of my own investigations in this field during the last dozen years have been carried on established the date of a document by recognizing in the paper fibres which had only recently been used in paper-making, and which, in connection with corroborative proofs to which they led, demonstrated that the paper was manu factured at a later date than that claimed by the writing upon it. To discuss the subject of imitative writing

would require the opportunities of a book

not of a fraction of a lecture ; and many considerations of recognized importance connected with it are still under investigation and not sufficiently mature for publication. few hints may be given in respect to those points which are well established and most generally applicable. When a word, in a fic titious signature, for instance, has been constructed by tracing it with pencil lines over an original one, and subsequently inking it over with a pen, particles of lumbago can probably be somewhere detected and recognized by their position and their well known color and luster. The mechanical effect of the point of a pencil upon and among the Ebres of the paper can also be seen, notwithstanding the subsequent staining of the paper by the ink. This clumsy method of copying carries its own means of detection; and still it is not more easily recognized than are methods that are more subtle and seem more dangerous. In writing copied or imitated originally in ink, either by tracing it over a copy or by drawing it free-hand with a copy to inspect or to remember, the distribution of ink is peculiar and suggestive, indicating hesitation from uncertainty, or pauses to look at a copy, or to recall a style or to decide as to a future course, just at points where a person writing automatically, by his own method, and especially in writing his own name or a scarcely less familiar business formula, would pass over the paper most rapidly and promptly. Again, there are certain marks, results of habit, which finally become as natural as it is to breathe, and which characterize the writing of different individuals Such are peculiar forms and styles of letters and of combinations of letters; methods of beginning or of coding lines, letters words or sentences; methods and places of shading or breaking lines, and of dutting, crossing, patching or correcting ; habits of correcting or not correcting certain errors or omissions : the use of flourishes, and peculiar way of connecting words or of dissociating syllables. imitative writing these car-marks of another ownership are generally copied with ostentatious prominence, if not with real exaggera-tion, in the capital letters and other prominent parts, but lost sight of in those less con-

spicuous plages where imitation naturally becomes feeble and the babit of the writer unconsciously asserts itself; and this revelation often becomes more positive by reason of the elaborate efforts that are made to suppress it Things are evenlone from fear, which would have been negligently done from habit; not to speak of gross bluoders proceeding from st source. I sace examined a dis puted signature from which had been carefully scratched out a line, immaterial and incon spicuous, which conformed to the habit of nother person interested in the case, but not to the habit of the estensible author of the writing. Furthermore, the genuineness of writing may often be disproved by the very success with which it followed its cony: reproducing its mistakes, idiosyncracies, or its adaptions to its own special surroundings, in which respects it may correspond too accurately with some one genume signature (in the hands, for instance, of a suspected person but differ pagasstionably from the ordinary habit of the reputed author. Modifications of style by discuses, as paralysis, may present similarly decisive discrepancies or coincidences. All these investigations in respect to writing can be best pursued with the aid of the microscope, and some of them are entirethe words a four or three inch objective hest adapted; for special study of the letters a one and one-half tuch, and for minute investigation of the nature of the lines or ch seter of the ink a two-third or four-tenths The lenses, except the last, should be of the largest angles ordinarily made, and all should be of flat field and of the best possible defini tion. The microscope stand should have a large, flat stage; though it is generally preferable to use a small portable stand which can be moved freely over the paper and focus ed upon it at any point without the use of a stage. For this purpose I sometimes use a tank microscope, but more frequently a pocket microscope with its tube prolonged through the stage by adapters, so that it focuses directly upon the table. Even so large an in-strument as Zentmayer's histological may be so used to advantage, though a lighter form and smaller size is far more convenient and sufficiently steady for this work. Medium sized bull's eye is sufficient for the purpose of illumination; and good judgment is more in portant than, if not incompatible with the the employment of an ostentations and un-

necessarily elaborate apparatus. To illustrate the application of the microscope to the critical study of writing in casof practical importance, and its dependence for much of its value on the appreciative compurison of related facts, I will describe a single and very simple case of altered writing occurring many years ago. A certain notadmitted to be genuine and properly signed and upon which a considerable amount of money and a far greater value of character depended, here date of the sixteenth of a cer tain month. The number of the year was printed on the blank except a single figure, 1 which was filled in with writing ink, there was also a figure 1 written below in the bo of the note. The last named I was lightly and smoothly written, of such size and color The last named I was lightly and style, as might well have been written at the same time and by the same person as the rest of the note. But the figures 16 and 1 of the date were written chunsily, twice as large as the other, with a peu of different proper ties and with ink of different color and den-This peculiarity of these three digits s well explained by the claim, supported by the most plausible circumstautial evidence that the date had been left blank at the time of drawing up the note, and had been filled in at the time at which it was subsequently signed, and with writing materials whose character sufficiently accounted for the nature of the figures. One person, who was largely interested in the note, having been signed earlier than the date upon its face, and who well knew whether or not it was originally dated upon that day, asserted that its original days earlier than that though he did not fix it upon any one parties lar day. Another person who was admitted to have written the date, who had enjoyed unlimited apportunities for changing it if desired, and was largely interested in its bear mg a date not earlier than its ostensil asserted that that was its original and only

date. At first sight, and still more after much patient study, it seemed bopeless to expect a solution of the case through the microscope or by any other means. The tracks of crime, if present, were never more carefully covered. The disputed figures were hold and strongly characterized. They showed no at-tempt to make them look like the rest of the writing, and therefore suffered nothing from failure to accomplish it; and their well-mark d character was satisfactorily accounted for. The surface of the paper was microscopically nerfect, and had not been ton neved with for purposes of crasure. Nowhere did a line crop out into view like those of the rest of the wri ing ; and if any such existed beneath the visible figures it was doubtless onle and thin and little likely to be perceptible, even to microscope through the heavy coating of thick and moddy ink which covered and concealed At last, by one peculiar illumination, light being diffused rather faintly over the top of the paper and at the same time condensed strongly upon the lower surface, there came into view an appearance which was lost by the least change of illumination, but could be restored again by careful arrangement of the light. Blended with each of the three dis puted figures, though not equally distinct in ali, was a very peculiar wedge-shaped or riangular figure, broad and flat at the top and sharp at the bottom, and exactly such in size and position as would accord well with the rest of the writing and with the other figure 1 in the body of the note; but the latter 1 was broad and square at the bottom, and thus strikingly unlike the wedge-shaped 1's. Comparison of a large number of papers known to have been written by the same author showed that the unusually triangidar 1 was his characteristic style, and that the unaltered and no triangular 1 in the note, known to be his writing, was not his usual limbit but a rare and, as it proved in this case, a puzzling eccentricity. It was evident that the date had been first written 11, and that the 16 had been subsequently written over it; and that the 1 of the ear, though the right figure, bad been simi-

larly enlarged to make it look like the rest The Public Needs of a Business College

Address delivered by E. R. Bryan, Principal of the Columbus, (O.) Business College, before the late Business Teachers' and Pennen's Convention, at Charge of the Convention of

Gentlemen: There are some propositions o plane as not to admit of demonstration attempt to prove to this audience the public need of a business college would seen the arguing the necessity for sunshine. But to those not engaged in our profession this proposition is not quite so plain, in fact it may be more difficult to prove than it seems To establish the necessity for a business col-lege we must show that the subjects taught are essential to the best success in busin Secondly, that the business college teaches

these subjects thoroughly and practically. Thirdly, that they are not successfully taught in the public school, academy, college university. Should we succeed in establishing these points, we may claim to have

demonstrated the public need of a business

If we fall in one of these points the necty for such an institution is not proven. To bow that the business college currentum is an indispensable qualification for the best success in business is not difficult, yet it would require more time than is allowed in this disco ssion. Hence I shall assume, what this audience will readily admit, that the topics taught in the business college are a sary preparation for business.

That the business college does impart to its tudents a sufficient knowledge of these subets to camble them to do husiness successfully, is abundantly proven when we remem ber that it is less than twenty years since the stablishment of this institution in the princival cities of the Union. Yet more than thirty ner cent of the commercial lusiness of country passes through the hands of the oraduates of this institution, as proprietor, business manager, salesman, agent, financies ook keeper.

My friends, at this rate, the time is fast approaching when the business of this connwill be controlled by the graduates of the husiness college. Through the busi-ness college and its teaching the improved ledger shows the financial condition

of individuals, companies, corporations, States and the nation. Eighty per cent of the graduates of the business college enter direct ly into some department of business, and contribute to the pushing forward of the grand enterprises of the American people. With these facts before us, where is the be ness college man who is ready to admit that the business college is not a necessity?

THE PENMAN'S TART JOURN

That the public schools do not meet this demand is proven first, by the fact that about eighty per cent of the youth withdraw from them before reaching the grammar school proper, at an age too young to master the ments of the common school studies Hence these cannot be prepared for busines or citizenship. As the time that remains is much occupied with music, drawing, betany, physics and science, there is no opportunity for the pursuit of arithmetic, penmanship grammar, book-keeping, &c. Hence, the youth leave the public schools poor penmen arithmeticians and grammarians, without any knowledge whatever of matters preliminary

Secondly, when we take into consideratio the fact that not more than one-tenth of the thirty thousand teachers in our grammar and high schools can add a column of figures with sufficient accuracy and rapidity to fill the position of entry clerk in a good business house, and the additional fact that a les number can produce an order, promissor; note, draft or bill of exchange, and explain use, it must be admitted that even the higher grades in these schools are wholly in adequate to prepare the rising generation for the last success in business. What is true as to a lack of qualification of teachers in our public schools is emphatically true of the teachers in the academy, college and univer-

My friends there is no other institution that can fill the place of the husiness college n the educational facilities of this country It is an institution in which all instruction brought down to an actual business basis. The husiness college combines to the fullest ex tent Herbert Spencer's ideal of a perfect system of education, in which the pursuit of study is both pleasant and profitable.

The true business college inspires its stu dents to think, speak and act for themselves It is an institution so pulike anything else in the bistory of educational facilities, it may justly be regarded as the grandest invention of any age. Blot the sun from the heaver aud darkness, decay and destruction must follow. Strike from the scriptures the teach ings of the Savior, and from man the Divini ty within and moral decredation sin and misery will reign supreme. Obliterate usiness college, and with it the labor of those identified with this department of education, and individuals, companies, States, and the nation, are financially at sea, without ballast or compass: the very foundation of civilization is sapped; every thing is confusion, chaos, bankruptcy and rnin; and the greatest nation that God has placed upon the face of the earth degenerates unto a state of barbarism.

Lines

In the beat of wrath, or the hitterness of wee and pain, one might be excused for ex aggeration or misstatement. But in the cool ness of one's strength to sit and lie willfully, without a provocation or an apparent tempts tion, is beyond all reasonable right to parden Such a person never ought to be pardoned or trusted; he is a bar past redemption, and ought to be considered so. He ought to be made to know that he is scorned by all decent ple. He is a liar,

Through and through he is a liar ought to be made to know that people undernd it. If houest people only had the will to do it. One cannot do it alone, but honest people joined in brotherbood might. They ight to do it. Every lie ought to be branded as a lie. Every liar ought to be branded as liar. If this could be done, even a liar would speak the truth from policy a part of the time, and some who are but partially devel oped as liars, might learn to be honest from principle, if truth became popular and shame were blackened according to its merits. It is because the liar has a smooth tongue that people listen to his lies respectfully and publish them, and it is because the truth is many are respectfully solicited.

times unpalatable that the voice of honesty becomes a dread in the land People who learn to lie, get to lie so well thet they deceive even their own individuality with their lies. and mistake their bypocrisy for the soul of truth. They are so used to the crime of pre varication that it becomes as natural as their breath and their breath is therefore but the speech of lies, and lies are but the breath of their existence. They are filled with lies, They lie to their own souls and swear to lies. And they have such a beautiful method about it, if you look at their ingenuity. It would cost them but a particle of their present effort to speak the truth if they were honest enough, but they are hars, and they view all things from the liar's standpoint. They have charity in plenty for larger liars than themselves, but there is always something wrong which they can see about truth.

One wonders that they are not struck dead with lies in their months to fester there for ever. It is one of the mysteries and miracles What they of Providence that they are not. live for is beyond all human finding out. Pos sibly they live solely as a standing proof of God's mercy. Possibly they live to torture the lesson of forbearance and patience into the consciousness of bonest people who spura a lie, and spurn a liar more. If there were no liars we should have no lies. The lie must be corceived and go through the pre-natal development before it is born and becomes a living, walking, never-dying lie. The germs es must be acted upon and receive nutriment from the human consciousness before they take their hving form to shame mankind forever. The passion of falsityld any other lust, grows and strengthens till it becomes a raging hell whose fury earth and beaven cannot quench without the co-operation of the human will. The more lies are begotten, the more increases the appetite to beget still more, till the strife which honest people are compelled to wage against lies is like the strife against the never-to-be exterminated tribes of vermin, except the strife against lies requires eternal vigilance, undying courage, and the mustered hosts of all their combined moral forces. Every lie needs the prompt foot of honest scorn set upon it Every liar needs to be silenced by undisguised contempt from all good people. Every habbler deserves the cold shoulder, for babbling leads to lying Deceit, jealousy, spite and maliciousness lead also to a vicious perversion of the truth. What we want as candor and truth in what we speak or do, and modesty to lead the van of action. We are not compelled to lay our souls all bare for the grati-

fication of meddlers, but we should be true There are ways of disposing of meddlers open to people of tast, and they are to be cultivated and commended. But let us share our lives by the square and compass of truth Let us never lie. Let us live for truth, study for truth, fight for truth. Let us be patient, et us have courage, let us falter not The unborn heirs of bonor call aloud to us; the pure of all the past doth cheer us on. s on the side of truth and bath marshaled us to battle. We must right Inactivity becomes a lie. Silence is oftentimes a worst kind of a Against the hosts of liars the hosts of truth must stand. The name of truth in bold, brave letters should shine on every pur soul's banner of ambition. For truth, with truth forever and forever. Let this be our ideal. This is the noblest, the highest, the grandest of all ideals.

MADOR MARLE

A German priest in Styria lately last his life from a wound caused by a steel pen. He had a careless habit of leaving his pens in the inkstand with the points sticking upward, and he inadvertently struck with the palm of his hand the point of a penthus sticking up-The hand was only slightly wounded. but the next day he felt seriously ill, and the doctor declared it a case of blood poisoning On the third day the hand and arm wen terribly swollen as high up as the shoulder and after suffering great pain through eight weeks he died.

Communications

to the columns of the Journal, regarding any department of teaching or practice of writing or upon any branch of practical education,

THE CIPT OF PENMANSHIP.

BY PATE PARTIC

bover as he homeward drww, down benesh the early dew, hought to rest a moment's while, re the second silent star fluttered out to make the first, careful ponderings were dispersed— silers apprit was afar,

it toller a spirit was afer,

Fiberest, a usuite being came,
And bending fondly o'er him asid,

"Tell me, poor child, if thou art glad?"
Thou bast my grace!" the fair one cried,

"Now whereso'er my touch shall fall,
Therein thou shalt be best of all—
but of thy members shalk decide."

Amount thy members shalt decide."
The laborer measured well, to see
Whether his head, his lips, his eyes
Were better than sught else healted
Or what the nobler part might be,
Alve! the vision fainter grew,
As long in pondering dubt he lay,
Atonzed, he saw if fade away—
Grow dimner, like the unseen dewl

row dimmer, like the unseen dewl or think, he stretched his praying hand. And touched his fingers of the fair,— Jost metting into viewless sir, and positing to the beavering hand, range of the fair of the history hand, range of the history hand, ranged on the history hand, ranged on the history hand, ranged hard to himble men again—Led men to her cel-stial place!

The Writing Class

BT J. W. PAYSON.

TALK TO TEACHERS: ON ANALYSIS. What is the use of analysis !

The use of analysis in penmanship is for classification method criticism

Classification in penmanship con gathering the letters of the alphabet into groups of similar characters. The main part very letter in a group is the framework. principle, or law of construction of that par ticular group. For instance, the capital stem forms the main framework of a large class of letters; on this one principle are built up th judividual characteristics of each particular letter of the group Thus classification groups the fifty two seemingly diverse forms of the alphabet nucler a few well defined principles.

Method, in penmanship, is a logical, sys tematic and progressive presentation of the the pupil are made simple and easy, and that each step is a preparation for the next suc seeding one. Classification marks out the grand divisions of the script alphabet; method arranges, organizes and systematize the work, filling in all the details.

Criticism, in penmanship, is the applica tion of knowledge and judgment to a written form, to discover where it is wrone and where to remedy it. Criticism does for s letter what proof does for a mathematica problem. It looks at each separate step detect any possible error which would be fatal to the accuracy of the final result.

How does analysis accomplish this purpose Analysis furnishes the basis of classification It makes the main part or framework of each letter the standard of its construction. An alysis having first searched out the frame work of each individual letter, finds that there are but a few standard forms, each of which is the common principle of many Analysis determines, as it were, the order of architecture to which each latter be longs, and assigns to each its proper place

Analysis does not stop when it has deter mined the general principles of the letters but it also separates the letters into their elementary parts. It thus goes to the found ation of peumanship, and opens up the cutire subject. Method now has a chance to organize this material into a complete system and thus lay out a short, practical, and easy route to the acquisition of a coed band

In criticising the letter we must compare i with some standard model which is before the eye, or else in the mind of the writer To be of maternal assistance to the pupil in forming cornect letters, each letter must be criticised in detail. If a letter is wrong some elemental part or parts are wrong; and to correct the letter, such elemental part or parts must be corrected. Analysis is thus able to scrutinize every part of every letter. and to guide the pen at every stroke

What must be the character of analysis in order to accomplish this purpose?

It must contain all the main compound parts of the letters in order to serve the purpose of classification.

It must contain all the fundamental elements of the letters in order to serve the purpose of criticism.

These compound parts must be classed

together; and there two al ees must be kept entirely separate and distinct in order to re the purpose of method.

Does analysis serve a practical purpose in

nenmanshin ! In itself, analysis is nothing, and if not a means to an end, is absolutely useless, no matter how logical and ingenious. The ob ject in view is to arrive at a legible and prac tical bandwriting by the surest and most direct route, since it is to be put to an immediate and practical use. Analysis has classi fied the script siphshet into groups of similar characters. When the pupil has learned one letter, he has found the key to every other in the group, and has but to huild on a common principle the individual characteristics of each. This lessens labor and facilitates progress. But analysis does more than this, It has arranged the letters of the alphabet in the order of their cou parative difficulty, and has thus marked out methodical and progressive course, which is the surest and only direct route to the final result.

Analysis has made the first steps in the acquisition of the art so simple that writing is now begun in almost the lowest primary grades. In penmanship, primary writing specially should be arranged after the an alytic method. It does not follow that the wby and wherefore of every step must be fully explained, but the pupil should be led in the path laid out for him by science, and at a later stage of his progress he will be able to look back and appreciate what has helped him onward. The elementary analysis i incalculable value to the pupil as a standard of comparison, and as an instrument of criti-It points out the way at every step of progress, and is a constant check upon wr practice. It tells the pupil just what to do just how to do it, and just In no other branch can criticism be more simply and advantageously applied than in penmanship, and in no other can the pupil pecome his own best critic.

To what extent should analysis be carried:

The grand object of analysis is criticista. Hence, it should be carried just so far as will serve the purposes of criticism. It is not sufficient to stop at compound parts, however simple, because these are equally as suscepti ble of analysis as the letters themselves. No should the division be carried so far as to destroy the individuality of the elementary But the analysis is complete, when it has identified those parts of the letter which are units in its construction, and hence units of criticism

Any art, which is indeterminate and vague annot awaken enthusiasm. The analytic method, the outgrowth of analysis, is to drowsy one, inviting to apathy. It brings life, light and energy into penmanship, and stars up the sleepers. Thought directs prac-tice. Every line is an interpretation of ar Thought directs prac-And the mind thinks out what the hand executes -Primary Teacher.

A Hint from a Master.

Several years ugo Mr. Loring, of Boston, ugaged Mr. Schoff, an engraver, to do an ngraving of the Rev. George MacDonald for him. He sent to England for a photograph which he forwarded to Mr Schoff, who was then in Washington. Mr Schoff sent it back with the words that he could do nothing with it as it was, and asking Mr. Loring to up to Mr. Hunt and request him to furnish a sketch after which he could work. "Tell him it is for me and he will do it," said Mr. Schoff So Mr. Loring went to Mr. Hunt's studio on Summer street -it was before the great fire and found a notice on the door: "Engaged Positively no Admittance." He knocked, how ever, and Mr. Hunt came to the door with palette in hand. Mr. Loring explained his or and and Mr. Hunt said in an abringt way: "Oh. I am altogether too busy to do anything with it; have just had to refuse an order from Gardner brewer." He paused a moment and then said. "Did Mr Schoff send you to me Let me sec it " And taking the photograph and scanning it instantly with his marvellous ly quick, keen glance, he made about half a dozen pencil dashes on it and then handed it back with the words: "There, send him that, That will show him what to do " He had not taken half a minute in doing it, but t

together, and the elementary parts classed simple lines were enough to tell Mr. Schoff just what was wanted, and he produced a remarkably fine engraving .- N. Y. World.

A Challenge

Whereas, the decision rendered in favor of the solution of the problem in Book-Keeping, offered by G. R. Rathhun, and published in the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is erroneous and is utterly inconsistent with the idea: conveyed in the statement of the problem-I therefore challenge Mr. Rathbun to prove any statements to the contrary.

Mr. Rathbun in stating his problem says-Sold one half of my business to John Smith, who became a partner, and shares countly in mine and losses. I have on hand erchandise, valued at \$12,000, Store and fixtures \$8,000; received in payment Cash \$5.000: his note for balance, \$5.000.

In this statement we find but two persons epresented, the yendor and the yer

As a general rule, and in conformity with the teaching of leading text-books on this subject; we find that when a person is it business for himself, his own name is repre sented by the term Stock. I therefore claim that Mr. Rathbun, while in business as sole proprietor, opened his books and represent ed his name by the term Stock Having old one-half of his interest, the business changes from a stock to a partnership con cern, and to make the required changes in the books, Mr. Rathbun must necessarily debit Stock, with an amount that will bulance that account: then onen accounts with the partners, crediting each with one-half of the amount charged to Stock. To do this properly, a journal entry must be made as follows

Stock To Sundries \$20,000 G. R. Rathbun, J. Smith 10.000

Had Mr. Rathbun stated his problem a right, he would have received correct answers by the hundred. The statement should have been made to read thus-G R, Rathbun has sold to John Smith one half of his lusiness, consisting of Merchandise, valued at \$12,000, Store and Fixtures \$8,000 Re ceived in payment, Cash \$5,000, his note for Inlance \$5,000 Mr Smith enters as partner and shares conally in cains and

In the foregoing statement it is apparent at a glance, that there are three persons re-presented, the vendor, the vendee and the book-keeper. In this case it would natural ly be presumed that the book-keeper had opened his books, according to ordinary and proper usage, in the name of G. R. Rathbun as sole proprietor, having him credited with \$20,000. After the sale a credited with \$20,000. After the sale a partnership is created, whereby it becomes necessary for him to credit the incoming partner with one-buff interest in the basis was an object. The faithfun with the constraint of the sale of the

a Journal entry as follows
G. R. Rathbum, \$10,000
To John Smith,
The ready will readily comprehend by
the above explanation, the nerson why Mr.
Rathbun did not receive more answers to
his problem, that were consistent with his
way views—I for my part consider it as a
seventh wounder, that he did find a few soli-

seventh wonder, that he did find a few soli-tary persons, who through chance stumbled into the same erroneous and dark path, in which he hinself was wandering. The Dug Book being the book of original entry, it is of great importance that its con-tents should be stated in plain unequivocal language, so that no flow can be found in its records, even after standing the test of a records, even after standing the test of most rigorous and critical examination, some books are subjected to, by lawys and experts.

and experts.

The real worth and utility of Double
Entry Book Keeping mainly consists in its
complete and immutable, historical records
its practicability chiefly consists in its conenient, reliable inture references future references. The importance of the Day Book therefore cannot be denied. In issuing my challenge, I do not base my protest merely on personal wrong, or un bitious motives, but I consider it a duty I owe myself, my profession, and all who are interested in the welfare of the great and noble cause—practical would respectfully solicit a sion of the same to have would respectfully solicit a general discus-tion of the same to have the matter thor-oughy sifted, and settled in a beneficial and 101 .m.
y sifted, and setteslactory manner.
1 am, Very Respectfully.
H. M. Witsort, Pres.
N.W. B.C., Madison, Wis

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 6, 1879. Editor Penman's Art Journal:

DEAR SIR .- I beg pardon for bringing up the Problem in Book-keeping which appeared in your July number, but the solution as given in the August number is susceptible of being incorrect: as explained by Mr. Geo. R. Rathbun it is absolutely wrong.

Rathbun it is absolutely wrong.

The question does not require any of the
Ledger Accounts to be closed. It simply
asks for one Journal Entry. What the husiness is worth at the time of sale does not figure at all in the Journal entry required, but the original proprietors' account does, and that is not given; hence it is a question only balf stated. His account may have a net credit of \$50,000 at the time of sale, or it may have no credit at all, may even have a not dubit

The new proprietor, John Smith, bought one-half of Mr. Rathbun's net investment and one-half the accumulated gains or losses to that date for \$10,000. The gains or losses will be shown in the representative accounts, and since one-half the gains or losses are purchased by the new proprietor and he will entitled to one-balf that may accrue after his purchase, no entry should be made in the Journal to cover the gains or losses at the The Journal entry, as actime of purchase. cepted, reads.

Geo. R. Rathban, Dr., \$10,000

To John Smith, Cr., \$10,000 I imagine S. S. Packard, J. C. Bryant, or E. G. Folsom, eminent and well-known auth ors, would look askance at that answer if nee sented to them, and say, "Tut, tut, boy! That could only be correct in case the Ledger was closed before the Journal entry was made nuless Mr. R.'s net investment was just \$20

Let us imagine, for instance that Mr. R. invested \$50 000, and had a net credit of that amount on the books, at the time of sale his account being represented by the Ledger title Stock. The Journal entry should be

Stock, Dr., \$50,000, To R. \$25,000, S. 25,000.

If Mr. R.'s credit in the Ledger was under his own name the Journal entry should he, own name the soc..... R. Dr., \$25,000, To S. Cr., \$25,000.

Suppose, again, that Mr. R. had a net credit

of only \$1,000. The Journal entry should be, R Dr 89 000

To S., \$2,000.

Again, let us imagine, if you please, that Mr. R had withdrawn exactly as much as be invested. No Journal entry would be required, as Mr. S. purchased one-half the acunulated guins, and no more, and they will find their way to his account when the Ledger is closed.

Finally, let us suppose that the Dahit eidof Mr R.'s account was \$2,000 larger than the Credit side at the time of sale. The Journal entry would then be-

rual entry woma.
S. Dr., \$1,000,
To R. Cr., \$1,000. The Journal cutry should be such as will qually divide the balance of Stock account hetween the partners.

According to the reasoning of Mr. Rathbun it would make no difference how much the original proprietor invested-provided he ras worth \$20,600 at the time of sale. The Journal entry would be just the same in either case mentioned above, if his theory be cor-My student sent a correct Journal entry to the question, as follows: "Dr. Stock, the old proprietor, for enough to cancel that account. Credit the old proprietor for one half and the new proprietor for the other half of that amount " As the amount of Mr. R.'s investment was not given no amount could he given in the Journal entry.

The student submitted his entry to me, and forwarded it, certifying that it was correct If Mr. Kathbun means me by the "business college professor behind a student I now come to the front and in all modesty affirm that the student is right and Mr. Rathbun is wrong. Very Respectfully,

D R LILLIBRIDGE The two foregoing articles were put into type for the September issue, but omitted for want of space.

A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the ca pacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher. - Bryant,



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LIBERTAL INDUCEMENTS.
We hope to make the Journal so interesting and attractive that no penman or tracher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word, but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their scrive cooperation as correspondents and agents, we therefore Take the College. their active co-operation as corres, we therefore offer the following PREMIUMS.

To every new subscriber, or renewal, until forther lotice, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayer,

19a24. To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, inclosing \$2, we will mail to each the Journal one year, and forward by return of mail to line sender, a copy of either of the following publi-

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egistered letter, Monoy included in letter sent at our risk. Address PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL 205 Broadway, New York Gire your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK OCTOBER 1879

An Unprecedented Edition of the Journal.

Of the September issue we printed 24,500 twelve page copies, which have been mailed to all parts of the United States and Can ada, and many to foreign countries. Few teachers of writing in America are now without the Journal. It may now be safely ranked among the most popular and successful class journals published, and why should it not be the most so? taunly treats upon an art, and, subject with which all intelligent people, young and old, have to do, and in which they should have an interest. We fully believe that were the JOURNAL properly presented in every community throughout the country that in stead of 24.500 there would be demanded monthly 100,000 copies, and it certainly would be the means of materially aiding all teachers and pupils of writing to do better work and make greater progress thereby greatly elevating the standard of writing throughout the land. We earnestly invit all our friends and the friends of good writing to do all they can to aid us in ex tending the circulation of the Jours during this fall and coming winter. Now is the time for teachers to secure large clubs, from their classes and friends, we hope to hear from them favorably and often

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Hereafter this work will be mailed on receipt of \$150 It is universally conceded to be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in every department of ardisplayed pen work ever published. No penman seeking to excel in ornamental penmanship can afford to be without it.

Flourishing, and the Penman's Art.

That flourishing is an art we assum no one will questioo, and like all other human methods of presenting to the eve thoughts and imagery drawn from objects real or funcied it ascends to high or de scends to low art, just as it is employed by a high or low artist; emenating from the penof auch skilled artists as of Williams Spencer, Flickinger, Weischabe, Hinman Soule, it certainly assumes the dignity of a high and noble art; if upon the other hand it is from the undisciplined pen and brain of a novice it is very likely to savor of low art. So brush and pencil if employed by an Angelo, Raphael or Dore, portray th most exquisite gems of beauty, and are the instruments of high art, but all who have wielded the brash or pencil have not ascend ed to the domain of high art. For the embelishment of many styles of lettering there can be nothing more appropriate and graceful, or that which is employed with greater facility than flourishing. Into bank note engraving, which represents the highest degree of perfection attained in the reproduction of gems of art, flourishing enters argely as an ornament, indeed, a bank note with no flourishing upon it is a rare excention. Also upon diplomas, certificates, &c. which are often models of taste and excel lence, flourishing predominates as an embelishment.

That some organical for lettering is desirable, all observation and experience proves and therefore caunot be doubted That which embodies most of grace and is executed with the greatest facility, and used with the least liability to give offence is certainly preferable.

In our practice we have found it desirable to use a different species of ornamentation with the variation of our subject and styles of lettering; this for the reason that certain kinds of ornament appear to be more ap propriate for one place or kind of lettering than another, and also accessary to seeme the proper variety and effect in elaborate designs. These varieties of embellishment consists of pictorial, floral, theorishing and linear work. The pictorial is desirable appropriate only as it is emblematic or illus trative of the subject; the floral is very general in its use and appropriateness Both the pictorial and floral require to be executed by a master, and with a degree of care and labor which cannot always be commended and recompensed; in such flourishing, from the facility with which it can be employed, must be largely used: for the embellishment of old English and Ger man text lettering it is peculiarly appropriate, and these styles of lettering are also very appropriate and most largely used in the penman's art, especially is this true in the filling of diplomas, certificates, &c. which often constitutes no small share of a penman's professional work.

A liberal use of flourishing seems to have haracterized the penman's art from time memorial, and few human productions will now attract and hold attention equal to an elegantly executed and flourished piece of penmanship. Such a specimen, displayed in a window upon any of our thoroughfar gathers at once a crowd of admirers. This s from the fact that it is penmanship, and known at once to be such by this distin guishing feature of the pennun's art. The same work reproduced and embellished ac cording to the more set and formal art of the engraver would scarcely attract atten We do not believe, with some of our brother penmen, that floorishing is not true art or that it should or can be successfully ignored by the profession, nor should it be the aim of the pen artist to depart from his hitherto distinctive style for that of the en graver and lithographer, penmanship would thereby lose its identity, and the peaman become involved in an nuequal and hope less rivalry with the engraver.

We say unequal and hopeless, because the penman is usually called upon to execute that species of work of which a single copy is required, and, consequently, for which a correspondingly low rate of compensation must be paid, while the engraver bestows his skill upon the engraving of a plate from which many copies are to be made, the value of which is considered in flxing the

degree of his compensation, which will be as much greater than that paid to the pen man as the many copies are more value than the one, therefore, there cannot, as a rule, he that inducement to the peaman, to a all times exercise his greatest care and skill that there is to the engraver. Yet we are happy to observe that exceptions to this are now made more frequent by means of the photo-engraving and lithographic processes, by which well and properly executed pen-work is very perfectly reproduced upon metal or stone, and thus comes into comparatively successful competition with en-Of this feature of the penman's art we shall say more at a future time.

The Art of Writing.

Writing is the art of expressing ideas by visible signs or characters inscribed on some material, and includes in its broadest seas the hieroglyphic and pictorial system of the ancients and of many modern barbarous It is of two sorts: either it is composed of figures representing objects by an imitation of their forms or by some symbolical indication of their nature or proper ties; or it represents the sounds which are used in spoken language to express those objects. In the former case it is ideograph objects. ic; in the latter phonographic. Of the ori gin of the art nothing is positively known. The Egyptians ascribe it to Thot; the Jews to Enoch, Adam or God himself; the Greek to Mercury or Cadmus, and the Scandina vians to Odin. The first step toward writing was in all likelihood the representation of external objects by a more or less rade imitation of their forms; without any indication of the accessories of time or place With the progress of civilization a step in advance was made by the application of a symbolical signification to some of these fig ires so that the picture of two legs, for in stance, represented not only two legs, but also the act of walking. The picture writ ing of the ancient Mexicans may be cited as an example of this system, but it belongs to a more advanced stage of civilization, many of the characters having a clear phonetic The Mexicans, however, had no alphabetic system, their phonograms repre senting syllables or words. Pictures, abrevi ated for the sake of convenience, gradually became conventional signs; but at what time mea first conceived the idea of making these characters stand for the sounds of spok en language instead of the objects of visible gature, we have no means of knowing.

Common belief ascribes it to the Phore cians from whom it was transmitted to the Greeks: but Klaproth gives the honor to the Chaldeans, basing his opinion upon the ar convent that the name of the letters which must have come to the Greeks with the let ters themselves, contain the emphatic which properly belongs only to the idions of Syria and Chaldea The final a is in fact. found in twelve of the twenty-four letters of the Greek alphabet, but it is lacking in all the others, many of which there is reason to suppose are of equal antiquity with the Klaproth admits at least three dif ferent sources of writing in the ancient world, viz. : the Chinese, the Indian and the

Other enthorities reduce the number to two, the Chinese and Egyptian, the latter being the source of the Semetic, and through it the Indian and European. With regard to the manner or direction of writing the utmost diversity exists among different na In the rudest system of picture writ ing the figures were placed just as the con venience or caprice of the writer suggested. The Mexican picture writing was read by columns beginning at the bottom, while that of the Chinese and Japanese is in columns inning at the top; and passing from right to left. The Egyptian hieroglyphics were written either in columns or horizontal lines, according to the shape of the surface on which they were to be inscribed. Ethiright, which is the direction generally given by the races in India and Europe; while the Arabic writings are read from right to left, the Arabs saying that "it is more rea ble to see where the pen is coming than not to see where it is going," but they arrange aumerals as we do

The Greeks in old times wrote from right

to left; they afterward adopted the style of beginning the first line at the right and the next at the left, thus alternating from right to left and from left to right from that method they passed to the modera European method In both the ancient Greek and Roman manuscript all the words are written in uncial characters, and are separated by neither points or spaces; punctuation points were not used until after the tenth century. The Germans at first used the Latin charact ers, but adopted their present characters shout the thirteenth century. The ancient nations of Europe seem to have written in an alphabet common to them all, called Ru nic: it has left no traces in modern European alphabets.

There are no traces of writing in Europe before the Roman conquest, in the fifth century, when Latio letters were introduced, ad even then these were not much used til the sixth century from which time what is called the Roman Saxon strongly research ing the Roman, prevailed until about the middle of the eighth, when it was succeeded by the more set. Saxon, which lasted until the middle of the ninth century, when it was changed to the Saxon running hand; this was afterward mixed with the Roman and Lombardic. During the tenth century was introduced an elegant style of Saxon that prevailed until the middle of the twelfth century; the characters of which were small, round and extremely legible The modern Gothic dates in England from the twelfth century: the Old English from the middle of the fourteeath. The English Court hand, a barbarous corruption of the Norman, was contrived by the lawyers in the sixteenth century, and lasted until the reign of George the II, when it was abolished by law.

The National Banking System.

We often wonder if our Greenback friends who are so severe in their denunciation of the National Banks ever pause to reflect upon the favorable side to the public of those institutions. Although we so far agree with the Greenbacker as to believe that all the currency of the country, whether metallic or paper, should be issued by the National Government, yet when we contrast the convenience and safety of the present system with that of the old State and individ ual banks in vogue before the rebellion, we are certainly thankful for the change.

For the redemption of the notes issued inder the old system, there was no certain ty or security beyond the integrity or ability of the parties who issued them, they passed readily for money, at best, only within the limits of the local reputations of the parties by whom issued Whenever a note was offered in payment it was scrutinized-1st. regarding its genuineness; 2d, the place and parties who issued it . 3d. their solvency All these settled satisfactorily, there was still wanting a guarantee that the solvency would continue until the note should pass, for its face value, from the hands of the rereiver Frequently great inconvenience and enormous losses were sustained by the public from the suspension or failure of these irresponsible and unlimited bankers when the notes they had issued were at a heavy discount or entirely worthless, often large issues of notes were made, with a deliberate plan and intention of a failure in the way of which there was no legal hin-

How is it with our present system? No hank at present can legally issue a note until it has deposited in the United States Treasury, Government bonds sufficient to se cure the payment of the entire amount of their intended circulation, as a pledge and security for its redemption, when the exact amount of unsigned bills are delivered by the United States Treasurer to the bank, to be signed and issued as money. The plates and paper, (which are patented by the Goverament) from which the notes are printed. are owned and controlled by the United States Government, and are quite as much beyond the power of the banks to use as of any individual, in fact were they to have plates made, print and issue notes in imita tion of their own, they would, like any individual, be liable to arrest and conviction as counterfeiters.

Under this system only one question need



he asked by the receiver of any note, viz: Is it genuine? Whether issued in Maine or California by this bank or that, is without significance; the holder is certain, if it is genuine, that there can be no contingency short of the utter destruction of the National credit that will cause him loss or inconvenience in its passage. Were the note issued directly by the Government, it could have no stronger pledige for its payment in full, nor so strong, for now there is added to the full faith of the government that of the banklers who sign and issue it as money.

A New Invention for Giving Fac-s mile Copies of Writing.

We have recently tested the merits of a more process for multiplying copies of writing, which is called by various names, viz.: the Polygraph, Hektograph, Multiplying State, &c., and was introduced into this country from Austria. By this process from 50 to 125 copies of any piece of writing, excented with prepared ink, can be readily and conveniently made.

It consists of a shallow tray partially filled with gebrine, upon which the paper having the original writing is placed so as to bring the writing in contact with the gebrine, which at once absorbs a sullicitor (quantity of the link, which is ancline, to give upward of one hundred prints oearly as bright and distinct as the original. These copies are made by simply placing the paper upon the gebrine and pressing it with the hund suffiiently to bring all parts of the paper in contact with the same, when it may be removed.

For parties washing a few, or even several hundred enjoyed circulars or letters, this is the most economical and convenient devive for obtaining them we have yet seco. Information and Polygraphs may be obtained from F. Pried, Gerl Agt, 77 Nessua street, Room 9, New York. Also the same or very similar device called the Helstograph may be obtained from Mr C H. Grene, 22 and 24 Church street, New York.

Manual of Exhibit Book seeping,

The publishes of this new work desire us to say in the large number of our readers who have sent in their orders that the Manualt's nearly completed and with ready for mailing within a few days. The advertisement which appeared in the last number of the Journa's contained a typegraphical error, unking the word "exhibit" read "expert". The similarity in the uprature of the words was the cause of its not being deleted.

Hints on Making Specimens.

Not one specimen in twenty received at the office of the downwais, is so executed as so executed as to admit of reproduction by the photo energy graving process, and of those that have appeared in the Joruxxia, a large number of particular to the state of the particular to the state of the particular to the contract of the particular to the contract of the contrac

Specimens Returned

Our readers will remember the announcement made in our September issue of the fact that a large number of specimens, were purloined from our scrap book, while it was on exhibition at the Convention. We are pleased to announce that quite a portion of the specimens have been returned, accompanied with a note of explanation from the sender regarding their possession, which may exour ratelom from the theft, though we think not, and examistly advise him to profit wisely by his presunt narrow escope from exposure and disgrase, by carefully avoiding similar waywachness in the future.

Situations and Teachers Wanted

Now is the time that teachers and employers are seeking to enter into engagements for the ensuing year. To facilitate each in their etherts, we shall henceforth receive adverts ments under the above special heating for ten cents per line of space each interior, legith words make a line, twelve lines one inch. Allowance must be made for words and lines to be displayed.

Specimen Copies of the Journal.

Thus far, since the publication of The JOURNAL, it has been our habit to mail specimen copies to all applications by postal cards of course free and we did not realize the extent to which we were being imposed upon, until recently we caused ao alphahetical list to be made of all such applica tions, when to our surprise we found six cards requesting specimen copies from one individual, five each from several, four from others, while those who had applied two and three times were very numerous. For the hencht of these liberal and carnest friends, who have thus so generously patron ized us, and to enable them to save their postal cards in the future, we would state that we now have cooveniently arranged the names of all who have been supplied with specimen copies free, and that their will not in future be considered a good and valid consideration for Tuz Jaus-NAL and postage but will only contribute to swell the contents of our well-filled trash basket. Save your penny by sending a dinc.

Display Cuts.

We wish to remind teachers and managers of schools and colleges of our excellent facilities for getting up all manner of display ours for circulars, catalogues, &c., &c., upon

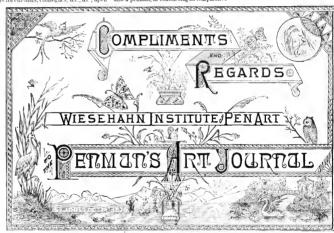
Clark's Pottsville, Pa. Business College, and Goodman's B. & S. Business College, Nash-ville, Tenn.; Hibbard's B. & S. Commercial School, Boston, Mass.; Jacksson-wille(II), Binsiness College, New Jersey Business College, Rockford, Ill.; Folsom's B. & S. Business College, Alphay, N. Y.; Braker's Business College, Chicago, Ill.; The Eastmunn Business College, Opughkeepis, N. Y.; Pack. and's B. & S. College, New York, The North Western Business College, New York, The North Western Business College, Madisina, Wis.



Having given examples of all the alphabet of small letters, growing them in accordance with their similarity of form, explaining the elements from which they are constructed, and giving the relative proportion of parts, we are now prepared to intelligently form them on a much larger scale as a means of more fully developing a free and unconstrained movement of the forearm and fluggera—a result which most permean consideration of the forearm and fluggera—a result which most permean consideration and also a penuma, in considering its emparatives.

are able to dash off capitals in a manner sure to captivate, and this while the small letters in copy books and copy slips by recognized masters and from which they drew their knowledge of forms, preserve a uniformly streetyped appearance, and the capitals by the same authorities are as varied as can well be with grace and much more than may be with sease. Persons' tastes and judgments will differ as to what are the most beautiful or the most practical forms for capitals, and it were well, perhaps, to present numerous forms that a pleasing selection may be made, a danger in such course, however, will always exist in that the pupil is likely to practice all and perfect himself in none : and when, in after years, his business may require him to write with great rapidity, he finds himself hesitating between this and that form for a letter, and finally finds that he has made neither one nor the other, but a hetero clitical nondescript, the originality of which cannot compensate for its lack of legibility nor atone for its ugliness

The tendency among students in writing has ever been to try something new before the old is completed—to write in all the books of a series during a single term—to flourish birds before the "pot books and trammels" have received merited attention in other words, to "seather." This, too, will



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original pen and ink design executed by F. W. H. Wieschahn, conductor of the lustitute of Pen Art, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Wieschahu ranks among the foremost pen artists in the country. It will be observed that this style is unique and penullar to himself, by their funfall of merit.

relief plates, which can be used the same as word encarving upon a common printing press, also by photo lithography, diplomas, testimounds, college currency, circular letters, &c., &c. Specimens presented on application. Parties baving pen drawings which they desire to have reproduced, either by photo-engraving upon relief plates on upon stone by photo ithography, are requested to procure our estimates before giving orders elsewhere.

${\bf Autobiographies}.$

We wish to remind the members of the Business College Teachers' and Penneu's Association of the request made by us, at the late convention, that each one notedown a brief history of themselves, and forward the same to be placed on file at the office of the JOURNAL, we also extend the same invitation to all professional penneu, such sketches would office be valuable in our references to members of our profession.

College Circulars, Catalogues, & ...

have heen received from French's Business College, Boston, Mass., Gem City, (Quincy, Ill) Business College, Hald's San Francisco (Cal) Business College, Baylies' Commercial College, Dubaque, Iowa; Peirce's Union Business College, Philadelphia, Pa. Soule's R. & S. Business College, Philadelphia, Pa.;

importance as a means of acquiring facility in writing, says :

Of all known ways the large hand is the best, Who writes that well with case will write the rest; Too like a mighty fort, which who doth win. Makes all the lesser citadels fell in.

The learner would do well to practice, with a combined movement of foreirm and fingers, all the small letters making them three times their usual height and preserving their correct proportions as far as possible; then words may be practiced on the same scale until be is easibled to write in medium hand any letter or word, at least, with case, if not, with corrections.

We come now to consider another class of letters called Capital Letters, which, though much less frequently used, are far from Were the eye to be being unimportant. directed to a page of writing the capital letters first arrest attention, owing to their large size and prominent positions. It is then of sequence that these letters he not only written legibly but with a degree of grace and beauty which shall, if necessary, atone, in a asure, for any imperfection in form of the more numerous small letters which constitute the bulk of writing. Of course it were far hetter did not the necessity for such atonement exist, yet, that graceful capitals do give to otherwise mediocre writing a pleasing effect is a fact oot overlooked by many writing teachers who are sadly deficient in regard explain why so many would-be writing teachers, of very limited attainments in practical permanship, exhibit work that causes us to exclaim with the late poet-perman, Foster,

Behold in these for writing an apology In unknown specimens of ornithology

It may also account for the pecuniary condition of the many who may soliloquize in the language of the following apostrophic couplet.

Thou source of all my biles and all my wee, Thou found'st me poor at first and keep'st me so.

This long preface is given just previous to presenting the enjula letters with the hope of strengthening impressions already entertained, that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well"—that simple forms should be first mastered and that for business writing the form of letters should not be varied.

The letters which follow are recognized as the present approved forms of standard cap iteds, and, with slight modifications, are seen in nearly all the systems of penmanship now used in this country

6666

DIRECT OVAL LETTERS

ment exist, yet, that graceful capitals do give to otherwise mediores writing a pleasing effect is a fact out overlooked by many written and the characteristic of four ing teachers who are saidly deficient in regard the spectres, as seen above. It begins ing teachers who are saidly deficient in regard to forming the small letters while, they tends on main shart, and uniting by oval turn

with right curve, which extends to within one-fourth space from top line and from point of heginning, and uniting by turn similar to that at hottom with second left curve nearly parallel to first, from which it is removed one-third space, and terminating the same distance from base line. Width of letter measured at right angles to main slaut two spaces. Both sides of equal curvature

Capital E commences three spaces above hase line, with left curve extending Capital E commences three space ec and by short turn uniting with equal right curve, crossing first curve near the top, then by oval turn uniting with left curve ed downward, one space where it is united by loop, at right angles to main slant, to a small capital O, the width of which is and one-half spaces. Width of upper portion, three-fourths space.

Capital D begins two and on half spaces from base line with descending left and right curve continued to base line, where a short turn to the left is made and a left curve continu upward, three-fourths space, and, crossing to right, forms loop, then descending obliquely with right-mid-left curve to base line, tw spaces to right of loop, and connecting by aval turn to ascending right curve continued three spaces on main slaut and uniting by another oval turn to descending left one-third space from stem and ending one third space from base line. Width, two

spaces Capital (' begins two and thre fourths spaces above base line and descends with left curve on main slant two spaces, then by oval turn unites to right curve continuing to three spaces from base line where it is united by oval turn to left curve on main slant extending to the base line, where, by another oval turn, it is united to right curve on connecting slant continued upward to head line. Width of loop and spaces to right and left, three fourths spaces

Hieroglyphic Autographs.

We have often thought of giving this advice; and we don't believe we could give it n any more pointed words than the Port House Times down

One not in the habit of writing business letters can hardly realize the annoyance they give by writing the name in such a manne that it has to be guessed at, or so that, in an swering, the name has to be copied as nearly as possible, and the rest left to the postmaster. We will so further and urge upon those who write for the press to write plainly the names of not only persons but of places also. most cases a common word, however badly written, can be deciphered by considering it relation to the other words in the sentence But names of places or persons the compositor and proof-reader can only make what the appear to be, without being certain whether they are right or wrong. If they should be spelt meorrectly whose fault is it except the

Fine Scrap Books

It is a fact which we think no artist penman will deny, that the writing which suits them best, for grace, accuracy and beauty is the result of study and extreme care in its execution. Were perimen to do only such work, other scrap books would present a far more attractive appearance than at present as it is we tarely find any penman's hes work in the average scrap book hastily written letter or quickly dashed flourish sent in return for ten cents or a 3 cent stamp is most generally seen in the average book. In fact we know of penmer whose scrap books contain specimens of other's work that are placed there only be cause they happen to look badly, while heade them is placed some elaborate of careful piece by the owner of the book, which will far outshine the other, and produce an unjust comparison of ability We know that as a rule penmen are not dis-posed to overlook any fault in another work ; hastily written letters or flourishes are assumed to be their best work, as pen men are severely criticised. We do not suppose Daniel Webster would have made one of his powerful speeches were some return to their work.

one to have offered him ten cents for a specimen of his ability, nor should any one expect any artist penman to exhibit a hundredth part of his ability when asked to return an equivalent, for even ten dollars When one has seen the photos and works of Messrs, Flickenger, Soule, Spencer and Wieschahn and others, representing in each ease four or five hundred dollars worth of work, then a fair estimate of their ability can be formed. We well remember ho ordinary was our opinion of Kibbe and Wieschahn till we saw their best work, for before that we had judged by hastily written scraps which had found their was into other seran books. Not wishing to be judged by small slips of writing or flourishing, some penmen do not care to send out replies to requests for specimens, but could an opportunity be afforded whereby pen men could compare their ability with that of the best in the profession, it would take n world of conceit out of many who fancy themselves near the top of the hill, when in reality they are nearer the bottom Williams' specimens which were displayed years ago throughout the various Bryant and Stratton Colleges did much to inspire the craft, and show them how far he had climbed above them. We believe that were the penmen of the country to fill live large scrap books one to be on exhibition in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco-each penman might by photos and other work enable their breth ren to see and fairly judge of their merits We believe the penmen of New England would chally come to Boston to see such a book and we can hardly conceive of any thing which would raise penmanship and penmen in the estimation of their fellows in each of the sections where a book was located, more than this. What do you Savi

AHH

Napoleon on Sunday Laws.

SINCE MY AUTHORITY IS INVOKED IN THIS MATTER. I GIVE MY PEOPLE THE RIGHT OF WORKING ON SUNDAY."

In the year 1807 an attempt was made to get the Imperial Government to insist upon an observance of Sunday, and this called forth the following reply from Napoleon I. He said : "It is contrary to divine law to hinder a man who has wants on Sunday as well as on other days, to work on Sunday to cain his bread. The government cannot imnose such a law without giving bread gratis to those who have none. Besides, it is not the failing of people in France to work too much We have seen the public force employed in constraining persons to

CELEBRATE THE TENTH DAY

and to work on Sunday (during the Revolutun when weeks were abolished), and we should guard against the necessity of employing grasd'armes to hinder men who stand in need of what they earn from working on Sunday In both cases there is either political religious superstition. God has me a necessity and he wishes men to work every day because he has given him wants which We must distinguish are renewed every day. in what is prescribed by the clergy between

THE BRALLY RELIGIOUS LAW

and those obligations which have been in vented with the view of extending the authority of the ministers of religion. The observance of fasting on Friday and of repose on Sunday are secondary and very simificant rules. What touches essentially the commands of the church is not to inter fere with social order, not to do ill to one's neighbor, not to make an abuse of liberty You must not reason with but laugh at priests who demand such regulations. I do not oblige them to give absolution against their with and I shall not permit them to force to to throw the peasant who works on no matter what day into prison. Since my authority is invoked in this matter, I give to my people, and forever

THE DIGHT OF NOT INTERCUTING THEIR WORK.

The more they work, the less vice will the If I must take part in this affair, I should prefer to order that on Sunday, directly after mass, all the shops be opened and the people

people eat every day, let them work every The compulsory powers of the church lie in exhortations from the pulpit, and the police and prisons should ever be used as a means to enforce the practices of religion."

Some Chicago papers are bemoaning the fact that the typographical error still exists One of them recently wanted to say 'holy of holies," when the type made it read 'baby of habies," which was slightly ridiculous. Anoth er said "prairie chicken citizens of Memphis, instead of "panic-stricken citizens. same paper explained that instead of saying Brown's great pug nose," it meant to ay "Mr. Brown's great purpose," as the context would show. This was about as bad as the New Eugland journal that made the clergyman's text read "Is there no harn in Guilford?



G. N. Elliott and O. M. Powers, who have G. N. Elliott and O. M. Powers, who have here engaged in the Metropolitas Business College, Chicago, for some time past, have recently opened a Business College at Bur-lington, Iowa. Both of these gentlemen are experienced and capable teachers, and will undoubtedly merit a liberal patronage.

The N. J. Business College, Newark, N. J., ouducted by Messrs, Miller and Stockwell conducted by Messrs, Miller and Mockweil, had its graduating exercises, for 1879, on the evening of September 24th. The exercises were enlivened by a very interesting literary and musical programme. Thirteen diploms were awarded to full course graduates, and affecen to graduates in the theoretical course. ommended by the This college is warmly o

The Miner's Daily Journal, Pottsville Pa speaks in a very flattering and encouraging manner of the Pottsville Business College conducted by H. C. Clark.

Frank Goodman, Principal of the Nush-ville (Tenn.) Business College, reports a largely increased attendance this fall.

largely increased attendance this fall.
Parkard's New York Business College
has opened with a considerably increased
attendance this fall. We are pleased because
we know from personal observation of the
school, and list thorough course of practical
business training that no educational institution in the limit is more deserving of success, or is conducted with a more vigilant
and conscientions regard for the interests of
merits of this institution known and appreciated by all the woods of our city, its capacinerits of this institution saw and the little by all the people of our city, its cannot be all the people of our city. greatly madequate to the on of its would-be patrons



H J William on, Floyd court house incloses several very fine specimens o ing and flourishing.

Charles D. Bigelow, Springville, N. Y., closes in a gracefully written letter a package of finely written cards,

A. E. Dewhurst, New Hartford, N sends a masterly executed specimen of off hand flourishing.

I. J. Tuck, Cranbrook, Ontario, sends cred-able specimens of eard writing.

A. J. Osborne, Grass Lake, Mich., veral beautiful specimens of practical

A. E. Degler, Valparaiso, Ind., sends skillfully flourished specimen of a bird.

Jos. Foeller, Asbland, Pa., sends several racefully executed specimens of flourishing, and reports that he is enjoying a good degree of success in teaching writing classes.

H. S. Clough is writing eards in the Chi-

o Exposition. He reports a hvely busin I. E. Dale, Spencerian Business College leveland, Ohio, sends several well executed Cleveland, Ohio, sends several well executed card specimens and slips of graceful writing J M Willey, teacher of writing a Business College, Chicago, Ill., sen specimens of very graceful writing. riting at Bryant

G. R. Rathburn, P. Western Business Co-seuds a skillfully execu-tions. He G. R. Rathburn, principal of the Gr sestern Business College, Omaha, Ne ads a skillfully executed specimen of a hand flourishing. He also reports that he is having a largely increased attendance this

G. J. Amidon, Lenox, Mass., writes an ele-gant letter, in which he incloses several slips

of more than ordinarily perfect and graceful copy writing. Mr. Amidon is a graduate of P. R. Spencer, Jr., and is not only an ac-complished writer but a skillful teacher.



stus E. Peck is teaching writing at

Harvey J. Williamson is teaching a writi class at Floyd court-house, Va. He is t

W. H. Kitto, who has been teaching writing, during some months past, in California, has returned to his home in Ishpewing, Mich.

W. M. Watson is conducting a commercial department in connection with the High School, Weatherford, Texas.

Senon, weatherford, lexas.

C. W. Robbins, of Vermont, Ill., incloses photographic copies of three complicated specimens of pennanship, embracing flourishing, writing and drawing. So far as we can judge from the photos the work is quite creditable.

In the September number of the Journal we announced that Prof. A. W. Madison had entered into partnership with Mr. Lowell, in the Binghanton (N. Y.) Business College, which was a mistake, be having established a husiness and academic school of this own, is an experienced and faithful teacher, and will deserve a liberal patronage in his new

E. K. Christ, of New Britain, Conn., E. A. Christ, of New Britain, Conn., is an artist penman of considerable skill, and has recently added to his fame in that direction by engraving for Co. D of the City duard of New Britain, a testimonial for its retiring Captain. The Sunday Journal says: "It is the facest piece of penmanship ever seen in this city

We learn from the Daily Journal, Newark. We learn from the Ding John Mr. School, (N. J.) that specimens of penmanship, executed by Prof. Fielding Schofield, received the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair for 1879. the highest Fair for 18

same paper says: "This well-de-recognition of real merit by the As same paper says. "This well-de-served recognition of roal merit by the committee, does exact justice to an artist whose taste and skill have won the encommuns of the press in all parts of the country, and carried of the first pre-miums in many States of the Union. His skill and the state of the Union. His skill are the state of the Union of the state of the present of the present of the state of the present of the present of the present rapid style of permanship."

Answers to



NOTICE.

R. M. N. N., Fairlee, Vt.—The pen pention is not too fine for your use; the er is too highly finished—too glossy for go eriting.

A. E. P., Dallas, Texas.—Spencerian pen, No. I, is a good pen to use in writing classes. We would not commend oblique holders for general use in cla

A D V. D., Mexico, Pa. -- Your specimens and writing are very creditable for one of your age and advantages, but we should advise experiyou to take a few lessons from some experi-nced and skillful teacher before giving lessons.

A. E. G., Montreal, Canada.—Back numbers of the Journal, can be sent from and inclusive of September, 1477—twenty-four numbers will be sent on receipt of \$1.50.

numbers will be sent on receipt of \$1.56.

H. E. S., Newark, N. J. - Prof. Kelley-become began with the April number. The prior prize, for greatest improvement, is "Anne Compendium of practical and ornamental permanship" or "williams and Packard, Genus," the second prize, "Williams and Packard, Suide," for the third prize, the "Spencerian Key."

the "Spencerian Key."

W. W., San Quentin, Cal.—The crayon
can only be held in one position in writing or
flourishing upon the blackboard. We reverse the hand and pen while flourishing in
order to get the reversed action of the linbs order to get the reversed action of the robs of the pen for an upward and outward shade, but since the action of the crayon or penell is the same in all positions nothing is gained by a change from the direct or natural posi-tion

Selections for Alboms

Our apparation so abides, and dies, That thou, residing here, goest yet with me, And I, hence deeting, here remain with thee." "To thine ownself be true; and it must follow, as he night the day; shou can'st not then be false to any

"As genial as simabine, Like wa-mith to impart, Is a good-natured word From a good-natured heart."

Hever a husband you should have, And he this book should see. Tell him of your youthful life, And has him once for ms.

In the chain of friendship Regard me as a link.

Up in this corner, Out of sight, I'll write my name Just out of spite.

Pu like to be a little bog,
Out of your garden harried,
If you were, but the little dog
By whom I should be worried.

A few brief lines, some kindly word. The heart to gladden and to obeer, tir kindle friendship's flame anew, Is all that should be written here.

Our lives are alluma written through, With good or Ill, with falso or true: And as the bleased angels turn the pages of our years, tood grant they read the good with sunits, And but the ill with tears.

May thy life have just enough clouds to make a glorious suppet.

There is a word in every land To friendship ever dear-In English 'tis torget me not, In I reach 'to Souveuir.

I'd like to write something original, But don't know how to begin, For the re's nothing original about me, Unless 'tis original—sin.

Remember me when tar away, When only half awake. Remember me on your wedding day, And soul me a piece of cake.

May angels attend you, Both early and late, And Providence guide you in choosing a mate.

Would you draw far Eden nearer And to earth the angels being, You must each the magic mirror, of a golden welding ring. Heighlo, for a wedding ring.

I will not claim, as others may, A place in memory fair, But this—and this alone Pil say, Forget me if you dare.

lives of great most all residues, we can make our lives adding And, departing, leave belind us Fontprints on the sands of time

Round went the book, to me it came, for me to write, so here's my name, I would write better, if I comid, But inture never incant I should, And well I know it is a shame (int surre) I am not to blame.

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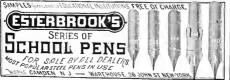
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Penmanship in the Public Schools

BY O H SHATTHER

The objection is often raised against systematic instruction in penmanship as had down by the various systems in use, that it tends to destroy that individuality that should charactorize the hand writing of every person therefore a large proportion of the writing in school should be without the aid of accurate models

Again we hear it proud that the methods of ching writing are wrong, and to place the matter beyond argument the question is asked

" How many carry their school-room style of penmanship into business :

As the combination of two chemicals ofter produce something essentially different from either, so would the mingling of a little prac-

tical work in the school-room with the theories shove advanced result in convictions comprehens at variance with those previously entertained.

It is the essence of good teaching, I be lieve, to overcome all natural obstacles and produce exact results in the same grade of pupils. Great diversity in results points directly to inefficiency in teaching.

In regard to the second proposition, that the copy-hook hand of the school room is not carried into business, it is safe to say it never will be until all pupils are cast in the same mould physically, mentally and morally, and write under precisely like circumstances as regards surroundings, nervous condition and mental conceptions

Until such a condition of things is possible (and common sense would teach any one that it is not,) no special effort is required to precent the formation of that individuality in hand-writing that to many seems so precious, no matter how ill-formed or illegible it may The fact must be acknowledged on the start that any ordinary class in peumanship in their physical development and mental capacity represent about all possible shades of difference.

To devise some plan that shall restrain those inclined to write too fast and urge forward those who write too slow seems to me to be within the province of a good class drill

I know of no method so successful when properly practised as that of counting the strokes of the pen, in forming a word or letter.

To make it a success however, great car must be taken at the beginning to see that all pupils connect the count with the movement until the two become so associated in their minds that it would be as difficult for them to write and count without this association as for those mustcally educated to sing in one measure and heat time in another. pupil or set of pupils say the counting is too st and others say it is slow you may be sure that it is about right; that you are nrging and restraining others, and those too that need just such guidance.

nting need not be carried further than to the point when capitals are commenced, as by that time the uniform method of moving the pen will have been obtained, if persistently insisted on by the teacher

To those not familiar with counting it may be well to explain it a little more in detail Count for each stroke in the letter, but single letters count the first and last stroke one, -thus for the small i count 1, 2, 1, dot-for u 1, 2, 3, 4, t; then the counting can be applied to words and the count one that finishes one letter will be the beginning one of the next. Stem and loop letters having strokes that require m time in their construction can be given a litthe more time on the long stroke without making any more than one count for a stroke whether long or short. During the exercise the teacher should not stand before the class or sit at the desk counting each stroke from the book, but associating the number of counts belonging to each letter in the mind, pass around among the pupils and observe how far they are carrying out the instructions

While endeavoring to carry out proper methods of counting, bear in mind it is only one of many things belonging to a good primary lesson in writing. To give each detail of.

at every lesson its proportionate attention, adapting the instructions to the varied conditions of classes, are points that divide successful from unsuccessful teaching. -School Bulletin.

Rusiness Practice

A paper read by Bon, Ira Mayhew, LL, D. of De-roit, before the Business College Teachers' and Pen-ten's Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 7th, 1879

Book-keeping and business practice are among the branches of study which should be embraced in the curriculum of every hasiness college. Book-keeping is always and properly a leading study in these iosti tutions. In a large per cent, of them it doubtless receives more attention than all other studies combined. I would not have less attention given to this branch, but more to others, in proportion to their relative im portance in a symmetrical business educa tion. In this paper I propose to speak particularly of Business Practice as an essential branch of study preparatory to engaging in the activities of a business life

A well arranged course of study in a busi ness college gives a mental discipline which, for the time devoted to its studies, is not exceeded by that of any course of study embraced in the curricula of the schools of the country. I have long held and taught that the science of double entry deserves to rank among the first arts. It challenges the idmiration of lovers of the beautiful and the true. It cultivates the judicial powers of the mind It unickens and strengthens a love of justice and equity. It promotes fair dealing among men. It contributes to private and public virtue. It leads to economy and thrift in private and public affairs Its more common study and practice would reduce pauperism and crime and promote frugality and virtue. Its manifest tendency is to make men diligent in business. And I will make an equally strong claim for a cor-

reet business practice As preliminary, I will say, by hook-keep ing I understand is implied an orderly system of recording the transactions of business so as at any and all times to indicate the condition of one's affairs, and on closing to determine the net result of the business as : whole. By husiness practice I understand the correct making and proper use of the papers employed in conducting any business outside of the mere book-keeping, including business correspondence, the making of agreements of hills of sale of contracts and of deeds, the acceptance of drafts, the rendering of account sales, the making and in dorsement of notes, the depositing of moneys and negotiable papers in banks, and of with drawing money from banks; the uses of checks, of deposit checks, and of deposit books, the nature and uses of accommoda tion paper, &c. This general department of a business education can hardly be considered subordinate to any other. And accord ing to my observation and experience this subject can be as well taught in school as any other, and hetter in school than out A correct standard needs to be set up, the reasons for its maintenance established Let me illustrate. If I purchase property of another, I am certainly entitled to a bill of sale that shall establish my right to its possession. If I have been in debt to any one on personal account, upon cancelling that debt I am entitled to the evidence there If another has held my written obliga-

tion for the payment of money, upon the fulfillment of my agreement I am entitled to have the instrument which bound me so cancelled as to show that the obligation has been met. It is not enough that the instrument which bound me be destroyed, as is often done. In many cases its destruction might operate prejudicially to my interests. It is therefore often better that the instrument be preserved, and that it be so indorsed as to show that the obligation it was created to enforce has been duly executed. Correct business practice should adequately protect all parties to a transaction in their just and equitable rights

Does business practice, as generally conducted, come up to this high and proper standard? In many cases it doubtless does, hut not generally. I have known of notes, payable at banks, giving their makers so great concern that the relief they experienced when they were paid was such as to cause them to hasten away, leaving their notes upon the counter, and taking no evidence of their payment.

In such cases there is no legal har to the presentation of a second claim for the payment of an account, should one be set up. In my own experience where a duplicate bill has been presented, I have ore than once found it convenient to be able to submit to the maker thereof the ori-ginal, duly receipted. I would not suggest that such instances afford evidence of fraud plent intention in all cases. On the contra ry. I think they more commonly indicate either bad book-keeping, or a faulty busi ness practice, or both combined. But they may suggest fraudulent intent, which, when conceived, shall bring forth sin. Money is many times received and paid, without a receipt in exchange, or even an entry in book as evidence of payment. This low and demoralizing usage in business practice too often prevails. A few cases may be cited in illustration.

Some years ago the writer was requested to act as member of a board of arbitration. for the settlement of differences in accounts between two elergymen who had been en gaged in governmental and official business The differences between them consisted chiefly in three claims, each of considerable amount. Neither party had at first anything to offer in proof beyond his own unsupport ed statement, based solely upon his recollection And their memories served them very differently At length evidence was found in the books of a banker, showing the payment of money to one of these parties on account of the other. Some like evidence finally came to light which corroborated a second claim. In the light of these two claims, thus irregularly and very imperfectly established, the board felt compelled to give the party in whose favor they were the ben efit of the doubt in the third, with a general acquiescence in their decision of all parties concerned But no man has a right to do business in this unbusiness like way. Christian principle appeared to constitute their chief preparation for business ed not to know that a well established busi ness practice is as essential in conducting the finances of both Church and State, as correct religious principle can be for either. No man's reputation for integrity should be subjected to such a trial as cases like this give rise to Proper youchers would avoid the whole difficulty.

Before the war, when much of the money circulating in the West was at a discount, it was often found necessary for bankers to select their best currency to send by express to New York as a basis for exchange. It came to the knowledge of an express agent that a enstomer was in the habit of undermarking his packages to save charges. one occasion the delivery office was notified that a certain package that day sent was believed to be underrated. Said package w not delivered. The backer became con cerned, for he did not receive the usual ne knowledgment of moneys thus sent. He wrote the agent at the delivery office, and "We find received this significant reply: no receipt for the delivery of the package to which you refer. You are therefore at liberty to draw on us for the amount of the receipt you hold." Just here appears the s trouble. He was assured by a party he consulted that the express company was responsible. But he confessed to having "dead headed" a few hundred dollars, as he called it. His capidity laid led him to disregard a moral obligation, and to hazard several hundred dollars for the sake of saving a few dimes in express charges. The tuition he paid was costly, but the lesson he learned was impressive, and it is believed has been turned to good account

Once more. A gentleman in New York, an author and a school officer, was some forty years ago in negotiation with a party in relation to engaging together in business At this time letter postage in this country was from six and a quarter cents to twent five cents, according to distance, for single postage. And in case of severa! inclosures these were the rates for each single piece regardless of size or weight. On one occu sion my friend opened a letter from his correspondent marked single, but actually in sing (wo or more pieces, and hence sub ject to at least double postage. He stopped not to read this letter, but wrote across one of its enclosures "When you write me again when the letter is single, mark it 'single;' if double, mark it 'double,' if at all, and returned it unread to its writer. ations in this case were thus abruptly closed

Again, and finally Under the postal law to which I have just referred, a case was submit ted to my postmuster of a light letter contain ing five separate pieces, and he was asked what would be the postage on it His reply was "Now that I know its contents the pric will be thirty one and a quarter cents. If nothing had been said it would have been only six and a quarter cents." Whether deriving his principles from the law he was enforcing, I know not, but it soon trans pired that this government official felt the need of money which he could raise at the bank on his indused note. He wrote the note, and upon it his own and the required indorsers' names, and raised the money and took care of the paper at maturity, process was several times repeated, until finally be failed to take up a note, which led to exposure and public disgrace. How far the government, in the passage of such a law as I have described and the appoint ment of this person as an executor thereof. was responsible for the result stated 1 know not But somehow it has always suggested the thought to my mind that these events may sustain the relation of cause and effect.

The instances cited sufficiently illustrate the existing need of a reform in business practice, and an earnest and persistent effort to perfect it. Every one certainly is interested in having his rights protected, and no one should be subjected to unnecessary temptation.

The spirit of the prayer so early taught and so universally employed among us,-Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," should permente all husiness law and all business customs. Any bust-ness practice must be regarded as defective which fails to inculcate this spirit, and whose finits are not numified in a sense of increased security and great confidence in the integrity of persons with whom we en gage in business transactions. Fortunately e tendency of the times seems to be in this And I doubt not the business direction. educators of the country are ready to unite in efforts to secure the desirable results indi-

cated. I will take time for but two illus-

1. In banking, even with the smaller institutions of the country, not only is the deposit-book in general use, but the deposit ck is more and more employed because of the manifest advantage derived from its use. The deposit check, written up by the depositor, and presented with his deposit at the bank, indicates the amount of currency and the kinds of other deposits as checks and drafts, with sufficient detail to identify them in name and sum, together with the amount of the whole, which gives perfect security to the bank as against any subse quent claim which the depositor might so up. And the written dehit of the bank to the depositor by an officer of the bank, at the time of making the deposit operates as a recent of the bank to the depositor thus making the depositor's book contain a suc ession of bank receipts. And when at the close of the month the deposit-book is re turned to the bank that the bank take credi therein for the checks it has paid, it returns these checks which it no longer needs to the depositor as vouchers for credits so taken nese checks the depositor then holds as receipts from the persons to whose order they were drawn. Nothing could well be simpler or more complete

2. I offer one more illustration in the stem which the Treasury Department of the Government employs in the assessment collection, transmission and payment of public moneys. The remarks here present ed are based upon the personal experience of the writer some fifteen years ago, while engaged for several years as collector of in ternal revenue and receiver of commutation moneys The work of the assessor precedes in order. Lists of persons liable to taxation containing the names of thousands of per cone and often covering in amount has dreds of thousands of dollars, are made under his direction in triplicate. The assessing officer retains the original list, and, deliver to the collector the duplicate and triplicate Upon one of these lists is written a certif te by the assessor, indicating that the as sessment has been made pursuant to provi sions of law This the collector retains for collection. Comparing the two lists and finding they agree, the collector writes upon the third a receipt, returning it to the issessor, who forwards it to the commis sioner at Washington, who holds it as a basis of a debit to the United States, and to whom the collector reports collections and makes payments, and from whom he re ceives authority for abatements in case of errors in assessments or of uncollectabl

The public moneys thus collected are largely expended by the Government within or near the district in which they are raised The collector, therefore, in person or by his deputies, under instructions from the Tree sury Department, makes deposits to his cre dit with receiving and disbursing officer. known as United States depositari collector sometimes makes cash payment to the Government by honoring the com missioner's draft on him, but more commor ly by obtaining certificates of the depositar with whom the collections of his districhave been deposited. These certificate depositary show that th collector has deposited with him the credit of the Treasurer of United States the sums named, and are sued in triplicate. The original is sent by the depositary to the Treasury Department and the duplicate and triplicate to the col lector, who sends the duplicate to the commissioners for his credit in account, retainme the triplicate as a youcher

ing the triplicate as a voucher. This may seem like red tape, and he perplexing to the novice, but a most perfect system of profs pervades the whole. Any chain by the collector for error may be located by list, page, line and amount, and disinterested witnesses may be stammoned, proand con, in case of any questionable claim. With a hundred thousand items, extending
over years of time, and covering a million
of dollars in amount, the writer's experience
has established the fact that no basis need
exist for the slightest disagreements. The
certificates of the depositary, used for payments, are of the nature of bank drafts made

payable to order, but better adapted to the requirements of this particular form of luisiness. By their use payments are made in Washington, while the moneys are yet in possession of the depository, who on issuing certificates to the collector debits him to the Treasurer of the United States.

The general principle upon which a correct business practice should be placed may he briefly stated. He who makes payment of money to another has a right to a receipt therefor. In case payment is made in the use of checks, drafts, notes, or bills of exchange of whatever kind, they should made payable to a person name order When payment is made in the use of negotiable paper, the right of which is in the holder, he should so judgree it us to in dicate his ownership and to convey the right of property therein to the other party. case of selling property, the seller she give a bill of sale to the bover, which should be duly receipted in case of payment; otherwise the inference is that the sale is on ac count. When payment is made in legal tender, the receipt may be absolute; when n other values these may properly be indi cated And as all rights and answering ob ligations are reciprocal, when the party making payment has a right to a voucher in exchange, the party receiving payment is equally bound to give the required voucher-This whole subject comes legitimately with in the province of business colleges, which may readily provide and successfully con play the requisite facilities for this much aceded work, and whose especial duty it is to give to so weighty a matter the attention its importance requires

Hints to Letter writers.

Most persons have to write letters and it s desirable that in doing so attention should e paid to a number of details. There is no doubt that a well-written letter is often a great advantage to the sender, while it is always a pleasure to the receiver. The result is promoted by the proper choice of paper and envelopes, pens and ink. All these are so chesp and easily obtainable that there is seldom any excuse for the use of inferior materials, which are at once impediments to good writing and indications of neglect. The writer should endeavor to execut his penmanship in a free and legible hand so as to be neither cramped and incleant nor overloaded with flourishes. Some persons of distinction, we know, have been fa-mous for their bad writing, and it is a fact that they have found it very difficult to read We do not think there is a valid excuse for this sort of thing, and we are sure that it can be avoided by proper attention and practice. The opposite evil of finwriting, which covers a sheet of paper with fancy curves and luxuriout flourishes is almost as much to be deprecated. A somewhat compact band, with every letter defined, i the best for all purposes. It need not be formal and precise without character, "like copper plate," in order to be good; at be accurate and readable. Some persons think it benestly them to dot an i to ross a t, and to distinguish between such letters as n and u; but all who aspire to pleasing those they write to, and getting a good name, will be mindful of such matters It may happen that the character of a young writer will be partly estimated by his regard to correctness in his letters and we all know how much may depend on the estimate formud

Spelling is a decided accomplishment, and of even more importance than graceful penmanship. Therefore let diligent heed be given to this, and let every word be spelt as accurately as in a printed book.

When the words are written in a scrawing and irregular hand, when the lines are at unceru distances, or not straight across the page, when the characters are ill-formed the paper blotted, and the spelling bad, the whole letter has an air of decided vulgarity and neclineuse.

and agginguice.

Persons who really ought to know better, and who have had a good deal of instruction. sometimes fall into the error of using small letters where capitals are necessary. Thus they will write a small i, when speaking of themselves, instead of using a capital I, and

they will even begin proper names of persons and places with small letters, if they do not happen to begin a sentence.

There is another fault of which some are guilty, and it is to write a whole letter as if it were a single sentence. They run on from beginning to end, joining their words with ife, and, buts, and as forth, until their name at the conclusion winds up the whole. Of course such persons never think of their stops; and, indeed, the use of store or punctuation, is very commonly neglected in otherwise well-written letters. The number of persons who carefully mark the stops in their epistles is very small indeed. The reason, or at any rate one reason, is, that it is difficult to teach the rules for the use of stops in nethel practice. Such as master the art in any respectable measure commonly owe it to reflection and halti. Halifara Times.

Metaphysics Defined

We have always supposed that the old Scotch woman's definition of metaphysics— that it is "the art of telling what you don't know in language which no one can under stand" was a correct and satisfactory one. The late editor of the Graphic however has demonstrated that metaphysics, marabile dictu, can be used in ordinary conversation with great effect. He was too modest to say that a certain gentleman was a falsifier, so be declared that "the subjective order of his thought did not correspond with the objective order of the phenomens." Just learn these words by heart some day when you have no husiness to do, or take them with you on a summer vacation and spend the leisure hours of many weeks in trying to fasten them on the end of your tongue, and you will find them of great moral henefit. When properly uttered, and with the air of a man given to profound research, they will so confound the auditor that his fit of ill temper will be over long before he can find out what you mean, and if he does happen to come to the conclusion that you have called him hard names, just ask him to reproduce your language word for word, and you will find that the ordinary North American brain is not equal to the strain. It is very hard to tell your wife that she-no matter what-but very easy to say, My dear, the subjective order of your thought does not correspond with the objective order of the phenomena." She may possibly think that you are trying to tell her in your own modest way that you think of senting her with a new sealskin sack.

Our Baptist friends must not be too boastful of the size of their denomination. When they are sifted down to the last analysis it will be found that they are only Congregationalists with a close communion attachment.

—New York Herald.

INES Read advertisement of Parker's Variety Inks.

Display Cuts.

We wish to remind teachers and managers of schools and colleges of our excellent facilities for getting up all manner of display cuts for circulars, catalogues, &c. &c. quon retiler plates, which can be used the same as wood enzaving upon a common printing press, also by photo filthography, diplomas, testimonials, college currency, circular letters, &c. &c. Sepermens presented on application. Parties having pen drawings which they desire to lawe reproduced, either by photo-engraving upon relief plates or upon stone by photo-lithography, are requested to procure our estimates before giving orders elsewhere.

Our Teachers' Agency.

We again call the attention of teachers wishing situations to teach any of the business college branches, and proprietors desiring to procure the services of good teachers in any department. to the fact that we will aid them to the best of our ability, on the receipt of their application, accompanied by a remittance of \$2.00.

Back Numbers of the Journal

can be sent from and inclusive of September, 1877, twenty-two numbers in all, which, with the Lord's Prayer premium, will be sent for \$1.50.

The Writing Class.

BY A. W. PATRON XII TALE TO TEACHERS.

The capital letters give clearness, strength. diversity, and artistic character to writing. They introduce broader movement, fuller curves, greater breadth of design, and more marked distribution of light and shade, than we find to the small letters. New principles are introduced into the architecture of the capitals, and hence their classification is different from that of the small letters. The straight lines are now mostly eliminated, and flowing curves take their place. The grace and heauty of writing are largely centred in the capitals. Artistic character is not the least desideratum in penmanship, although it must of course yield precedence and value to a simple and legible style. However, these merits are not incompatible, but are happily blended in the best writing.

In the spoken signs of language, we not only sim at clear and correct enunciation, but we cultivate taste and expression. The writ ten signs of language demand ground comideration, and have the same asthetic bearing We could easily teach the child the mere d position of the lines in the characteristic forms of the alphabet, and leave out alto gether any ideas of symmetry and beauty. The letters can be made stiff and regular they can be stripped of many of their grace ful lines, and remain bare signs of language But we aim at something more than this Wa not only wish to give the pupil a clear and intelligible bandwriting, but we also desire to make it pleasing to himself and to others To accomplish this, we must create in his mind a good i teal of the letters. And the last requires cultivated effort on the part of

THE LESSON

** Well, children, we have gone through with all of the small letters, and we have now come up to the grown up letters, or expit ds I mean by this, that capitals are the largest letters we have in writing. Let us talk a lit the about the use of capitals before we have how to make them. Now, if you will look a your reading books, you will see that ever sentence begins with a capital, and that the words I and O are written with empitals and that some other words have capitals Is not this much better than to have all small letters in your books? How much easier it is to see where sentences begin. How much better the pages look to have some capitals sprinkled in among the smaller lett its it would look to begin your name, or th name of the place where you live, with a small letter; for instance boston, "-writing it on the board with or without capitals." Which looks the better without capitals "The capital one," is heard on all sides.

Would you like to know why these big letters are called capitals? It is because they stand at the head of every sentence, just us a Cuptain stands at the head of a company of oldsers. Now we expect a great deal of a Cuptam He should be a cupital soldier, or he is not fit to be a Captain Just so we pect a great deal of these big letters. They should be made in a capital manner, that is very good indeed or they are not fit to be capital letters.

"If a man was going to build a house, he would want to make a framework first, and then he would finish it off just as he liked Now, in making capitals, we want to have first a fram work, and then we can build up I am now going to give yo some letters that have the Capital Stem for a france a cult

"Here we have the Capital Stem followed by the capitals A. A. and M. See how much these three letters are like the same itali-All of the script letters, both small and capi tal, come from the stalic ones, but the script letters have more lines; and, in their capitals, graceful curves take the place of nearly all the straight lines which you see so often in the stalies. I want you to look sharp at the Capital Stem. It is only a long curve and an oval. But these, together, make one of the most beautiful forms that we have in writing. You know that an oval is shaped like an egg-

This base-oval rests on its right side. I wish t now to cut off this oval finish of the Capital Stem, at the base-line, so that we can study the long curve. Tellme if it is the same curve all the way down?" Some say that it is—some, that it is not. "I will change it a litte, so that you can tell hetter about it," in-tensifying the curves. "What do you say now? Is it the right or left curve?" Many now? Is it the right or left curve?" Man bright eyes can see both curves. "Right both these curves unite to make a single line. I now draw a horizontal line through the centre to mark the curves. "What is the upper one?" "The left curve," "The lower one?" "The right curve." "You see that the curves neet at the centre of the stem. This beautiful curve, made of two opposite curves, is o'ten called 'The Line of Bennty.' It comes from two avals,"-writing one beside the other, so that the adjacent curves touch at the centre. I then trace the upper left curve of the second eval, continuously with the lower right curve of the first oval, to point out the Line of Beauty. The children are eagerly watching me. "Do you see this Line of watching me. Beauty?" "C Beauty?" "On, yes, yes!" "Let us rub out those parts of the evals which we do not are to use, so that the line will stand out alone. Now we have it clear. We call this the Capital Stem, in writing To please the eye still more, we swing on to the Stem this

gentleman from the far north insists that I shall let "stock" represent my investment previous to the sale, which I positively refuse o do and most emphatically declare to he an absurdity. I have never used the necless term in my teaching and am hanny to state that I use a system of hook-keeping whose author had the good sense to ignore it, if it did conflict with a long-established custom. It is a meaningless term, and gives rise to a great deal of inquiry on the part of the learner. This inquiry must be satisfactorily nswered by the teacher, who can only say, "It means nothing, only it is used by emineat authors to represent the investment of a person on the ledger." Should that person take in a partner, the student is told to stock for its net capital and credit the proprietor for that emount. The next ques tion is. Why will not stock represent two or more as well as one? Because each may not invest or draw out the same amounts, and we would have trouble in finding the net capital of each. The student of he he of a practical turn of mind, is led to exclaim, "Fie upon I know, when I make th such a term !" statements, that I am liable to bring andless abuse and vituperation down upon my head from authors who have propagated the term and teachers who have used it. But, gentlemen, I believe it to be an absurdity, and

The above cut is a fac-simile engraving from black board writing, executed by W. E. Dennis, who is teaching writing at Wright's Busin ness College, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Denuis is justly regarded as one of the nost skillful young writers in the country

See what a broad turn you have to give the opinion. One would think, from the m oval, and the left curve comes right on top. The base oval is just half as high as the stem, and is longer than it is wide, or it would not be an oval. The lines are all light in the Capital Stem, except the right curve, -that has a shade which begins and ends lightly, but is

The Challenge.

I accept the challenge of the gentleman from the snowy regions, and being challenged. have the right to choose the weapons, which shall be the Pen, Reuson and Common-Sense It seems I have stirred up a brace of them in rendering my decision on the problem I sent It is a relief to the JOURNAL some time ago however, to note that, while they disagree with me, they disagree with each other. I should have been disappointed had this de cision been allowed to pass without a dissent-I knew there existed different methods of representing an individual invest ment on the ledger. It was a knowledge of this, and a desire to bring these methods before the fraternity and have them discussed, that I ventured to send the problem and give my decision as it appeared I knew, if a question was raised, it must hinge on the ledger

upward curve, which completes the base-oval. | shall condemn it if I prove a martyr to public of the centleman from the Arctic regions that he had been eating "blubber" blood had become intensely heated, he has strong symptoms of lunacy. I have grave doubts of his recovery. He says I did not state my example aright; meaning, of cour heavier at the centre. The pen must move to suit his answer. I plead guilty to the smoothly to make a good shade." to suit his answer. I plead guilty to the smoothly to make a good shade." dog," or that the example should conform to

the answer. He will not even permit me to keep my own books, forcing me to employ a book-keeper, so that a third party may figure in the transaction. Why? In order that the example may conform to the answer. The entleman f rom the State of Davenport and City of Iowa reasons as logically as the Irishman who declared, "If one stove would save half the fuel, he would buy two and save it This paragon of wisdom assumes a by all." sis, that for genius and sparkling originality surprises his nearest friends. aginative he has grown; how pertinent in his suppositions that Rathbun had struck a boza in finding a natural-born idiot like he makes out Smith to be when he would have him buy one-half of a business or invest \$10,000 with the knowledge that he is only to receive a credit of \$1,000, or, what is wor become insolvent to the extent of \$1,000. title, "stock," which some authors use to For pity's sake, gentlemen, don't sserifice represent the investment of one person. The reason for the sake of rhyme. Do use a spart the same free on application.

-a single grain-of common sense! not the conditions of the statement go for something? Will not they show that at the time of sale the husiness invoiced \$20,000 When I say sold (opproximately) one-half of my business for a certain sum, it must be inferred that I shall deliver the property; that the purchaser will receive an equivalent for his money. The assertion presupposes that the business is worth just twice \$10,000. The fact of a sale being made and the parties to the sale being possessed of ordinary husiness capacity would bar the supposition of iosolveacy.

The problem does not state what Rathbun's eriginal investment was; neither is it requi-site to the answer. But it does state that at a certain time R. had property to the amount of \$20,000, and sells one half of it. The sapient friend can understand. This has no weight whatever in adjusting the accounts. The standard rules for journalizing are as follows : " When a person invests value credit, the lows: "When a person intends tauther credit, the person and debt what is inseated." "When a person are about what is inseated." "When a person flavars out value, he is debited and the thing credited." On these rules I base my decision. The condition of the example will only admit of the application of one-half of the rule, so the thing sold does not go out of the husiness, but an equivalent, which becomes the private property of Rathbuo. "Let us imagine," says this "sage," "that M. R. invested

\$50,000 and had a net credit of that amount, and the investment being and the investment being represented by the ledtitle 'stock The journal entry should be ;

Stock, Dr. \$50,000 Te R., \$25,00 \$25,000 S. 25,000 This entry plainly shows that Lillibridge is entire-ly influenced by the ir-relevant "sold one-half" of problem, relevant "sold one-half" problem, portion of problem, leaving untouched the fact that Smith had invested \$10,000, for which he must have credit. Now since imagination seems to be the rage, let us to be the rage, let us imagine Supposing that, instead of Rathbun's instead of Rathbun's having \$20,000, it actually turned out, that he only had a net capital of \$10,000 The entry would be the same : Geo. R. Rathbun, Dr.,

To Smith Cr., \$10,000
To Smith Cr., \$10,000
It matters not what Rath-hun's ledger account shows. Smith must have credit for what he inouly \$10,000 in the blace, he has sold a place, he has sold all of his business instead of one-half. Smith's ac-count is the only posi-tive one we have. In regard to the closing of the bedger, I will say that when it is closed—and it should be so under-stood when a husiness

undergoes a change—it must be with origin-al proprietor's name, which will regulate his undergoes a change-it m

The question does not require that the par-es shall have equal investments, but shall The question does not require that me parties shall have equal investments, but shall share equally in gains and losses. I am sorry to have encroached so much upon your valuable space, and hope you will excuse mo when you notice that the parties are the statement of the parties of the parti

October 15, 1879.

Hints on Making Specimens.

Not one specimen in twenty received at the office of the Jornant, is so executed as to admit of reproduction by the photo-engraving process, and of those that have appeared in the JOURNAL, a large number have been returned once or twice with suggestions to the anthors to be re-executed. The principal fault is in the bad quality of ink used, another, the manner of executing the work, it being generally executed on to small a scale, and over done, with a multi tude of useless scratchy lines.

Specimen Copies.

To any person who signifies to us their intention to act as agent for the JOURNAL and requests extra copies of the Journal to he used to secure subscribers, we will mail



Pablished Monthly at \$1.00 per Year. D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

205 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of Journal sent on receipt of teen copies furnished to Agents fro ACCEPTIBING BATES.

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Advertisements for one and three months, payable Advertisements for one and three months, payable in advance; for als months and one year, payable quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above rates. Reading matter, 20 cents per line.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to make the Jounnal so interesting attractive that no penman or teacher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active co-operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following PREMIUMS

PREMIUMS.

To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further notice, we will sold a copy of the Lord's Prayer, 19=24

To any person sending their own and another To any person sending their own and another mame as subscribers, inclosing 23, se will mail to see the doubt. One year, and forward by relute of the sender, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which are among the finest specimes of penmanchip ever published, viz.:

For three names and \$3 we will forward the large For three names and \$3 we will forward the large Centennial Picture, size 28x40 inches, retails for \$2. For seven names and \$7 we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Guide, retails for \$3.00. For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copy

For twelve subscripers and \$12, we will forward sopport of Ames' Compronition of Ornamental Penmanship, price \$5. The same bound in gilt will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy

Williams & Packard's Gems of Penmanship, re

or so.
All communications designed for The Penman' Any Journal should be addressed publication, 265 Broadway, New York

abilication, 205 Broadway, New York.

The Journan, will be issued as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion must be received on or before the twentieth. Remittances should be by post-office order or by agistered letter. Money inclosed in letter is not entitled to refer the twentieth. egistered letter, sent at our risk.

Address PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 205 Broadway, New York Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1879

The Close of Volume III. of the Journal

With the next issue of the Journal will close its third volume. In that issue will be a splendid full page cut of a flourished engle with a fine display of lettering and other flourishing, with two unique bird designs, it will be, by far, the largest and most attractive illustration which has yet appeared in the Journan. Also, there will e a complete alphabetical index to all articles and illustrations that have appeared in the previous numbers of the Journal, together with the prospectus for 1880. Suffice it to say that its prospectus will not only be interesting and promising to patrons, one full of encouragement and hope to its publishers

As the Joi RNAL enters upon its fourth volume it will be with the full consciousness that it has won a place among the estab lished and successful periodicals of the day Although we can say successful, there is a still greater success that it would achieve. It would, and we hope it may yet, secure at earnest support from the pens of every thinking teacher and author of writing and practical education in the land, and be read by a hundred thousand teachers, pupils and admirers of the art-may it not yet be so ! Let all those who now read and patronize it say yes-and each do a small share, and it is

Ames' Compendium.

PRICE REDUCED.

Hereafter this work will be mailed on receipt of \$4.50 It is universally conceded to be the most comprehensive practical guide, in every department of artistic and displayed pen work ever pub-lished. No pennian seeking to excel in ornamental penmanship can afford to be without it

Professional Penmanship

The demands from the public for profes sional pen work has greatly changed and sed within the past few years, not only is the demand greater but much more exacting for good work.

A few years since ornamentally engrossed resolutions, testimonials, memorials, &c., were comparatively unknown save in two or three of our largest cities, and in those they were of rare occurrance, while now they are frequent in most cities throughour the country. While the discovery of the various processes for reproducing pen draw ings and printing copies of them, by photo engraving, photo-lithographing, the arto type, &c., has increased manyfold the de mand for really artistic and well executed pen work, and inasmuch as those reproductions enter the field in direct competition with the various kinds of engraving, they of necessity must be executed with a high degree of skill and excellence.

The field thus opened to the accomplished pen-artist, is both broad and promising, for one and profit, and is comparatively unoc cupied; for there are now very few profes sional penmen in the whole country who sufficiently understand the requirements of these processes, or possess the requisite skill to meet their demands.

These processes have now become reliable for giving a perfect copy of the original, but unfortunately, and unlike the skillful engraver, they can impart no good quality or degree of perfection to the print not in the original drawing, hence the artist must now combine his skill with that of the en graver in order to meet this new demand Those who can do this will surely find ready and profitable employment.

Simplicity in Writing.

We have repeatedly urged the importance of simplicity for rapid and elegant busi-ness writing. There are many who write a slow and scribbly hand, because of their effort to make complicated and varied forms of letters. The more complicated forms not only require more difficult and complex movements for their execution, but when made rapidly and unskilfully, produce a confusion and intermingling of the writing, which is fatal to its symmetry and legibility and it is avoided and most severely con We believe demned by all business men. that more pupils fail to become rapid and good business writers from this than any other one cause

It seems to be the weakness of most young vriters to practice upon a variety of novel forms, apparently thinking that diversity or excentricity of form is the chief element in elegant writing. This weakness is often mansted in autographs to such an extent as to reader them quite as grotesque and illegible as any of the ancient hieroglyphics. It will be observed that one of the distinctive and commendable features of the course of lessons now being given by Prof Kelley in the columns of the JOPENAL, is the single, simple and practical form given for each letter of the alphabet We expressly co mend this method for teaching and practice to all readers of the JOURNAL

The Good Teacher of Writing

is he who is not only himself a thorough master, but possessed of a degree of enthusiasm and tact sufficient to inspire the papil with a similar love for, and enthusiasm in, the prosecution of his study and practice He must be clear and concise in his illustra tion of principles, ready and quick to detect faults and apt in his aid and suggestions for their correction, he will see that the pupil studies as well as practices his copy. fingers can impart no excellence or facility to the execution of writing which the mind does not first conceive and direct. The fingers can only be servants of the mind, hence the first and a constant effort should be made, by analysis and careful criticism, to convey to the mind of the pupil a correct conception of what he is to do, and how to

The United States Educational report for 1877 gives the number of business colleges as 134, having an aggregate attendance of 24,260 students

One sided Correspondence.

It is our earnest desire to be courtcous and just to all, and especially so to our correspondents and patrons. We therefore ask them not to place us under circumstances which may lead them to think otherwise, which they do by sending communications we can have no possible intein which rest, soliciting personal favors or information to give which costs us time and post age. It is only a trifle, a few minutes and three cents, think they, but let them reflect that such communications onmber a score or more daily, and there will be no surprise that they are not only quite unwelcome, but from necessity go uoanswered to our trash backet

Conducting a penman's paper is not sufficiently remunerative to relieve its editor from the necessity of seeking his supply of bread and butter in another direction. cannot, if he would, devote his time largely to unremucerated labor. We are within bounds when we say that sufficient uninteresting or one sided letters and postal cards are daily received to occupy our entire time with their reading and answers, and require a dollar or more for postage, were we comply with the requests of their writers

It is never without regret that we drop a ommunication unanswered into our bas ket. Yet we have no alternative-to answer them would soon bring us to starvation, and then where would be the JOURNAL, and who would eavy the fame of its editor. We allude again to this subject because know that all persons who do not receive full and prompt responses to their communications are disappointed if not aggrieved, and not understanding our side of the case charge us with being discourteous or mean, to which charge we plead not guilty.

What War Costs.

It is estimated that the war of the rebellion cost the North \$5,000,000,000, and the South in money and destruction of property undoubtedly a much larger sum, so that it is safe to say that in property alone the war eost the country \$10,000,000,000, to say nothing of the much more valuable sacri-fice of human life. Who of our reader can imagine the magnitude of this sum. Reduced to weight, it would represent 20,000 tons of gold, or 300,000 tons of silver ; load ed upon rail cars, at eight tons each, it would make a train of 2,500 cars loaded with gold, reaching over twelve miles loaded with silver it would make a train of 59,500 cars, and reach over 234 miles. Represented in \$20 gold coins, laid side by side it would reach 5,050 miles; in silver dollars at would reach 118,333 miles-nearly five times around the globe-and would occupy a rail car, moving at thirty miles an hour one hundred and sixty-five days to run the length of this line of silver dollars. Ex pended in the construction of railroads, an average cost, of \$47,000 per mile, it would construct 210,000 miles, sufficient to encircle the globe four and one-balf times, ex pended for education it would build 1,000, 000 school houses at \$5,000 each, and pay the salaries of all the public school teachers in the United States and Territories for over one huadred years, according to the state ment as made in the U. S. Educational report of 1875, by which it appears that \$48, 392,820 was paid as salaries to teachers in the public schools. We have allowed round umbers of \$50,000,000 in our estimate

What artist can draw the picture that shall truthfully contrast this country as it was during four years of terrible war and earnage-its energies and resources turned to the destruction of life and property, filling the land with wailing widows and or phans, emerging with a million of its best sons slain or crippled, a vast expanse of its fair and fertile fields war swept and de olate, and its future, burdened with despondency and a debt of more than \$2,000,000, with what it might have been, had the same human effort and wealth been expended for the development of its untold agricultural and mineral resources, for internal im provements, extending its manufacture and commerce, promoting general education, and cultivating the arts and sciences. Verily it might have been made to blossom as a veritable paradise. Where is the

wisdom that can in future turn the people of the earth, from the terrible blight and scourge of war, to peace and its attendant joy and prosperity ?

Hopkins' Mannal of Exhibit Bookkeeping. We have before us the advance sheets of a

work entitled "Manual of Exhibit Bookkeeping," the author of which is Mr. S. R. Hopkins of this city.

This attractive publication will, we anticipate, open the doorway for new thought, attract much comment and cause no small amount of interesting discussion upon a gen-erally familiar subject. We should judge, from a cursory examination, that, in any event, the Manual may be safely submitted, upon its just merits, to an intelligent and impartial public.

The work is, as its title implies, an introduction to a new and an entirely original method of recording business affairs.

The only features of similarity between it and other systems, so far as we have been able to discover, are the use of blank hooks and the adoption of elements of record termed "Accounts." As to the treatment of business transactions, the arrangement and title of books, the classification of accounts, and the plan of arriving at results, it hears no resemblance to the methods now in use. And yet, from what we have seen, it appears to be both simple and practical.

The first part of the work treats, in a most philosophical manner, upon the general principles of book keeping, fully demonstrating its utility and importance.

The subjects of original entries, financia exhibits, theory of principles, philosophy of accounts, and partnership dealings are each fully discussed and explained.

Following these are several demonstrating series, in which a practical application of theories is carried out, introducing the various general and auxiliary books with explanations of their several uses.

The closing portion of the book is devoted to the demonstration of accountantship in connection with the organization of joint stock companies and the treatment of business events pertaining thereto.

The work throughout is of such a character as to enlist the attention of teachers and practical book keepers, and to all such, whoever and wherever they are, we commend its careful examination.

Dawning Prosperity

After many long years of great financial and business depression, during which nearly every industry throughout the land has been paralyzed, the dawn of a revival is hailed, with a joy and gladness heightened by a contrast with the passing gloom and despondency. We venture to predict that this country is now entering upon a period of prosperity more grand than any it has yet experienced, or than any other people have seen since the world began

We carnestly hope and trust that the severe lesson for frugality and economy taught during the past years of depression will not have been in vain, but that all, as the demand and reward for their industry shall increase, will continue to practice economy and prinlence, lest the passing wave of prosperity shall leave them as it finds them, empty handed, for, it should be remembered, that it is by econe my more than by large gains, that fortunes are made.

Clubs

We wish to remind the friends of the JOURNAL that this is the season for clubs; they have not yet helped us to the fifty ousand subscribers asked for at the begin thousand subscriptors asset in at the signal oing of this volume, but we presume that what is wanting will be made up before we reach the end of Vol. IV. Now is the time to begin—if you cannot send large clubs send spall ones. Parties desiring to secure to begin—if you cannot send large cause send small ones. Parties desiring to secure any of our large premiums can send any portion of the required number at a time and have credit upon our books to apply on the premium, provided they announce the premium desired, with the first names sent. emember, please, clubs are trumps

A Special Invitation

eby extended to all parties wh is bereby extended to an parties who lead a paper or opened a discussion upon any topic hefore the late convention to forward a copy of the same, for publication, in some future issue of the JOTRNAL



A distinguishing feature of the letters in this lesson is the sixth principle or Reversed



The Reversed Qual ascends from has line three spaces by a full left curve on main slant, and by an oval turn is united to descending right curve, terminating at base line, one-third space to the right of point of beginning. Greatest width, one and one half spaces

Capital X begins with an no modified reversed oral and at half its height is united with a descending left curve which, beginning one and twothirds spaces to right of highest point of eval and at the same height, proceeds on main slant to base line, one and one-third spaces distant from point of oval, and by a short turn unites to right, curve terminating at head line, one space to the right of preceding line and completing the letter

Capital Wis formed by the rerersed oral uniting angularly at base line to a slight right curve ascending three spaces to a point one and two thirds spaces to right of oval, and there joining angularly with a very slight left curve. touching base line one and two-thirds spaces to right of oval, and by another angular turn uniting with ascending left curve which continung two spaces from base line, finishes the letter. At half the height the distances between the last four lines should be equal.

In capital O the reversed oval from the middle point of right side is modified by being curved rapidly toward the left, crossing left curve immediately above base line continuing borizontally one space and the left of point of beginning and joining, by short turn, a horizontal left curve completing loop one space in length and one fourth space eight and continuing to base line, twothirds space from crossing of loop and ending with right curve on connective slant continued to head line one space to right of eval

Capital Z is formed by uniting to receised oral, by short turn, a left curve forming loop one-half space in height and one fourth space in width, then by oval turn continuing to base line, one space to right of loop, and finishing with loop similar to that of small z, but somewhat fuller

- The first line of cambal I' is the same as that of the reversel oral; the second is straight in its unddle portion, and, when near the base line, is united by short turn to a right and left curve extending upward two spaces, ending one space to right of oval. Distance between the two points of contact with base line two Width of oval one and one thirds space third spaces. Distance between middle por tion of eval and terminating line, one-half space

The oval portion of capital I' is the same as that of V, and is conward two spaces to a point one space to right of oval, where it is joined angularly to a descending straight line continued on man slant to base hae and there joined by short turn to a right curve, terms uating line, one space to right of second straight bne. Distance between straight lines, one

The first three lines of capital Y are precisely like those of U; the fourth is a straight line o main slant, extending to base line and continued by a loop similar to that in small y, but somewhat fuller, which com-

pletes the letter. Capital I begins at base hoe with left curve ascending three spaces, and with short turn to right uniting to right curve crossing the first one-third space above base line, which it space to the left of point of hereaches one

gioning and terminates with an oval similar to that of the capital stem. Capital J begins on base line _and ascends with left curve three spaces and by short turn unites to _descending right curve on main slant, crossing first curve one-third space above base line and continuing two spaces below it where it joins by short curve an ascending left curve crossing right curve one third space above base line and ending one space to the right of oval. Width of oval, one space; width of loop, somewhat more

than one-half space. PROBABLE FAULTS

OFFERRE

Making the first line of aval in all the letters too nearly straight, making oval turn at top toe narrow or angular, beginning and ending shade too abruptly; beginning shade before the eval turn is completed; shading every downward stroke ; slanting too much ; mak ing letters too nearly vertical.

SPECIAL.

Curving second part of X too much at centre in order to unite with reversed oval ; separating the parts.

Making left curve for second part of W :

Por the Penman's Art Journal.

Philosophy of the Art of Writing. BY MOMERY C. SPENCES

The origin of Impunge is shrouded in much the same doubt and mystery that surrounds the origin of man himself.

The processes of mental and social development reaching through the ages of hur growth and progress ere doubtless coincident with language. The history of one is the history of the other. The physical gestures and soueds of the voice, stimulated and prompted by the earliest impulses of neces ctimulated and sity and desire, constituted probably the beginnings of language. With continued exreise the power doubtless increased and the horizon of mind widened. Human though suggested and developed its own vehicles, and "the fullness of time" invented lettera created writing, and gave to the world a new power of speech that carries with it a charu and potency peculiar to whatever is closely wedded to mind and intelligence.

Standing at this point of time and looking back along the pathways of the race, the steps and processes, slow and halting, by which we have reached our present con tion, assume an orderly aspect not before apparent to our understanding. This is true of the ert of writing as of other things. The elements out of which the greatest things have been formed are found to be few and simple. Thus the materials from which writing is constructed are in their primary character mere nothings as it were points in orderly succession, making lines which to the eye are only straight and curved.

That the inventive genius of man should have framed out of such elements an art so linked to his intellectual life, social nature and destiny as to control their fate, may be considered marvelous



A. A. Southworth is teacher of practical and ornamental peomanship at the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind.

1. W. Pierson is teaching writing at the Rochester (N. Y.) Business University. Ho writes a handsome hand and cuts a graceful

J. C. Halstead of Herman, N. Y., a graduate of Eastman Business College, is teaching writing classes in St. Lawrence County. He is a good writer.

R. W. Cohb is teaching writing at Sprague's Law and Business College, Norwalk, Ohio. Mr. Cobb incloses some very graceful specis of writing.

C. H. Havens, the accomplished card and script engraver, 45 Beckman street, New York, favors us with an elegant circular, co-graved in his own beautiful style.

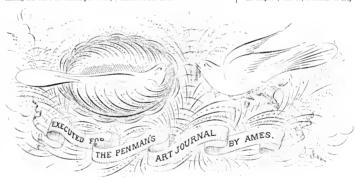
W. C. Sandy, formerly at the Troy (N. Y.) W. C. Sandy, formerly at the 1roy (N. 2.) Business College, is now tenching writing in the State Normal School, Indiana, Pa. His penmanship is highly complimented. — Penn-syltania Argus.

C. L. Martin is teaching writing, drawing and the commercial branches at "Hedding College," Abingdon, Ill. He writes a hand-some letter and looks well in a photograph, for which we return thanks.

Charles D. Bigelow, formerly of Spriog-ville, N. Y., has engaged to teach writing to Bryant's Buffalo Business College. He is an accomplished writer, and will undoubtedly win favor in his new position.

J. W. Mehan greets the JODANAL with his J. W. Mchan greets the Jodanal with his compliments in a tast-fully executed specimeo of flourishing Mr. Mehan is the very popu-lar teacher of writing and drawing in the public schools of Cresten, Iowa.

Ira Mayhew, LL, D., President of May.



making right curve for third part; uniting second and third parts a portion of the way hast line too short or too long.

Changing the horizontal position of loop of Q to one more or less inclined , making loop teo large and too nearly round.

Making small loop in Z too nearly horizontal; making it too large, making lower loop too large and not corresponding in slant to oval above; lines of lower loop crossing

Making lower turn of I' too broad or too angular; making the last line diverge from oval too soon and too rapidly; extending last

Making straight lines of I' diverge or converge; making point too high or too low

The same faults may be found in upper p tion of Y as are mentioned for U, and the e in lower portion as given in Z

Beginning at what should be the terminal point in I; beginning above the base line; ot crossing first curve by second, shade he ginning too high and terminating too so top of letter too angular; compound curve in wuward stroke; downward slant of capital

oval.
he probable faults of I, with the excep to these may be added too large loop below base line, or too small, and crossing too low or too much turned to the left.

227 Car Loads of Gold and Silver.

Secretary Sherman, in a recent address at the Hall of Cooper Union, alluding to the gold and silver now in the U.S. Treasury said. "There is now in our Treasury \$172. 000,000 in gold and \$50,000,000 in silver We scarcely realize the magnitude of these We know a million is a great amount, but it is so great as to be indefinite. It is near two tons of gold and thirty tons of silver. The \$172,000,000 of gold now in the Treasury would load forty rail cars with eight tuns each, while the silver would weigh 1,500 tons, and load 187 cars with eight tons each '

Official Ink

A commission lately appointed by the Prus sian Government to investigate the best class of inks to be employed for official purpos have just presented their report. They state that aniline inks are not suited for this purpose, because they can be easily away, especially by preparations of chlorine away, especially by preparations of chlorine. Inks in the composition of which alizari (Adrianople red) is employed can be obtained by the composition of composition of the composition

hew's Business College, Detroit, Mich., is on hews Business College, Detroit, Manual of gaged upon the revision of his "Manual of Business Practice," which he expects very soon to have ready for the press.

A B. Dedge, whe now has charge of the subscription department of the Journal shows his "hand" upon the wrappers of this issue. Although without precutions as a "Prof." it will be observed that

He swings a nimble quilt Guided by real skill.

Guided by real sailt.

A N. Palmer is teaching large classes at Bockville, Ind. He is highly complimented by the Rockville I Thinne, a blink asys. "The progress of his pupils has been very great, and most of them are enthmaster in his pause. He begins another term of twelve lessons next Wednesday. Let all kukografists avail themselves of this chance."



I. J. Tuck, Cranbrook, Ontario, sends a editably flourished stag.

F. P. Prenitt, Fort Worth, Texas, sends a were executed set of off hand capitals and good specimens of copy-writing.

Jackson Cagle, Principal of an Institute of Penmanship, Atlanta, Ga., sends several ele-

gant specimens of practical writing and off-hand floorishing.

- H. Williamson, Raleigh, N. C., incloses, in r well-written letter, several attractive specimens of plain and fancy card writing, also an elaborately and skillfully flourished design of a Lion.
- F. B. Davis, who has recently completed a F. B. Davis, who has recently completed a teacher's course in the special permanship department in Soule's B. and S. Business College, Philadelphia, P. a., and has now en-tered upon the business course in the same institution, sends an elegantly written letter and a gem of off-hand flourishing. Mr. Davis is a promision young peuman.



The Winona (Minn.) Business College, conducted by R. A. Lumbert, is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

J. F. Davis, formerly at Williamsport, Pa., has opened a business college at Altoona, Pa. He favors us with a graceful specimen of flourishing.

Soule's Commercial College and Literary Institute, New Orleans, Lt., is one of the most popular and successful educational in stitutions in the South.

A catalogue of Behm's Commercial Colelge, Chuthunouga, Tenn., for 1879-80, has heen received. Also from Bogardus's Busi-ness College, Springfield, Ill.

ness conege, springerea, and The announcement of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., is received. It is in most elegant script, engraved in facsimile of writing by Prof. Spencer. This college is conducted by Henry C. Spencer, and is highly prosperous, as it deserves to be.

F. P. Prenitt, who has been having con-siderable augest steaching writing during the past year. in Peras, has opened a business college at Fort Worth, in that State. He is a fine writer, and will undoubtedly labor faith-fully to win success in his new enterprise.

The catalogue issued by Wright's Business College, Brooklyn, N. Y., for 1872-80, singley lembellished by specimens of writing and floorishing, by W. E. Dennis, who teaches writing in that institution. A specimen of Mr. Dennis's black-band writing will be found on another page of the Journals.

B M. Worthington, who enjoys a national B. M. Worthington, who enjoys a national reputation as an accomplished writer, has opened the "Lakeside Business Coffege and Institute of Penmanship" at 81 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill. He promises something from his pen at an early date, as an illustra-tion of his skill, in the columns of the Jova-

We are in receipt of the circular for 1875 and the foorteenth year, of "Peirce's Ut Business College," Philadelphia, Pa. It tastefully-arranged and business like pamp Busine se College", Poliadelpina, Pa. It was tast-fully-arranged and business like pamphlet of 56 pages, setting forth fully the admirable plan upon which that deservedly popular institution is conducted. To its system and methods of instruction was availed a diploma and modal by the Eluvational Commission at the Contennal Exposition. We are also glad to learn that the cellege is enjoying an unitsual degree of prosperity.

The Toledo (Ohio) Commercial commend-The Toleda (Ohio) Commercial commends highly the Toledo Basiness College, conducted by Messrs, Dutwiller and Mages Speaking of the penmanship exhibited between recently at the Tra-State Partin Toledo it beauer the writing is most exquested and has more the appearance of copper-plate or graving them of ordinary writing. The pedrawing is artistic, both in design and races drawing is artistic, both in the sign and execu-tion, showing the result of careful study and marvelous skill." The catalogue received from the college is gotten up in good style, and contains a finely lithographed specimen of penmanship.

of permanship.

Mayhew's Business College, Detroit, Mich, is most conveniently located, occupying commodions and spaceous from in the new than ber of Commerce building, where it is employing a growing and well-beserved prosper ity. Mr. Mayhew has been long and intimately connected with the leading educational interests of his city and State. Fee men in Michigan have done more for education. men in Machigan have done more for educa-tion or been more highly and justly henored for their labor in that direction than Mr. Maylaw. He has been active in promoting the interests of the "Business Collège and Pennovi's Association," of which he is an honored member. His address, delivered before that association at its late convention, Cleveland, O d,O , on PRunness Practice and Cha will be found in another column or this issue, and will be read with interest an profit by all interested in practical education

It is said that the laws of nature are always consistent with themselves This can hardle be true, since many a man who sowed wild oats has been known to reap hemp instead.

The Gem City Business College.

We copy from the Quincy (Ill.) Whig the following highly complimentary article concerning the above named institution :

The success of Prof. Musselman of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., in securing the highest prizes at the Illinois State Fuir last week confirms the fact that he is conducting one of the most thorough and successful commercial schools in the country. He was awarded the first premium for her plain penmanship, best ornamental penman ship, hest pen lettering, and received merito rious mention for the largest and best display of penmanship; he was also awarded the highest prize for the best course in book-keep

ing. The awarding committee were mani-mous in their praise of Prof. Musselman's wonderful skill in penmanship, and unbesi tatingly pronounced him one of the best pen men in the country. He has never failed to secure the highest prize over all competitors wherever his specimens have been exhibited, a fact which fully sustains the high compliment paid him by the committee.

Prof. Musselman has established for the Gem City Business College a national repu tation, and it numbers among its students young gentlemen and young ladies from nearly every State and Territory. The fall term onemed with the largest and bust at tendance in the history of the school-more new scholarships have been taken out for this term than for any previous term. It is now one of the largest as well as one of the most essful and useful business colleges in the country. The steady growth of the school is owing solely to

ITS SUPERIOR MEDITS.

its students being at all times its best rec mendation. The fundamental principle of this college is not in how short a time a student can be graduated, but how thoroughly and efficiently can be be prepared for th active business duties of life. The courses of instruction are thorough and comprehensive, and the teachers are experienced educators. Careful personal instruction is given to each student, and they are advanced is rapidly as their individual qualifications will permit. So thorough is the instruction that when the student leaves the college he is fully prepared for the counting bouse or business office, many of the graduates of this institution now occupying most responsible positions in banking bouses and business offices in Owney and in other cities.

THE LECTURE COURSE.

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People's intentions con only be decided from their conduct.

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Happiness and unhapppiness are qualities of mind, not of place or position.

It is weak and vicious people who cast the blome on fate The destiny of life is developed with each

one is ever fatigued after the exercise

As gold is purified in the furnace, so is baracter refined by suffering,

Hope softens sorrow, brightens plain sur-oundings and eases a hard lot.

Those who trample on the helpless are dis-osed to cringe to the powerful.

It is a fool who praises himself and a mad-an who speaks ill of himself. Those days are lost in which we do no good, those worse than lost in which we do

God pardons like a mother, who kisses the

into everlasting forgetfulness, Beecher.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of detion in comparison with the d report lingers on its

one flies straight to where it can do the most harm

Self-denial is the most exalted pleasure, and the conquests of evil habits the most glorious triumph. Muny men claim to be firm in their princi-

really they are only obstra their prejudices.

Despise not advice, though even of the meanest. The gabbling of geose ouce preserved ancie_t Rome. Great men owe their fame to the littleness Fame is only a

the rest of the world. They who have true light in themselves ldom become satellites,

As the western clouds are tinged with gold even after the sun is lost to view, so does the memory of a kind act bring a sunle to the face when its author would be forgotten.

Some men are with their character much they are with their money; the less they as they are with their money; the less have the more careful they have to be.

You may mend a rent in a damaged reputation so that it may not show, but you never make the reputation quite whole ag Beware of prejudices; they are like rats and neu's minds are like traps. Prejudices ereep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out.

Mere immensity of size always astounds; but our woulder at the vist results accom-plished by comparatively slight means re-mains the longest with us.

A more glorious victory cannot be gai wer another man than this, that when injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours. — Tillotson.

Those gifts are ever the most acceptable high the giver has made the most precious He is happy whose circumstances suit his imper; but he is more excellent who can temper; but he is more excellent suit his temper to any circumstances.

Lafe is too short to nurse one's maser Hurry them across the lowland, that you m larger longer on the mountain tops.

The arms of wit ought always to be feath-cred with similes; when they ful in that they become sarcasm and like two-edged swords. Soher sense, self-possession, intelligent selfoutrol, are the safegauards of head and i ad make a beautiful temple for the soul

Do not despise the opinion of the world; you might as well say that you care not for the light of the san because you can use a

The gentle mind is like a calm and pe The gestle mind is like a cam and peacer ful stream that reflects every object in its just proportion. The violent spirit, like troubled waters, renders back images of things distorted and broken.

Au hour spent with a good hook is alway nuch solid and substantial gain. Fire, od, mistake or accident may rob us of our sterial possessions, but they cannot get at a treasures of the immortal mind. thoul n

One had better sail boldly in almost any One had better sail boldly in almost an direction than drift without any direction a all. One had better sail in the maddest storm that ever troubled the sea of life than lie or the sea and drift with any chance wind the chooses to blow. addest storm

Many a timid child postpones his first at-Many a timid child postpones his first at-tempt at walking simply because he lacks the courage to exercise an ability which he fully possesses; and many a noble men lets a noble scheme and grand enterprise fall to the ground from the same cause.

Hapriness is a fruil plant, which seldom lives long on earth. It springs up when it will; often in quiet, shady nooks and corners, but soldom in cultivated gardens. It often blooms where one would least expect it, and then suddenly and mexpectedly dies.

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PENMAN & Ant JOURNAL.*

(R. O. FARRIER

The Writing Class.

Children I wish to tell you three thing about the Capital Stem in A_* N_* M

It is of fall height, well slauted, and the upper half but slightly curved," illustrating on the board. "You will have to try many times before you can write it to suit you, hat each time you try is one step towards doing it. If you know just how it ought to made, that will help you to make it."

"Mer you write the Capital Stem, you bave only to make a slight left-curre, on thave only to make a slight left-curre, on thave, to have the body of .1. You see that about you have the body of .1. You see that about two and a half spaces to right of oral."

the long curves form a sharp upper angle. Be sure to keep the lines open from the very top, and do not widen the letter too much. Then begin the crossing curve, at just the height of small r or s, on the last curve carry the line down through middle of letter; let it cross last curve at height of half a space, and end at height of a whole space," carefully illustrating its course. "This crossing-curve last he lower part of an oval. Nemember this when you write it, and try to have it please your eye."

I next erase this characteristic part of A, and finish the last curve with the shortest possible turn at base, and then carry up a slight left-curve to two-thirds the height of letter. The children recognize N, and it all seems like play to make one letter out of another. I tell then that the isst-curve of N hows forward a little to be graceful. The distances across the middle of the letter are equal.

I now remove final enrye of N, and from the torn at base make a slight curve clear to top, on the same slant as Capital Stem; from this point I make a long left-curve, on main slant, nearly to base, thid a short turn, and finish with a right-curve at height of one space, and noe space to right of main line. What letter is this, children?" They exchain, "Capital M." Make the distance between the upper points one space; keep the three distances even across the middle of letter.

Note.—It will be seen that the alternate curves of M slant alike. The shant of the Capital Stein is a critical point in this group of betters. The second line being upon min slant, and united anyisalve to the first synametry requires that the Capital Stein should be on increased slant—if on the same slant, the two lines would coincide.

" Here we have the twin letters, T and F

- 17 (J. 10)

The framework of these letters is the Capital Stem. But it is shorter by half a space than in the first group, and besides it curves more The base-oval in T is just the same as in A N. M. But see how different it is in F Here the mover line of the oval combines the left and right-curves, and becomes a real Line of Feanty. This Line of Beauty is carried clear across the Stem, and a little to right of it forms a sharp angle with a tiny straight line," illustrating each step. can always tell the written letter by this cross. as you can always tell the printed one by similar mark. T and F are so nearly alik that when you learn one you have almost learned the other. There is a sort of cap that fluisbes both letters - It is just a small looped-oval and curve. You begin the capeval at height of two spaces, pretty well to left of Stem ; carry it a little above height of three spaces, and bring to the right-curve of oval within a half-space of Stem; let the insale curve wind through the center, crossing the oval a little below top, and combine with a long double-curve to the right, thus. Name this curve." The silence is ominous of fail Why, children, it is just the same as the top of the base-oval in F; now think. "Oh! it is the Line of Beauty," cries out one bittle pupil, and all the others agree. " Have the b ighest point of the double-curve directly over the top of Stem, and carry the curve

"What are these letters, children?"

Erase some of the script lines, and change others just enough to bring out the Itabic likeness. Next, write the Capital Stem sep orately, and show how it is modified; that the m sin part is shorter, and a single curve. "The base oval is not changed; but to give finished look to the Stem, we begin the letter with this introductory right-curve, which unites with the Stem in a sharp angle Observe how the curve droops at first econd part of H is a long left-curve, which hegins at full height, two spaces to right of Step, and extends on main slant to base. The upper part is well curved. The crossing curve is the same as in Λ . The width of Hat center is a little less than a space." Α critical point is not to unduly widen the letter, which destroys its unity.

Second part of \tilde{K} begins at same point as in H, with a slight double curve on connecting-slant; combines at center of letter, in a narrow loop, with a second double curve iterally vertucal; and finishes with lower turn and final curve, as in small k. The loop intersects Capital Stem, and is at right-angles to main slant. Illustrate to the class how the two double-curves form the same characteristic part as in the stalic letter; that the script curves mean just the same as the straight lines of the Italic. Let the pupils analyze the double-curves.

G begins with an introductory right-curvn connecting slant. This curve combines is a narrow turn at top with an incomplete oval which extends downward two spaces, and then rises to balf the height of letter at this point the oval unites angularly with the Stem. The long sweeping curve begins G forms with the left curve of ovel loop, the intersecting point of which is a little above height of one space. The Capital Stem is a single curve, and half the height of letter In G the Stem is the characterstic part, and the looped-oval forms the body of the letter, as will be seen by comparison with the Roman letter. The main part of G is simply an incomplete oval. A vertical line drawn through top of Stem illustrates the division of the oval .- Primary Teacher.

Teaching Penmanship.

Business College, Union Squane,
New York, Nov. 24, 1879.

Editor Penman's Art Journal;

DEARS TAX. After all the discussion that has taken place the whole truth has not been reached as to how best to teach permanship to beginners in Business Colleges. Some hold to the strict analysis of a system; others put the student on movement exercises of various kinds, followed by a drill on the capital letters singly, till some proficiency has been reached; while another class tries to develop ability by correcting the most prominent faults of the individual whatever they may be.

It seems to me that any considerable drill on analysis at the outset leads the learner to think that form is all important. "So wide" and "so high" hecome his law, to the excellation of the free movement which is to follow, and without which he cannot become a good business writer.

On the other hand any considerable drill on of each volume, which we exercises, for the development of the arm convience for reference.

morement, without some attention to analysis, in sure to make invelerate flourishers. Students, under this kind of instruction, are likely to make good capitals because of the smoothness of their writing, but their small letters will be defective from lack of uniformtiv. It is this style of teaching that brings

ity. It is this style of teaching that brings out the exceptionally few good writers of a class. They are called the "neutral" writers. They may have unusual steadiness of cerve, a good idea of form, or they may be more imitators. This is not the teaching however that develops the most talent of the greatest number.

It is probable that a person will do that kind of work best which he likes hest; therefore I have found it wise to allow the student to write on books soon after entering upon his course of study. If this is done the method of improving his style of penmanship at once becomes all important. I have succeeded best by allowing him to write whatever copy the regular class lesson might be ing a part of the hour to preliminary principles or exercises; afterward calling his attention to special faults one at a time so as not to confuse his mind nor hurden his memory. For cyample, he shades every downward line, or his loops are too long, or his slope is irregular, or his spacing bad. Any of these faults can be remedied to a great extent in a very few lessons. After a attle drill of this kind it is easy to decide upon the next step. If he is attentive to the instruction given, movement exercises may follow or he taken in connection with those ous of forms, and so smoothness and speed, with correct outline, can be learned together. If he is careless, and form, space and slope are still defective, definite analysis must be taught, and individual faults corrected before advancement is allowed. He must learn that small n is not n; that a has no book at the top; that t and d should not be heavy in the middle, tapering towards both ends; that the loops should not be four or five times the height of the small letters; that capitals I and I do not loop at the top, &c., &c. All these points, and many others equally simple as the writing teacher knows. are easily learned and go far toward making penmen

I would by no means throw away analysis nor would I make it the chief feature of instruction to classes above the elementary grades; but if students show a total disregard of proportion they should be taught that pennauship is an exact science, and that the forms of letters are no more to be disregarded than those of geometry. Mistakes in percentage are not condoned; neither should those of pennauship he overfooked.

If the ground I have taken is wrong I hope that discussion will thereby be provoked, and that some of the numerous pennen who read the journal will set me right.

Yours, respectfully, C. E. CADY.

Index to the Journal.

On another page of this issue will be found a complete alphabetical index to articles that have appeared in volumes 1, I and III. This index is thus given entire, because of the omission to publish one for each volume at its close. Hereafter the different numbers of the Joonala, will be naged continuously, and an alphabetical index given in the last number of each volume, which will add greatly to its convicues for reference.

ART JOURN



J. Cagle received the silver medal offered by the North Georgia Agricultural Association, at its fair recently held at Atlanta, Ga, for the best specimen of practical penmanship.

- S. R. Webster is teaching writing in the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Webster wields a master's pen.
- The Creston (Iowa) Gazette says: "Pro-fessor Mehan is winning golden opinions on the effectiveness of his work this year. There is no liranch in our public schools more im-portant than penmanship.
- M. G. Emerson who has recently been teaching writing in the Gen City Business College, of which he is a graduate, has ac-cepted a position in the Bank of Creston.
- M. H. Kitto, formerly ticket agent and tolegraphist at Isbpenning, Mich., is now mesist at thook-keeper for the Suginaw Mining Company at Stineville, Mich. Mr. Kitto is a fine business writer, and will undoubtedly win favor in his new position.
- F. B. Davis, who has been for some r B. Davis, who has been for some mader the tuition of Messrs. Soule an inger at Phila. Pa , writes one of the degant letters we have received. He the m for an engagement for teaching writing, and will furnish the best of references

The Album of Pen Art for October consins in full, the admirable paper upon Decadise Art and Artotic Pranamship, "Pennamship," R. H. Wieselahal la-fore the B. C. T. P. Association at its convention hold at all-eveland, O., in August last, It is an able and valuable paper.

N. T. Townsend who has been teaching writing in St. Paul, Minn., during four years past, purposes to spend the winter traveling, teaching writing and filling orders for orna mental cardy, A.C. Mr. Townsend is a superior writer and will undoubtedly do honor to his profession nt whatever he undertakes. His specimens go into our best scrap book

The first premium for best pen and ink sketch was awarded to J. W. Swank at the National Fair held recently at Washington, D. C.

Z. T. Loer formerly teacher of witting in the Normal school, Lebanon, O. has recent-y opened a Normal Writing Institute in hat place. He is a good writer and will adoubtedly deserve success.

Louis Madarasz, formerly at Rochesler, is now teaching writing at Gaskells' Rusiness College, Manchester, N. H. His letters and specimens of card writing are among the most easy and graceful that come into our

A. B. Capp, teacher of writing at Heald's Business Collinge, San Francisco, Cal, sends us an elegandy written letter, its land-ome list of subscribers to the Journal detracts nothing from its "rappealance." We trust others will add a, like ornament, when they dieplay their skill.

G. J. Amidon of Lee, Mass. is not teaching writing at Carter's Business Colleg Pittsfield, Mass Mr. Amidon is a go-writer and a popular teacher and will provaluable acquisition to any Business Col

- F. F. Judd is teaching writing at Jen-ings' Seminary, Aurora, Ill. His letters ad specimens inclosed are very gracefully
- Mr. A. H. Stephenson late of Stanstead, Wesleyan College, Quebec, has been ap-pointed to a position in Wright's Business College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will enter upon his duties January 1st. Mr. Stephen-son is a skilful memoral and consort of the city highly recommended as a teacher of commercial and academic studies
- N S Beardsley is teaching writing in the schools of Youngstown, Ohio. He is a good writer, and, we judge, doing very successful
- L. L. Williams, President of the Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, writes an ele-gant letter, and promises a contribution to the columns of the Journal soon.

The Detroit Michigan Daily Post of No-vember 10th, closes a long review of the emi-nent services in behalf of education rendered nent services in behalf of education rendered to the State of Michigan by Professor Ira Mayhew, I.L. D., with the following minutes prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose by the convention of B. C. T. A. P. Assaciation at the close of its assistant held at New York in 1878.

hedd at N. w York in 1878.

"H is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome we welcome the distribution of the State of Michigan for several terms, were see efficient and who there in infre has obtained by the distribution of the State of Michigan for several terms, were see efficient, and who there in life has so because of the state of the distribution of the state of the distribution of the state of the distribution, especially kery state of the stat

ing the cause as an author. We sincerely at that time will deal with him prop and reward him commensurably to his emi toh

(Signed) OT. T. SPRAGUE THOMAS MAY PEIRCE,



Gus Hulsizer, Toulon, Ill., sends a unique design, in which a body of flourishing forms the outline of a bounding sing, which with the accompanying seroll and lettering consti-tutes a very attractive and skillful piece of work. He also incloses a package of his faucy card writing, which are not often excelled.

Charles D. Bigelow, teacher of writing at Bryant's Business College, Buffalo, N. Y., sends an exquisitley written letter in which he incloses equally excellent specimens of flourish-ing and card writing.

C. H. Hills, penman at Mansfield, O., Nor-mal College, sends a gracefully executed speci-men of flourishing, and several well written cords

A very elegant specimen of flourishing is ecorded from C. N. Crundall, Valparaiso,



No communication uncompared with the full has easiered in this to any other claums of the Journal of the Internal of the Internal of the Journal of the Jour

- S. M. Philadelphia, Pa. How do you explain the fact that nice out of ten professors of penmanship side upon the fourth finger only, but invariably teach a sliding movement on both the third and fourth fingers: Hone do you do it yourself?
- 1. We do not admit the fact, as claimed, we believe that the majority of peumen will rest the hand on both the third and fourth fingers which we do—and which is of

book-keeping as well as practical account o are subscribers to the Jounnal. All parties interested in such a department are requested to forward practical problems olution, or information or suggestions appropriate and interesting for this depart-

No Personal Matter in the Jon nal.

In one or two instances communications have been inadvertently admitted to the columns of the Jorunal, somewhat personal in their character. We hereby give notice that henceforth we shall guard zealously its columns against anything personal or insinnating. Correspondents will please hear this in mind, thereby saving their own labor and us from the unpleasantness of refusing their communications.

Paragraphs "Approrriated."

BY B. F. EELLEY.

It is often said that pennes are not liberal one toward another—that envy and jealousy are aroused whenever one of their number is mentioned approvingly, 'hus retaining in force the truth of the saying 'two of a trade can never agree; 'but I have found that whenever they meet they always extend the write hand of fellows, meet they always extend the write hand of fellows although the said of the said

siderate—in other words pos sessed of

insufficient forethought. He was cupying an agreement, the consideration therein mentioned being \$10,000. Inadvertenity the last cipher was omitted and it was made to read \$1,000—the nistake night have been avoided by a little fourth ought.

Si,000—the mistake might have been avoided by a little fourth copie.

A little forethought should also prevented the load see an expectation of the load see and the load see and the load see and the little little

same method of treatment
And, by the way, speaking of quilldriving reminds us that the quill or
the steel pen may be driven but the
pencil does best when it is lead. And
speaking of the lead pencil suggests
the interaction. speaking of the lead pencil sugges the interrogatory, why are not a pencil manufacturers Pencilvanians?

Having spoken thus wisely of pens ad pencils, let us see what may be

and pencils, let us see what may be said of tak.

"Likean be preserved from mould by putting a clove in the bottle", when Mrs Spriggins, wife of Spriggins of the Moraling Academer, real the above she errid exertedly, "There he above she errid exertedly, "There he was the crid exertedly," gins of the Morning Arakerry, result the above she cried exectedly, "There now I know what Mr Spraggius al-ways carries cloves in his pockets for!" And the good old unsuspect-ing soul looked as pleased as if she had just heard of a new way of puthad just neard of a new way or put-ting up barbernes. Cloves may pre-vent ink from moulding, but what shall prevent flooding the market with abominable solutions, indusions and vent ink from morbling, but what shall privent fooling the market what alominable solutions, infusions and docections missimued inles. We can find no ink answering the require-ments of petuce—jet black and free-flewing, and even the most intelli-gent coroners have any et learn unable to find any although they frequently had a coroner's ink quest. As we have been that which are the solution of the solution of

cal for with be of great benefit to the professor was some regard to the teacher of pension of the pension of t

end of pork.

Do not make O so as to disappoint your teacher and cause him to give its name made approving long freedom to give its name made approving long freedom to the product of th Do not make O so as to disappoint your



(Convetchted)



(Convershted.)

The above cuts are Photo Engraved from our own pen-and-ink copy, and are presented as specimens of lettering and drawing; the thirs are ruled with our patent spacing T square. We have prepared two other cuts similar to be above of the cheominations of five and ten exists, designed to printing fractional cuts similar to be above of the cheominations of five and ten exists, designed to rithing fractional cuts to be used in the practical departments of business colleges. We are prepared to either the contraction of the contract of the cont

Lyman D. Smith, teacher of writing and drawing in the Public Shoods of Hartford, Conn. sends an elegant written letter. It is of two-fold interest as it announces Prof. Smith as a future contribute to the columns of the Joensyn, and will be a conspicious or-nament in our scrap book.

A A. Clark, teacher of writing in the schools of Cleveland, O., writes a handsome letter and incloses some elegantly written

S. C. Malone, Smithtown, Va., sends a package of well written copy-slips, and sev-eral specimen sheets, of elaborate and skillpackage of well written copy-sup-, and eral specimen sheets, of elaborate and skill fully executed flourishing and drawing. Mr Malone is about to open classes at Morgan town, W. Va. We wish him success as he will undoubtedly deserve it.

Benj. Rusink, Gilibsville, Wis., incloses in well written letter several creditably written cards.

Jos. Foeller, Jr., Ashland, Pa., incloses in a splendidly written letter a package of speci-mens of flourishing taken from a multiplying slate, which are excellent.

A. W. Dudley, Piketon, Ohio, sends speci-mens of flourishing and writing, which are creditable.

R. R., Gibberille, Wis. Why are the small r's and s's given hore space than the other contracted letters? Because the loop or shoulder of the r and goint at the top of the sare mere extensions beyond the body of the letter, and if brought within the ordinary space of the small letters would so diminish the hody of the letter as to axise it to appear gradly disproportionate to the other contracted letters. R. R., Gibbsville, Wis. Why are the small

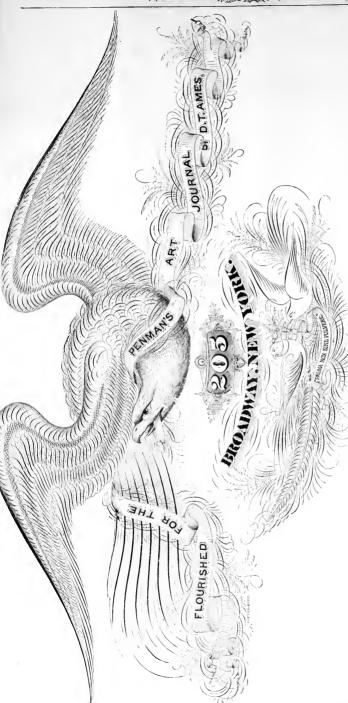
Rusiness College Items deferred in this sue for want of space.

Catalogues and papers have been received from several colleges which want of space prevents noticing in the present issue.

Department of Book-keeping and Finance.

In the first No. of Vol IV, we shall open a department in the Journal not to exceed in any case two columns of space, to be devoted to the above named subjects. led to do this by the carnest solicitations of the many authors, teachers and pupils of





you ever after be in a much more flourishing condition than your humble teacher of pen-

menship.

Having now acquired a good practical hendwriting, let us advance one step and interest ourselves for a moment in card-

menship: now acquired a good practical benderving, let us advance one step and interest ourselves for a moment in cardwriting.

Benderving, let us advance one step and interest ourselves for a moment in cardwriting.

And and hated sham and pretence. An siry spend hated sham and pretence. An siry young diplomat, a great men of society and fashion, called on the situarial, and finding him out, let his card with the letters. E. P. Intended and when the young man accosted him on the street and asked, "Did you get my card admiral?" he shouted out. "Yes! and what's the remains of E. P. that you personne, that I called in person," "It does, ch!" said the admiral, all wort off in a mood of disgusted meditation. In a few days her currently and wort off in a mood of disgusted meditation. In a few days her currently disputed to the control of th

The Illustration

which is given upon this page is photoengraved from an original pen-and-ink specimen of our own design and execution; the size of the original is 28x48. We have the same lithographed and printed upon good paper 24x32 inches in size, a copy of which will be hereafter mailed to every person sending in his renewal or subscription for the JOURNAL; or should they choose the Prayer," 19x2t or "Centennial Picture of Progress." 22x28 inches in size, they can have their choice by stating it with their subscrip-tion, or all three of the premiums for fifty cents additional to the regular subscription. Enther of the premiums are richly worth the price of the subscription; should any of our patrons desire a duplicate of the cut, they can have the same with any part of the matter, not desired, omitted, for \$7.20; the scrolls can be mortised at twenty cents each additional

Glossy Ink.

A rich gloss may be imparted to any common writing ink by adding to the ordinary cone bottle a small quantity of gnmarabic or white sugar. Caution must be exercised, as too much sugar will leave the ink sticky when dry, and too much of either gum or sugar will destroy the flow of the ink; most of the glossy ink advertised and sold for that peculiar quality, is simply com-mon ink treated as above Davids' School Ink or Maynard and Noyes' thus treated makes a fine ink for specimen work.

Will they Explain?

A recent subscriber to the JOURNAL from Rochester, N. Y., says: "I have just received a copy of the Journal, and I was surprised that the penmen of Rochester should run it down." The columns of the JOURNAL are open for their explanation; perhaps they can thereby assist us in our endcavor to make it worthy of their discriminating judgment and high apprecia tion.





Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year. D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

205 Broadway, New York.

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We hope to make the Journal so interesting and attractive that no pennan or reacure who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active co-operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following PHEMIUMS

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r, "Flourishing.
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Centenniel Picture, size 28x40 inches, retails for \$5 Centennial Picture, size 2010 means, remain 10 12. For seven names and 37 me will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Guide, retails for \$1.00. For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copy of Ames' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship,

price \$5. The same bound in gilt will be sent for ghisen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50. For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy Williams & Packard's Gems of Peumanship, retails

or \$5.
All communications designed for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL should be addressed to the office of

Ant Journal should be addressed to the onice of publication, 205 Broadway, New York.

The Journal will be issued as nearly as possible of the first of each mouth. Matter designs of for insertion must be received on or before the twentieth Remittances should be by nost-office order or by egistered letter. Money inclosed in letter is a

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1879

Vol. IV of the Journal

What the JOURNAL has been hitherto, its readers and patrons know. What it will be in the future, they can only judge by the course in the past will in some measure give weight to its promises for the future We have reason to believe that very few of the present subscribers or contributors to the columns of the Journal, will full to ontinue their patronage and support during the future, while we have positive assurance from a large number of noted teachers an thors and writers, who have not thus far contributed to its columns, that they will do so during the coming year; these added to our present contributors, and the greater experience of its editors, are sufficient to warrant us in the assurance to our readers that the JOURNAL in the future will very far excel the past.

Among the promised contributors are

ists as S. S. Packard, Hon. Ira Mayhew, E. G. Folsom, Dr. J. C. Bryaut, H. C. Spencer, George W. Elljott, Joel H. Barlow, L. L. Williams, A. P. Root, N. S. Beardsley, Robert C. Spencer, G. A. Gaskell, Charle French G H. Shattuck, L. L. Sprague, D. L. Musselman, C. C. Cochran, William H. Sprague, A. H. Hiuman, William H. Duff, Thos May Peirce, H. C. Wright, P. H. Smith J. W. Van Siekle, J. W. Payson, Seldeu R. Hopkins, H. B. McCreary, W. H. Kibbe, Hiram Dixoo, A. D. Wilt, Rev. N. R. Luce Urinh McKee, C. C. Claghorn, A. W. Talholt, J. E. Soule, C. E. Cady, William Allen Miller, J. H. Lausley, W. L. Blackman, A. C. Cooper, G. R. Rathbno, H. C. Clark, A. Warner, J. T. Knauss, T. J. Bryaut, Juckenn Cords L. D. Smith A A Clark F. W. H. Wiesehahn, A. W. Randall, T. J. Stewart, Frank Goodman, A. W. on, W. H. Lothrop, S. R. Webster, Madge Maple," "Paul Pastnor," "Pen and others; with such a corps of cor respondents and our own assurance that we shall spare no labor or pains to render the JOURNAL in the highest degree interesting and valuable; can any one have doubts re garding its future prosperity? If it could survive and even prosper during the three years of general depression, added to the slow and hesitating support of would-be patrons, doubtful of its continuauce, may we not safely predict that, with the grand and rising tide of general prosperity and the full confidence and support of all the friends of its specialties, the JOURNAL is destined to achieve an enviable success and take rank among the best and most widely circulated class periodicals of the land, and contribute largely to the dignity and honor of the professions it represents

What the Journal has Done and Is Doing.

With the next issue THE JOURNAL enters upon its fourth volume, and attains to an age more venerable than, and a degree of success quite beyond that ever reached by any other penmen's paper.

From the first advent of such a paper it has been a doubtful question whether the profession would or could sustain a distinct ively penmanship paper, and as each succes sive effort was made and failed the doubt was strengthened. And after the ablest and for a time the most promising of them all, the Penman's Gazette disappeared, there seemed to be a settled conviction that a precarious existence and early death awaited all similar undertakings. This belief created a distrust and in some instances a repugnance to pen men's papers, difficult to overcome, which led many penmen who had gladly and hopefully given their support to others, to withhold the same from the Jour NAL; indeed, some of our professions friends, said to us at the putset that while they would wish to see sustained and them selves to patronize such a paper, they dare not encourage the undertaking, and so stood ploof; others ventured to send the price monthly, some waited six months, some a year, others longer before venturing to risk a year's subscription in advance, but the fears of one after another have been over come and their patronage secured, until there is now scarcely a half dozen of writing teachers of repute in the United States and names are not upon the scription list of the JORUNAL to sur nothing of the thousands of unprofessional teachers of writing in public schools, pupils and ad mirers of writing throughout the country And it is with pride that we now see the JOURNAL in spite of all opposition and luke warmness, take rank among the recognized and successful periodicals of the day. It enters upon its tourth volume with hope strengthened by increasing prosperity. No is it for itself alone that the JOURNAL has won success. It has done more than all other agencies during the same period to awaken and maintaio a general interest in writing; it has been chiefly instrumental in gathering a large number of professional teachers and authors of writing together for the first time in a convention, that reulted in the formation of an association of

teachers of writing and practical education.

fature to exert a most potent in ueuce for the advancement of these important depart In addition ments of modern education. to this, the JOURNAL is furnishing an in valuable medium to the profession for in-tercommunication of thought, and valuable information which tends to cultivate ac quaintance and a mutual and friendly spirit -quite the reverse of what formerly exist ed, and which is very essential to the honor and success of the profession.

Experts on Handwriting.

The frequency with which cases have recently ariseo in courts of justice involving questions relating to the genuineness of handwriting, has called into service a class of persoos known as experts in handwriting. In some instances these persons have exhibited most remarkable power for close malysis and scientific examination into the distinguishing characteristics of writing revealing many facts wholly unnoticed by the common observer, and thus rendering material service to court and jury, so much so as to carry the conviction, that expertism was indeed a science. While others, by their unscientific and blundering opinion or guessing, have failed to impress court or jury favorably with that class of evidence, often leaving the impression that their orthion was only a "guess" which could he had for a fee by whichever side first applied. Such apparent want of the requi scientific knowledge or of high-toned integrity on the part of so-called experts has in many instances brought the very idea of expert testimony into utter contempt by

court and jury. Undoubtedly there are instances when it is very difficult, and may be quite impossible for the most skilled expert to form a well-grounded opinion, clear of doubt regarding the genuineness of hand writing, but in the great majority of cases a thoroughly scientific and experienced examiner of writing will be able, not only to relieve his wa mind of doubt regarding its genuineness, but to so present facts and reasons as to materially aid the court or jury in reaching a just verdict.

There are a great variety of cases which call for the services of an expert, such as the forgery of signatures, disguised and simulated writing, alterations of written documents. &c.

Perhaps the most difficult and unsatisfac ory of all cases in which the expert is called is where simply a skilfully executed signature is called into question. class of forgeries are perpetrated by personwho are themselves experts as skillful and experienced as those who are called upon to detect them. All the knowledge and methods known to the expert are employed not alone in executing the forcery, but in the use of safe-guards against detection and proof. In many such cases it is difficult. and in some well nigh impossible, for the most skilled expert to determine beyond rave doubts regarding their genuineness. Yet, however skillful a forger may be it is rare that he will not overlook some point or habit in the genuine upon which he will fail, and which will be apparent to the really skilled expert. This class of expert work is usually most difficult and unsatisfactory, because of the generally limited amount of writing brought into question from which he can make comparison, and upon which base an opinion.

In disguised and simulated writing there is usually a greater bulk of material, the by presenting a much better opportunity for studying the habits and characteristics of the writers, in most instances enabling the expert to reach a decisive and satisfac tory conclusion.

We believe that with very rare exceptions adults are as thoroughly personified in, and can as easily be identified by their handwriting as by their physiognomy, and that they cannot, in nov extended piece of writ ing, so change or modify the same, (and re tain at all the character of writing,) as to wholly escape the force of habit and conceal their own identity. Long habit places the pen in a certain position in the hand, and its nibs in a certain position and angle upon the pa such well-known authors, teachers and art-

line or shade. Habit also imparts a peculiar form and shade to the letters, makes peculiar combinations, turns, shades, rests, slope, height, crossing of t's, dots to the i's, and a whole multitude of other peculiar characteristics, the great majority of which are unobserved by the writer himself, and to avoid or conceal which would require him to exercise a certain knowledge that he did not possess to avoid something he

knew nothing of. It is the province of the expert by a close, keen analysis of writing, to discover these habitual peculiarities in the gennine, and trace them in and through forged, disguised and simulated writings; strip them of their disguise, and reveal their true identity as he would the person by removing a mask

To be a reliable and skillful expert, one should possess great analytic powe paick to perceive and trained to detect the slightest resemblances, or dissemblances in form or other babitual and distinguishing characteristies in writing, and above all, unapproachable integrity.

unappronciable integrity.

Note—In the next issue of the Journals we shall give a carefully compiled digest with references to the laws and rillings of the several courts of this country and England, respecting the use and admission of expert testimony regarding handwriting, which will not only be of interest to fellow-experts, but convenient as reference for attorneys making use of expert testimony. In our subsequent counterprises from 16 to most of the skilled experts in the country of the country of the skilled experts in the country. blish articles upon expertism from all st of the skilled experts in the country.

Checks &c. Signed with a Stylographic Pen Refused.

We are informed that several bankers of this city have refused to recognize the signature of their patrons when written with a "Stylographic Pen," That is correct for all writing executed with these pens, is wanting in most of the essential and habitual characteristics of writing as when executed with a two-nibbed pen. Whatever he the position of the pen or the degree of the pressure, the line made remains the same in quality and size ; such writing not only lacks character, but is very easy of imitation or forgery. Upon the other hand, in writing, executed with the ordinary twonibbed pen, the line is varied in quality and shade by the position of the pen and degree of pressure, angles and turns are modified and more sharply defined, thereby introducing into writing the whole multitude of ne culiar characteristics that give character and personal identity to handwriting, and reader it most difficult to imitate.

Does It Pay?

A short time since several marked circulars and papers called our attention to the fact that two rival teachers and professors of penmanship in one of our western cities were engaged in a lively and not very creditable quarrel. Now, without taking sides with either, as we know nothing of the relative merits of the case or the "combat-" except that both have been our pat rons and have dealt honorably, we would ask how the balance stands as regards money and fame, or, in other words has it paid

We think that professors of penmanship or anything else, should think twice before engaging in a personal quarrel, which, to a certain extent, must harass and turnish each, while it reflects unfavorably upon the entire profession; make up, gentlemen, and rival each other only in good work and skillful teaching.

Our New Premium.

On the third page of this issue will be seen a print from a cut photo-engraved from an original specimen of flourishing and lettering 28x48 inches in size, which we have photolithographed and printed upon a large sheet 24 x 30, thereby making a large and elegant specimen, which will be given as a premium with the JOURNAL to every subscriber renewing his subscription, and to each new ubscriber during the year 1880. Should any one prefer the "Lord's Prayer or the Centennial Picture of Progress," (20x28) they can have their choice, by so stating with their renewal of subscription, and all three by remitting fifty cents additional to the regular subscription.

THE PENMANS (TI) ART JOURNAL

Begin Subcriptions with the Volume.

It will be remembered that the next issue JOURNAL. As far as is practicable, it is d able that subscriptions should begin with the volume: subscribers will thereby more readily keep account of the period of their subscriptions; and where preserved, the files We wish subscribers to bear reference. tions of their friends.

Subscriptions may begin (until further 1877). All the twenty seven back numbers, non numbers, will be sent with a choice of either the "Lord's Prayer" or "Eagle" as premiums for \$2.50; for \$3.00 will be included both those premiums, and a copy of the Centennial Picture of Progress," 20x28

The premiums alone are worth the money as household or school room pictures, and i any admirer of fine artistic pen work they are each worth the entire amount

Shall I Renew my Subscription ?

Is the question with many whose sub scription expires with this number of the JOURNAL.

Well, yes, of course you will, and get a friend or two to join you for a club. If you have any doubt about it, just read our prospeetus the names of promised contributors consider the premiums to be sent with the first number of the Joi BNAL-alone worth your money-and the twelve numbers of the JOPENAL, each to contain two or more facsimile specimens from the pens of our best pen artists, and its columns filled with a constant fund of information invaluable to you as a teacher, pupil, or lover of skillful neumanship-consider all these and say if you can afford, yourself not to renew, or fail to invite your friends to subscrit shall unticipate your renewal, and hope for the club

Clube

Now is the time for our triends to secure large clubs for the Jounnal; every writing teacher can easily secure a club from each. The following is a fac-simile copy of the en-of his classes and the greatest service he do sement as it now appears upon the bond can do his pupils

next to giving them a good course of instruction, will be to induce them to subscribe for the subscribe for the Journal Seun duc on this Boul also true of teach-

ers in all the business colleges and public | Gibbons at once began proceedings for yet, as they are so generally accepted as the schools; they can not only secure the sub-scription of their pupils, but do then covery of \$0,000 with interest. The case Read our premium was ably tried before the Vice-Chancellor is sho-squaria more surface in a man and is of New Jersey, who rendered a decision in desired, send for our special list of cash favor of Gibbons. Besides the contradicpremiums-don't lose sight of the clubs Great, or small, let them come! We repeat it, let them come

Permanent Ink

is quite a consideration in all important documents. If Triest & Co., Importers of Inks, No. 155 Fourth avenue, New York, have favored us with a bottle of their ant gall ink which is a strong black color, flows freely, and is warranted to retain its color for any length of time. It appears to be a commendable ink for general business pur

Model Copy Books.

The publishers of the model Copy Book with sliding comes inform as that these books, beyond the marginal line of the bond, the are obtaining great favor, and their success has been even beyond the large expectations with which they were first issued.

general appearance of the word, the upput We are glad to learn that this series is ural expression of the words " eighty-three rapidly growing into popular favor hundred" in place of the more common "eight thousand, three hundred," and many

Appreciated,

We are pleased to note the growing pop ularity of the practical writing lessons be ing given through the columns of the Jorn 8 vi. by Professor Kelley, which is evidenced

A Remarkable Case of Alleged Forgery

Within a few months a ren arkable cas will begin a new and fourth volume of THE involving forgery and fraud has been three times tried in the courts of New Jersey From the evidence presented at the trials, annears that in 1873 A D Gibbons exchanged a farm in Rahway, N. J., valued at \$30,000 with H. L. Potter for other prowill be more complete and convenient for perty valued at \$14,000, taking a moregage upon the farm from Potter for the remain this in mind, not only in the renewal of ing \$16,000, which was reduced by subse their own, but while soliciting the subscrip- quent payments by the first day of August 1876, to \$9,300, at which time, as Gibbons alleged, a payment of \$300, to apply on notice,) with any issue of the JOURNAL, the principal was made, and an endorsement since and inclusive of No. 6, Vol. 1, (Sept., entered upon the mortgage, and a duplicate receipt given for the same; but upon the other hand Potter alleged that he paid \$8,300, which accords with the endorse ment upon the mortgage and his dupli cate receipt; Gibbons swears that he received a payment of only \$360, and that the endorsement and receipt, which he signed were for that sum only, and that the word was subsequently added to each, eighty as he believes, by Potter; and accounts for his opportunity for doing so in the endorse ment as follows: After the \$300 were paid. and an endorsement made accordingly, Gib hops noticed that the usual figures expres sive of the sum had been omitted, and so sed the bond again to Potter saying that be might as well aid them. Potter at once scated himself and apparently did as requested, folded the bond carefully, and returned it to Gibbons, who, without examining the same, deposited it in the customary place for safe keeping.

Subsequently when called upon for further payments, Potter tendered to Gibbon \$1,000 with interest, as full payment for the mortgage which Gibbons refused, claiming \$9,600 with interest. When Potter says "you know I paid you \$8,300 of the prinipal last August." "No," says Gibbons; you only paid \$300,—" "I paid you cipal last August. \$8,300," said Potter, "and my receipt and the endorsement upon the bond will prove Upon examining the endorsement on his bond, Mr. Gibbons, to his surprise, found that it did read for "Eighty-Three Hundred Dollars," and that the figures which he had requested Potter to add were still wanting

tory statements of the parties themselves

there could be but little evidence beyond

that of expert testimony. Being called in that

capacity, we gave it as our decided convic-tion that the word " eighty" in the endorse

ment did not appear to have been written

continuously and in the same connection

had all the variations that would naturally

exist were the space it occupied left a blank

and subsequently filled by the same person.

under circumstances changed, and as repre-

scuted by Mr. Gibbons. The variation in

strength of line, spacing of letters, angle of

slope, peculiar absence of parts of letters.

and the dot to the i, extension of the word

peculiar skip in the y as it crosses the p

below, the marked difference in the whole

other circumstances were named as indi-cating that the word "eighty" was written

at another time and subsequent to the

Immediately subsequent to this trial

balance of the endorsement

with the remainder of the endorsement

Re Ruteway H. J. august It 1.876 of the Lighty three lunder dollars inflat flag must of franchal

are informed, eleven for conviction to one for acquittal. At a subsequent trial, through the extraordinary effort of able counsel, who tried the case purely upon technicalities, Potter was acquitted of the crime of forgery The charge of fraud remains to be tried The final decision of a case so remarkable will be watched with peculiar interest. We have inserted above an excellent fac simile of the entire codorsement, that our readers and brother experts may apply their own skill to the examination, and shall be pleased to know how far they may agree with us in our opinion as expressed above, regarding same.

Increased Rates for Advertising.

Owing to the largely increased circulation of the Journal, hereafter the regular rates per line, single insertion, will be twenty cents; no advertisement received for less than sixty cents.

Writing Lesson.

The Seventh Principle or Capital Stem is prominent feature of all the Capital letters e have yet to analyze. It consists of a left curve on main slant beginning three spaces from base line, and after continuing for one and one-bulf spaces downward, it joins a reversed oval, touching base line and extending half the height of principle, terminsting one-third space from descending line and one and one fourth, spaces above base Length of oval, two and one bulf spaces; slant, fifteen degrees.

The importance of this principle must not be overlooked, as in these lessons it will an ear in thirteen letters, or one half the entir alpladet, and its use may be and frequently is extended to five other letters. We prefer however, to thus limit its use, and will add that several of the thirteen letters may have other forms from which in a business point of view, this principle may well be excluded;

landard vapitals, we give them in this limited course of lessons, believing that, at least, nothing so beautiful as the capital stem will be substituted therefor

Capital A consists of Capital stem, united angularly at top to a slight left curve, diverfrom it and continuing to lease line. From this left curve, at one and one-fourth spaces from base, a left curve descends three fourthof a space, and crossing terminates at head line, one space to the right of principal left curve. The crossing extends to a point midway between capital stem and right side of letter. Distance between points of contact with base line, one and two-thirds SDRCES

Capital N consists of the first two lines of A with the addi tion by short turns at base lim of a left curve ascending two spaces to u point one space to right of second line. half the height of letter the distances between lines, measured horizontally, are conal

The first and second lines of Capital Mare the same as in X, the third line uniting at bottom like third line of N, but extending with uniform curvature to a point three spaces from base line, and one space to right of capital stem. At this point it unites angularly with descending left curve, touch ing base line one space to right of preceding by the numerous applications for permission. Potter was indicted upon separate charges, turn, and uniting by short turn to right to reprint them by other educational publications.

of forgery and fraud; upon the first trial for curve, terminating at head line, one space to cations.

of cations.

of congery the jury disagreed, standing, as we right of last curve. Distance between the

two upper points, between the two short lower turns and between last curves, each, one space; distance between the four long s, at balf the height, oce-third space, each

Capital T consists of two separate parts, a capital stem and a part called the cap. The cap should be made first, as correct proportions can more easily be attained thun by making the capital stem first, and the time required in making the letter in this order is much less. Begin two spaces from base line, with left curve ascending on main shart, one space; make short turn and con-tinue upward with left curve parallel to first and, crossing right curve near the top, continue to full height of letter, then change to right curve, terminating four spaces to right of point of beginning. The capital stem is modified by being shortened one-balf space and by being curved more rapidly at top, the remaining portion being the same as ir Width of loop and spaces to A. N. and M. left and right, each one-third space

Form F precisely like T to to the highest point of oval, then continue with horizon tal right curve to a point, one-third space to right of capital stem and one and one-half spaces from base line, then finish with slight left curve continued downward one-fourth space on main shut.

Begin at base line with ascending right curve, cor tinning two and one-half spaces, and uniting angularly with capital stem, the upper portion of which is nearly straight and the lower part unmodified From a point three spaces from base line. and two spaces to right of capital stem, extend left curve to base line, one and t third spaces to right of eval. This line be nearly straight in its lower por tion. Finish by crossing as in A. Distance between points at top, two spaces, between points of contact with base line one and twothird spaces; the space in capital stem oval above first right curve somewhat larger than that below.

The right curve and empital stem in K are like those in

H. From a point three spaces from base line and two spaces to right of stem descend with left and right curve to capital stem, one and one-half spaces from base line, where a small loop should cross stem at right angles to it, then with a slight right and left curve descend to base line, touching it one and two thirds spaces to right of stem, and by short turn unite with right curve terminating at head line, one space from preceding line

Our London Agency.

For the convenience of the great number of applicants for the JOURNAL and our pub lications in Great Britain, we have established an agency with the well known In-ternational News Company, 11 Bonveric St. Flect street,) London, through whom the JOURNAL or any of our publications may be safely and conveniently ordered; we bope bereby to largely increase our already no erous list of subscribers among our British cousins. Those who desire can continue to remit directly to us

Reply to that Challenge.

A lengthy article received from Mr. H. M. Wilmot of Madison, Wis., in reply to Mr. Rathbun's article under the head of Challenge in the November number has been omitted from this issue for want of space.

Ames' Compendium. PRICE REDICES.

Hereafter this work will be mailed on receipt of \$4.50 It is universally conceded to be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in every department of ar tistic and displayed pen work ever published. No penman seeking to excel in ornamental penmanship can afford to be without it.

Look out for the New Year's Number of the JOURNAL; it will be interesting. Those not subscribers, should send ten cents for a specimen copy.

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